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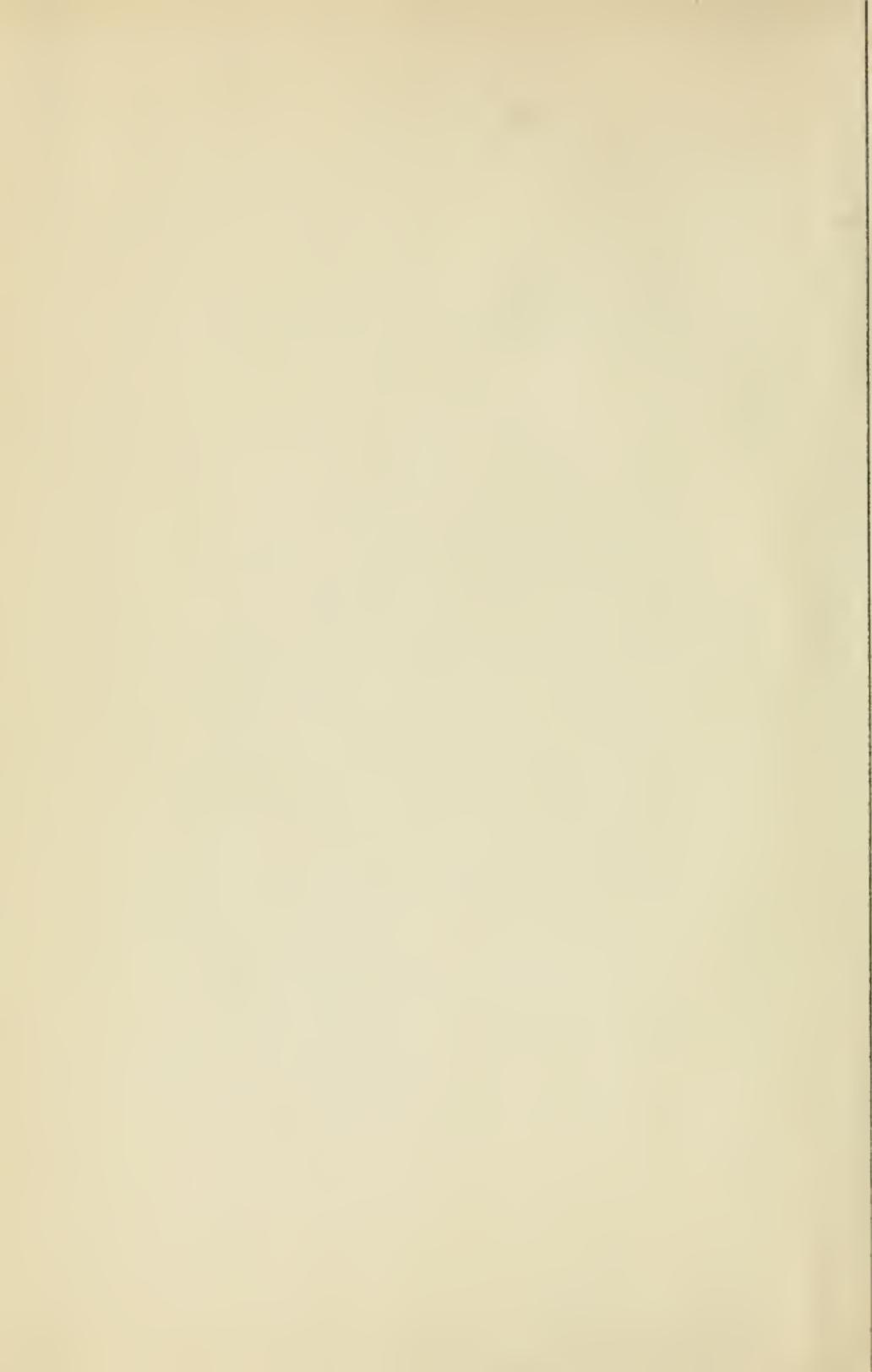
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HISTORY OF
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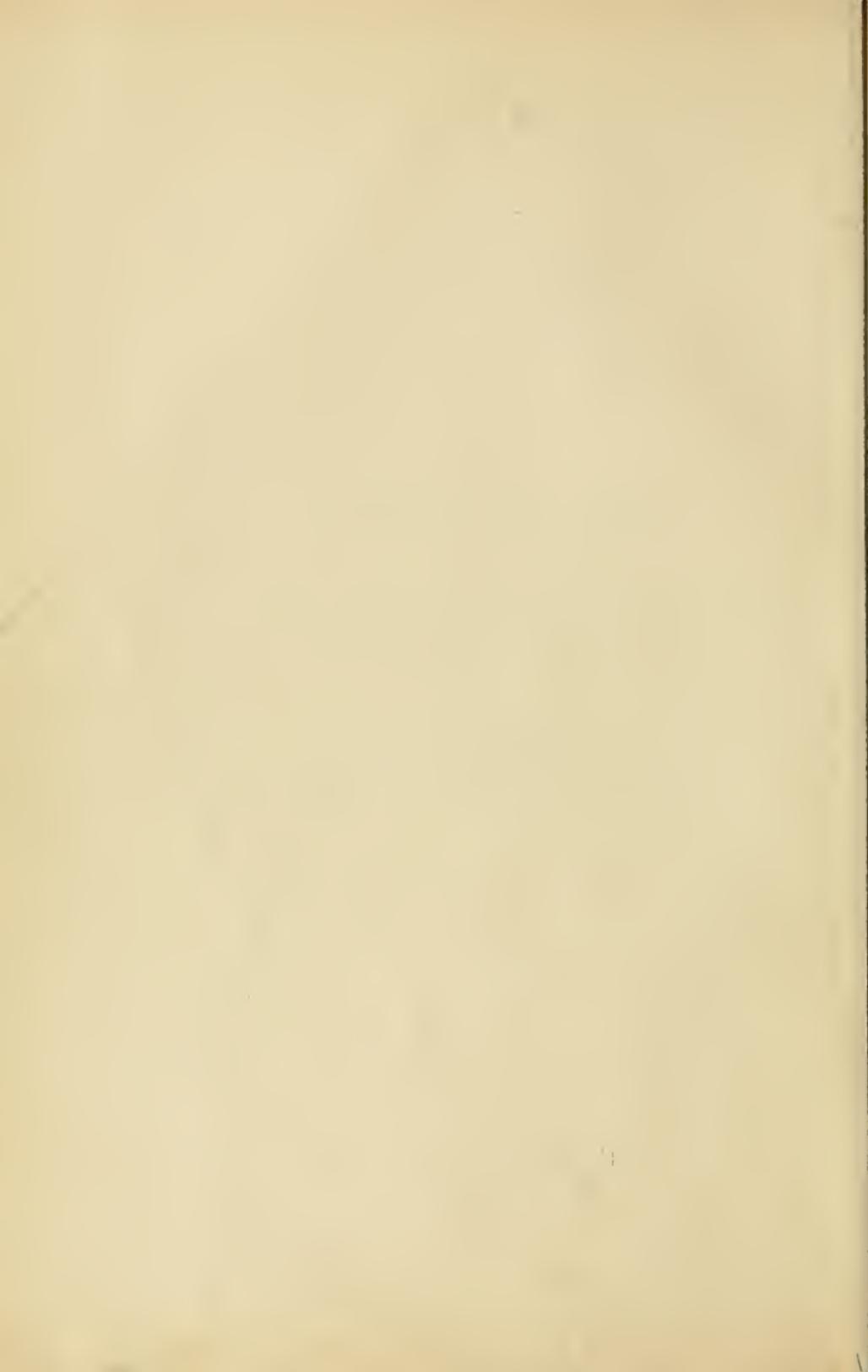
PAST AND PRESENT

Including an account of the Cities, Towns and
Villages of the County

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
JUDGE WILLIAM F. BAILEY

Illustrated

1914
C. F. COOPER & CO.
CHICAGO



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INTRODUCTION.

After more than half a century of growth since its organization as a county, it seemed fitting that an historical account of its settlement, development, its people and institutions, should be made at this time and preserved; its primary importance is the placing in book form and for all time the earlier historical incidents surrounding the settlements of the various towns, cities and villages, and that the time was almost too late, and the work too long neglected, became very apparent to the editors when the search for material began, for with the passing of the early settlers, comparatively few of them still live in different parts of the county, have gone forever the opportunity to get early facts in some instances.

To properly and adequately write the history of Eau Claire county has been a task encompassed with tremendous difficulties; it has been accomplished after laborious research, and the co-operation of many of its oldest citizens, whose aid the editors acknowledge most gratefully, for, without it, some parts of this work would have been impossible.

Eau Claire county, from its humble beginning, having been, through the untiring energy and perseverance of its pioneers, brought to be one of the finest counties in the state of Wisconsin. holds indeed a wonderful story of progress. Its cities built to stay, whose schools, churches and institutions are equal to any in the state, whose people are progressive and possess a fine sense of civic pride, are alone worthy of the efforts of the historian: in addition to that, its beautiful little villages, its rich agricultural resources and dairying interests, place it in the front rank in many respects.

It has been the intention of the publishers from the start to publish a complete and comprehensive history of the county. They have endeavored to cover every representative subject and relate the story of all the various interests impartially, as was within the power of the editors to obtain. That there are some omissions on some subjects there can be no doubt, but the instances of this are almost wholly brought about by parties called upon and in whose possession facts alone were, have caused such omissions.

The publishers of the history desire to acknowledge the cordial and valuable assistance which has been accorded them in its compilation by many citizens of Eau Claire county. It has been a help deeply appreciated and deserves due recognition. Among those to whom special thanks are due is Hon. William F. Bailey, James H. Waggoner, Percy C. Atkinson, Marshall Cousins, Waldemar Ager, Reinhold Liebau, Miss A. E. Kidder, W. H. Schulz, W. W. Bartlett, L. A. Brace, J. P. Welsh, Frank L. Clark, C. W. Lockwood, G. F. Caldwell, W. A. Clark.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

All the biographical sketches published in this history were submitted to their respective subjects, or to the subscribers from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press, and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the typewritten copy. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised, and these, therefore, may be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us, and as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*) placed immediately after the name of the subject.

C. F. COOPER & COMPANY.

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CHAPTER I.

THE ISLAND OF WISCONSIN.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

“Geologists assert with positiveness that ages ago the area that is now the north central portion of Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan was an island of great altitude. They trace the physical history of Wisconsin back even to a state of complete submergence beneath the waters of the ancient ocean.” “Let an extensive but shallow sea covering the whole of the present territory of the state be pictured to the mind,” suggests the eminent geologist, T. C. Chamberlin, “and let it be imagined to be depositing mud and sand as at the present day. The thickness of the sediment was immense, being measured by thousands of feet. In the progress of time, an enormous pressure attended by heat was brought to bear upon them laterally or edgewise by which they were folded and crumpled, and forced out of the water, giving rise to an island, the nucleus of Wisconsin. The force producing this upheaval is believed to have arisen from the cooling and contraction of the globe. The foldings may be imaged as the wrinkles of a shrinking earth.” The climate was tropical, incessant showers crumbled the soil on top and the ocean waves crumbled the sides. This erosion through unnumbered ages began to level the mountainous island till the sediment washed down on all sides, cut down the height and added to the area. Thus as the altitude was cut down, the area expanded. Soon little outlying islands or reefs were formed that in time became attached to the parent isle. Ages passed, the crust of the earth yielding to the tremendous pressure beneath, opened into fissures which were pierced by masses of molten rock holding the elements which later chemical processes have converted into rich mineral ledges. Thus by continued upheavals and erosions, the surface and the length and breadth of this ancient island of Wisconsin was subjected to constant change. After the upheavals that resulted in deposits of iron and copper, and accumulations of sandstone miles in thickness, came a great period of ero-

sion. To the disintegrations thus washed into the water were added immense accumulations of the remains of marine life. The casts of numerous trilobites found in Wisconsin are relics of this age. Immense beds of sandstone with layers of limestone and shale were formed. The waters acting on the copper and iron of the Lake Superior region gave the sandstone deposit there its tint of red. On the southern end of the island, the sandstones lack this element and they are to this day light colored.

Next came the great ice age. One monster stream of ice plowed along the eastern edge and hollowed the bed of Lake Michigan; another scooped out Lake Superior and penetrated into Minnesota, while between these prodigious prongs of ice one of lesser size bored its way along Green Bay and down the valley of the Fox. When warmer days came, the glaciers melted and the water filled numerous depressions scooped out in the early irresistible progress of the vast masses. Thus were formed the 2,000 or more lakes that make of Wisconsin a summer paradise. The warmth that melted the ice to water also brought forth the vegetation to cover the nakedness of the land, the forests grew, and "man came upon the scene."

CHAPTER II.

THE COMING OF THE WHITES.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

In 1618, Jean Nicolet, son of a Parisian mail carrier, came from Cherbourg, Normandy, to Place Royale, now Montreal, Canada. He possessed sterling character, abounding energy and great religious enthusiasm. Champlain, the restless navigator, had passed fifteen strenuous years in exploring the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, Lake Huron and Hudson Bay. He now sent the new-comer to stay among the Algonquins of Isle des Allumettes on the Ottawa river to learn their language and customs and share their hardships, and then to dwell with the Nipissings until 1633. Then Champlain, governor of Canada, recalled him and made him commissary and Indian interpreter to the one hundred associates, with Quebec as his residence. He had now served his apprenticeship and later was selected by Champlain to make a journey to the Winnebagoes and to solve the problem of a near route to China. The upper Mississippi had not been discovered, nothing was known of a vast land toward the west, and it was believed that a few days' journey would reach China. This was in July, 1634. Seven Hurons accompanied him, and in a birch-bark canoe they passed along the northern shore of Lake Huron and at Sault St. Marie set foot on land which is now part of Michigan, and discovered the lake of that name. Steering his canoe along the northern shore of Green Bay, he thought he had reached China. This was about fourteen years later than the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Nicolet had met several Indian tribes, and now the Menomonies at the mouth of the Menomonic river. He was now on Wisconsin soil, its discoverer, and the first white man there. One of his Hurons had been sent forward to announce his coming as a mission of peace to the supposed celestials. Arrayed in their gorgeous mandarin robe, he advanced to meet the crowd with a pistol in each hand which he fired into the air one after the other. The chiefs called him "Thunder Beaver." Four thousand chiefs of different tribes

assembled in council, each chief giving a feast at which Nicolet explained the benefits to be gained by their trading with the French colony at Quebec. After a rest, he journeyed through regions of wild rice marshes until he reached the Mascoutins. Had he but known it, a journey of three days would have taken him to the Wisconsin river and thence he could have drifted down to the "Great Water." But he proceeded southward towards the Illinois country and thus missed discovering the upper Mississippi, which Joliet found thirty-nine years later. After a visit among the Illinois and kindred tribes, Nicolet returned to the Green Bay country, and when spring made canoeing possible, to Montreal. Six months later the great Champlain "Father of New France" died. Troubles among the Indians in Canada kept his successors from following up these researches in the West, but the gallant Nicolet had "blazed the path" which Radisson was to follow in twenty-five years.

The death of Nicolet is a pathetic story. After his return to Canada, he spent much of his time in ministering to the sick and in official duties at Three Rivers and Quebec, where he served as commissary and interpreter, being greatly beloved by Frenchmen and Indians. One evening word was brought that Algonquins were torturing an Indian prisoner. To prevent this, he entered a launch to go to the place with several companions. A tempest upset the frail boat, the men clung to it till one by one they were torn from it by the waves. As Nicolet was about to be swept away, he called to his companion, "I'm going to God. I commend to you my wife and daughter." In 1660 two explorers, Radisson and Grosseilliers, returned to Montreal with the tale of their journey to the Lake Superior region. They had also visited the head waters of the Black river in Wisconsin, and the Huron village on the head waters of what apparently was the Chippewa river. In their second voyage on the shore of Chequamegon Bay, they constructed the first habitation ever built by white men in Wisconsin. A little fort of stakes surrounded by a cord on which were "tyed small bells (weh weare senteryes)." It is believed that the two Frenchmen wintered in the neighborhood of Milwaukee and possibly Chicago in 1658 and '59. After many adventures among the Sioux and at Hudson's bay, they returned to Montreal. Wavering in allegiance between the French and English as best suited their interests, they finally made England their home and died in that country. The account of the perilous journeys of these adventurous men has been gathered from a manuscript written by Radisson when he was in England. This

has a curious history. It was not written for publication, but to interest King Charles in the schemes of these renegade Frenchmen to help the English wrest the Hudson Bay country from French control. They did interest Clint Rupert, and the founding of the Hudson Bay Company was the result.

This journal of Radisson's came into the possession of Samuel Pepys, author of the well known "Pepys Diary," who was secretary of the admiralty. After his death in 1703, many of his valuable collections were sadly neglected. Some went into waste paper baskets, some into London shops, and in one of these in 1750 this journal was picked up by a man who recognized its value and placed it in a British library. There it slumbered until 1885 when the Princee Society of Boston published it in a limited edition. Only two copies are owned in Wisconsin.

Next came the reign of the forest ranger, the "Coureur de bois." New France held a host of soldiers of fortune, younger sons of the nobility and disbanded soldiers, who, with no ties to bind them to domestic hearthstones, turned the prows of their birchbark canoes westward, and with utter disregard of hazards that threatened and hardships that must be endured, penetrated to the most remote regions of the lake country. For a century and a half the forest ranger and the fur trader were the most potent factors in the discoveries that preceded settlement. Unlike the sturdy Saxon, whose meeting with the aborigines meant the survival of the fittest, the easy-going Frenchman did not seek to crowd the Indian from his place. Instead, he adapted himself with the customs and habits of the red man, and became half Indian himself, danced with the braves, smoked the calumet at the councils of the tribe, or wooed and won the dusky maidens of the woods.

After a time, the French authorities tried to suppress these lawless rangers of the woods, deeming their barter for furs an infringement on the rights of the government. Severe repressive measures did not deter the unlicensed traffic, and then the authorities tried to regulate it by stipulating how many canoes would be permitted to engage in it. There were three men to each canoe. Despite their disregard of law, the rangers proved of great service to the government, for wherever they went, they made friends of the Indian. This friendship for the French remained steadfast in the case of every Algonquin tribe but one—the Fox Indians of Wisconsin. The lawless coureur de bois thus became the advance guard who spread for France the great arteries of trade in the western country. Of this company of

coureurs de bois whose favorite abiding place was Wisconsin, none became as famous as Nicholas Perrot. The oldest memorial in Wisconsin today of the white man's occupation here is a soleil wrought in silver and presented by Perrot to the Jesuit mission at Green Bay in 1686. This ancient relic was unearthed by workmen ninety-five years ago while digging a foundation, and is now in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison. Long before the thought of giving to the mission on the Fox this Catholic emblem, Perrot had become familiar with the region around Green Bay. In his earlier years, he attached himself to the wandering missionaries as a hunter to provide for their wants while they were threading the woods in search of converts. He was twenty-four years old when in 1665 he made the acquaintance of the Wisconsin Indians and obtained an extraordinary influence over them. It was of the greatest importance to French interests that the western Indians should remain at peace with each other, and the authorities at Montreal intrusted to Perrot the delicate role of peacemaker. He found in what is now northwestern Wisconsin "a race unsteady as aspens, and fierce as wild-cats; full of mutual jealousies, without rulers and without laws." Perrot succeeded well in pacifying the unruly nomads of forest and prairie. He built a number of rude stockades or forts in Wisconsin. One was Fort St. Antoine on the Wisconsin shore of Lake Pepin, traces of which fort were visible four decades ago; another was near the present site of Trempeleau where but a few years since was discovered the hearth and fireplace that he had built two hundred years before. He also built a fort near the lead mines which he discovered while traveling among the tribes to prevent an alliance with the Iroquois who were friendly to the English. When in 1671 the French commander St. Luson formally took possession of the entire western country in the name of "Louis XIV," the magnificent, fourteen tribes were represented, gathered hither by Perrot at Sault Ste Marie. The ceremony was elaborate; a huge wooden cross was surrounded by the splendidly dressed officers and their soldiers, and led by the black-gowned Jesuit priests of the company, the uncovered Frenchmen chanted the Seventh Century hymn, beginning thus: "Vexilla Regis Proderunt Fulget crucis mysterium," etc. As the sound of their hoarse voices died away, St. Luson advanced to a post erected near the cross and as the royal arms of France engraved on a tablet of lead were nailed thereon, he lifted a sod, bared his sword and dramatically took possession of the soil in the name of the Grand Mon-

arque, Louis XIV, styled "The Magnificent." St. Lussou, in taking possession, claimed for the king of France "Lakes Huron and Superior, the Island of Manitoulin and all countries, rivers, lakes and streams contiguous and adjacent thereto; both those which have been discovered and those which may be discovered hereafter in all their length and breadth, bounded on the one side by the seas of the North and of the West, and on the other by the South sea." "Long live the king," came from the brazen throats of the soldiers as the ceremony was concluded, and the primitive savages howled in sympathy. Hardly had St. Lussou's gorgeous pageant come to a conclusion, when the Indians celebrated on their own account by stealing the royal arms. When Rene Menard, a Jesuit missionary, came to the wilds of Wisconsin in 1660, he was already an old man, and his life was soon sacrificed with hardships and the brutalities of the Indians. A band of Indians more compassionate than those among whom he had first journeyed took him to their wintering station at Keweenaw bay on the south shore, where he started a mission. Later he heard of distant pagan tribes to be brought to Christianity, and undertook the journey to find them in July, 1661, with a French companion and a party of Indians. Before long, the latter brutally abandoned the two Frenchmen. Father Menard became lost while following his companions, and the cause of his death remains a mystery, though his cassock and kettle were found later in an Indian lodge. In 1665, Piere Claude Allouez was appointed to the Ottawa mission in Menard's place. He went to the village of the Chippewas at Chequamigon, selected a site and built a wigwam of bark. This was the first mission established in Wisconsin and was also a trading post. Here Allouez remained four years. In 1670, having been joined by two other priests, they visited Green Bay and established the mission of St. Xavier. Father Marquette who succeeded Allouez at Chequamigon, also found it a hard field. The Indians were a hostile tribe; battles were frequent, and when defeated tribes sought refuge on the Island of Michilimackinac, Marquette accompanied them and founded the mission of St. Ignace on the opposite main land. Two years later he went with Joliet on his expedition to the Mississippi.

Louis Hennepin and his companions appear to have been the first white men to traverse the Chippewa river from its mouth northward. This was in 1680. In 1767, Jonathan Carver followed him. Jonathan Carver was a Connecticut soldier, energetic and enterprising, who purposed to journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific, making a correct map and tell the truth about the

great interior country. He was well fitted for his task by early training along the Indian frontier of New England. Fitting himself out as a trader, he reached Green Bay in September, 1766. A few days later, ascending the Fox river, he reached the great town of the Winnebagoes. An Indian queen named "Glory of the Morning" ruled the village, and Captain Carver enjoyed her hospitality for several days. "She was an ancient woman, small in stature and not much distinguished by her dress from the woman who attended her," says Captain Carver. In departing from her village, he made the queen suitable presents and received her blessing in return. He then proceeded along the Fox to the portage, and thence down the "Ouisconsin," as he spelled it. The great fields of wild rice that almost choked the former stream, and the myriads of wild fowl that fed on the succulent grain, attracted his notice. "This river is the greatest resort of wild fowl of every kind that I ever saw in the whole course of my travels," he wrote. "Frequently the sun would be obscured by them for some minutes together. Deer and bear are very numerous." From the time he left Green Bay until his canoe was beached at Prairie du Chien, Captain Carver had seen no trace of white men. Well-built Indian towns greeted his view as he floated down the Wisconsin, but at Prairie du Chien he found the most notable town. "It is a large town and contains about 300 families," he wrote. "The houses are well built after the Indian manner and situated on a rich soil from which they raise every necessary of life in abundance. This town is a great mart where all the adjacent tribes, and even those from the most remote branches of the Mississippi, annually assemble about the latter end of May, bringing furs to dispose of to the traders, but it is not always that they conclude the sale here; this is determined by a council of the chiefs who consult whether it would be more conducive to their interests to sell their goods at this place or carry them on to Louisiana, or Michilimackinac." It has been claimed for Carver that he was the first traveler who made known to the people of Europe the existence of the ancient mounds found in the Mississippi valley, and long believed to have been the work of an extinct people. Carver spent the winter among the Sioux and explored Minnesota to a considerable extent. They told him much about the country to the west, of the great river that emptied into the Pacific, of the "Shining Mountain" within whose bowels could be found precious metals, and much else that was new and wonderful. In their great council cave, they gave to him and to his descendants forever a great

tract of land about fourteen thousand square miles in area, embracing the whole of the northwestern part of Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. At least this gift was afterward made the basis for the famous Carver claim. The United States Congress after long investigation and consideration rejected the claim. Despite this action, many persons were duped into purchasing land on the strength of Carver's Indian deeds. After spending some time in the Lake Superior region, Carver returned to Michilimackinac. In his little birchbark canoe he had made a journey of nearly twelve hundred miles. He returned to Boston in 1768 and thence to England. Ill luck pursued him there, his colonizing schemes collapsed, and in the great city of London this noted traveler died of starvation.

CHAPTER III.

CARVER'S CAVE FOUND.

Old settlers will recall the facsimile of the o'd deeds given by Indian chiefs to the early white men which spoke of a great piece of land running from St. Anthony Falls and mapped out so that it would take in all this part of the country. The copy was framed by W. K. Coffin for the Local Historical Society. In this connection the following from St. Paul may be of interest:

“David C. Shepard, Sr., of 324 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, has discovered that he is the possessor of a deed which conveys to his father and the latter's heirs and assigns a tract of land including all of the cities of Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls and Altoona, to say nothing of all of the city of St. Paul, a portion of Minneapolis, the villages of Hudson, Durand and many other Wisconsin hamlets. Mr. Shepard will not try to take possession of the property called for by this interesting document, but if the deed was worth anything he might become one of the greatest land-owners in the world. The only use that will be made of the deed is to exhibit it among the documents of the Minnesota Historical Society, to which organization Mr. Shepard has presented the old conveyance. The deed is signed by Martin King, the great grandson of Jonathan Carver, the early explorer to whom the chiefs of the Naudoessies Indian tribes conveyed a tract of land east of the Mississippi river, extending along the river from St. Anthony Falls, in Minneapolis, south to the junction of the Mississippi and Chippewa rivers, thence east one hundred miles, thence north one hundred and twenty miles, thence west in a straight line to St. Anthony Falls. These boundaries include Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Altoona and other cities and villages named. Martin King, as heir to Jonathan Carver, came into possession of the property named, theoretically at least, and he deeded it to Mr. Shepard's father and others. The latter deeds were executed at Lima, Livingston county, New York, April 20, 1838, and were recorded by Calvin H. Bryan, commissioner of the Supreme court of New York. Under the terms of the deed, Mr. Shepard's father paid only five hundred dollars for the land that is now worth millions.

“The original deed, the terms of which are repeated in the deed held by Mr. Shepard, was executed in Carver’s cave, St. Paul (which has recently been re-located by the officials of St. Paul). On May 1, 1767, Carver, in his writing, said this cave was often used for councils among the Indian tribes. The chiefs who signed this original deed conveying this vast tract of land to Carver were Haw-no-paw-gat-an and Otah-ton-goom-lish-eaw. In deeding the land to Carver, they reserved the right to fish and hunt on land not planted or improved. The original deed was recorded in the plantation office, White Hall, London.

“Mr. Shepard says he believes the deed is worthless, save as a historical document, but it sheds additional light on the famous original deed which some historians have intimated never existed. It is of special interest at this time since efforts are being made to raise funds to preserve Carver’s cave as one of the historical spots of the Northwest. For many years the entrance to this cave had been lost, but within the past few months the county surveyor of Ramsey county, Minnesota, and the Dayton Bluff Commercial Club, a St. Paul organization, have located the cavern’s entrance. A big lake has been discovered in the cave, and all attempts which have been made to drain the cavern have met with little success.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The pine lands of the Chippewa were known to exist 150 years ago, but it was not until 1822 that the first sawmill was constructed to convert the timber into lumber, and to float it down the Mississippi to the markets on its banks. The fame of the resources of the valley in this respect spread far and wide, even to New England, and slowly the tide of emigration set in. Thus this now famous lumber region became peopled with the general exodus from the eastern states which began in 1835 and continued for many years. These were the sturdy pioneers who have made the valley what it is today. The men and women who endured hardships and privations in order to make the after years of their lives worth living, and to pave the way for others who would carry on the enterprise. The emigrants from Europe, especially from Sweden, came later until the population became a mixture of Americans, English, Scotch, Scandinavians, Germans, etc. The delta of the Chippewa and the territory lying between the Mississippi and the Menomonie (Red Cedar) rivers were claimed by Wabashaw's band of Sioux Indians, though it was in truth the neutral ground between the Sioux and the Chippewas, among whom a deadly feud existed. The whole of what is now Wisconsin was up to 1825 held by various tribes of Indians, in some instances by force of arms. Their respective rights in the land became so complicated and were the cause of such frequent bloodshed among them that the government determined to change this condition of things if possible. Under its direction and authority, a treaty was entered into at Prairie du Chien in 1825 by all the Indian tribes within a distance of 500 miles each way, and approved by General William Clark and Lewis Cass on behalf of the government, whereby the boundaries of the respective territories of the Indian nations represented were definitely fixed. The negotiation was continued at Fond du Lac in 1826 because not all the Chippewa bands had been represented at Prairie du Chien, notwithstanding thirty-six chiefs and headmen had signed. At this time everyone was satisfied, and not only were the articles of Prairie du Chien confirmed, but a clause

was put in the treaty giving the United States the right to take any metals or minerals from the country. By the treaty of 1837, all the lands of the Sioux nation east of the Mississippi, and all the islands belonging to them in that river, were, for the considerations therein mentioned, ceded to the United States; also the lands claimed by the Chippewas back from Lake Superior in Wisconsin.

In October, 1842, To-go-ne-ge-shik with eighty-five chiefs and braves of the Chippewas executed a treaty at La Pointe on Lake Superior whereby all the Chippewa lands in Wisconsin became listed in the United States. For this kingdom the United States paid the Chippewas about one million dollars. The treaty granted in general terms eighty acres to each head of a family or single person over twenty-one of Chippewa or mixed blood, provided for allotment in severalty by the President as fast as the occupants became capable of transacting their own affairs, gave the President authority to assign tracts in exchange for mineral lands, and allowed right of way, upon compensation, to all necessary roads, highways and railroads. The Indians were to receive \$5,000 a year for twenty years in money, \$8,000 in goods, household furniture and cooking utensils, \$3,000 a year in agricultural implements, cattle, carpenter and other tools and building material, and \$3,000 a year for moral and educational purposes, of which the Grand Portage band, having a special thirst for learning, was to receive \$3,000. To pay all debts \$90,000 was placed at the disposal of the chiefs. Here the Indians fared better than in earlier treaties. At Traverse de Sioux the fur traders were present with their old accounts equipped to absorb nearly everything paid the Indians. In one treaty their bills were rendered for \$250,000, in another for \$156,000, and about all the Indians got was the pleasure of seeing the money counted past them. It was also provided that the annuities thereafter should not be subject to the debts of individual Indians, but that satisfaction should be made for depredations committed by them. Next came a clause which probably did more to get the treaties signed than the three thousand dollars a year for educational and moral purposes. Also, said the treaty, two hundred guns, one hundred rifles, five hundred beaver traps, three hundred dollars in ammunition, one thousand dollars in ready-made clothing for the young men of the nation. That clause was reserved by the commissioners till they were ready to nail down the contracts, and it was effective. It was provided that missionaries and others residing in the territory should be allowed to enter at the minimum price

the land they already occupied wherever survey was made. Also that a blacksmith and assistant should be maintained at each reservation for twenty years and as much longer as the President should approve.

Last of all came a clause that illustrates happily the Indian sense of justice, for old teachers say there was such a thing. The Bois Forte Indians, off the main trail, and a withered sort of tribe, were especially remembered. "Because of their poverty and past neglect," as the treaty ran, they were to have \$10,000 additional to pay their debts, which suggests a friend at court—and also \$10,000 for blankets, clothes, guns, nets, etc., a suitable reservation to be selected afterward. The Indians made a better bargain than the Algonquins made when they sold Manhattan island for twenty-four dollars in trinkets. To be sure, the iron in this Chippewa country was worth above half a billion dollars, and the forest as much more, but they were not worth that to the Indians who sold only their hunting and fishing usufruct to which they had not exclusive nor undisputed right, and which in measure they still kept, since one of the after-thoughts of the treaty reserved to them the right to hunt and fish in the ceded portions.

CHAPTER V.
THE RED MAN.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

Ethnologists are slowly agreeing that the North American Indian existed on this continent before 1000 A. D., that he is of Asiatic origin and that all the families found here are inter-related and originally came from one source. Historical evidences are multiplying as to the truth of these assertions. In 1615, Champlain, visiting the Huron tribe of the St. Lawrence valley, drew a map of the country which they said lay to the west of their land. They told him of a lake called Kitchi Gummi, which he named Grand Lac. This lake was visited by Allouez in 1666 and called Lake Tracy. Hennepin saw it in 1680 and called it Lake Conde. Schoolcraft was upon its waters in 1819 and left it with the title Lake Algona. It is now known as Lake Superior; and Champlain's rough map is one of the first evidences given to white men, not only of its existence, but of the great stretch of land south and west of its shores, known now as the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The French explorers touched the northern belt of what is now called the Northwest many decades before others of their kind penetrated the land since divided into Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Marquette and Joliet did not ascend the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois until 1673. It was 1679 before Fort Crevecoeur was built on the Illinois river. The ancient white villages of Kaskaskia, Cahoki and Prairie du Rocher were not set on the banks of the Mississippi until after 1683. But it is due to the honor of France that during the years of the seventeenth century, when England was content to upbuild her colonies on the Atlantic coast, when Spain, by moral law, was being eliminated from the northern half of the western continent, the fleur de lis should be implanted in what is now the center of western thought, western activity and agricultural development of the United States of America. Two separate movements of Gallic explorers—one along the shore lines of Lake Superior and west-

ward to the Mississippi; the other via Lake Michigan to what has since become the Fox, Rock and Wisconsin rivers—confronted at the outset a remarkable group of Indian families. The dominion of these families extended from the Platte and Missouri rivers on the west to Lake Superior and Lake Michigan on the east; from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi, on the south, to the Lake of the Woods and what is now the Canadian border, on the north. Within this area, which amounted to nearly 480,000 square miles, or one-ninth of the total area of the United States, to the time of the late Spanish-American War, were living about 500,000 red men. The census taker was unknown and the figures can only be estimated from ancient memoranda and the traditions of the Indians themselves. But today, so swift are the mutations of Time, in this same area there are living, sinew of a great commonwealth, 12,000,000 white men and women and their children, while of the Indians, lords of the land 250 years ago, but 48,800 are now to be found there. Three great Indian families occupied this Northwestern prairie and timber land when the French first came. The most important of these, so far as history is concerned, was the Siouan, or Sioux, composed of twelve tribes. Second in importance was the family of the Algonquins, composed of eleven tribes. The third, and the one to be first extinguished in the wars waged between the trio, was the Iroquois, who occupied the Great Lakes. All history, as to the relation between the white men and the Northwestern Indians during the seventeenth century, bears evidence that they acted with much fairness toward each other. It was not until after the advent of the English, who disputed the right to the territory with the French, and then the incoming of the Americans, who drove out French, English and Indians, that the record of savage warfare begins—stained with powder and blood from the knife of massacre. It is useless to say which was wrong. Since the formation of the United States Government, the American people have paid to the Indians an average of \$1,000,000 per year for the land taken. The Indian, in his turn, when treated with the same honesty, the same decency, that characterizes the ordinary relations of two white citizens, responded with a loyalty equal to that of his white brother. Each race, as temptation came, was treacherous, bloodthirsty, cruel. Each paid the penalty for its wrongdoing. But that the earliest settlers recognized the Indian as an equal is evidenced by the first treaty ever made with a tribe (the Delawares) in which they were conceded to be citizens entitled to representation in Congress. Unfortunately, this good

intent never passed in effect beyond the writing in the treaty. The land was fair to look upon when Joliet, Marquette and Hennepin came with the sign of the cross to make converts of the aboriginals. But the narratives of the explorers into the Northwest between 1600 and 1700 contained no reference to the marvelous bread-giving capacity of the land they found, no hint that a granary of the world had been found—only descriptions of half-explored waterways, plentiful game, unfound gold and silver and diamond mines. They were eager to take possession for the honor of France and for the financial gain that might come to them. Little did they know of greater blessing in the earth than that found in silver and gold, of the rich quality of soil which would produce luxuriant vegetation, of the water power and the pine forests that would draw hither the might and the money of the east for its development.

THE CHIPPEWA AND SIOUX INDIANS.

When Jean Nicolet was sent by Champlain, governor of New France, to find the long-sought western route to China, he found on the shores of Green Bay the Menomones, at the head of the bay the Winnebagoes, going on to the Fox river he met the Mascoutens, the warlike Saes and Foxes, and still further west were the Kickapoos. Along the shores of Lake Superior he found the Chippewas, and to the southwest of these, on the St. Croix, were the Sioux. Powell said of this tribe, "By reason of their superior numbers the Sioux have always assumed, if not exercised, the lordship over all the neighboring tribes with the exception of the Ojibwa (Chippewa), who, having acquired firearms before the Sioux, were enabled to drive the latter from the headwaters of the Mississippi, and were steadily pressing them westward when stopped by the intervention of the United States Government. In warlike character the Sioux are second only to the Cheyenne and have an air of proud superiority rather unusual with Indians. The Chippewas were called by the French missionaries the bravest, most warlike, and at the same time the noblest and most manly of all the tribes. They were derived from the Algonquin race and the Jesuits spoke of the Chippewa language as the most refined and complete of any Indian tongue. In 1642 the Sioux possessed all the territory south of Lake Superior and west of Lakes Huron and Michigan, south as far as Milwaukee and west even beyond the Missouri river. About 1670 the Chippewas began their inroads upon the lands of the Sioux

on the north and east, fighting their way south and west. The Sioux struggled to retain their hunting grounds, but were finally crowded back to the St. Croix. From that time there was unremitting war between the two great nations for a century or more, and their traditions tell of many bloody battles fought beneath the somber pines of the north. In the Chippewa tongue, Sioux means "the enemy." Meantime the Winnebagoes, a migratory tribe from Mexico to escape the Spaniards, came among the Sioux, who gave them lands and refuge. But Sacs and Foxes came from the south, took possession of the ground and were in turn crowded out by the Menomonies. In consequence of these predatory wars, the claims of the several nations to their respective territories became very complicated and caused incessant strife. To prevent this as much as possible the United States Government, in 1825, authorized a general treaty to be held at Prairie du Chien between all tribes within a district of 500 miles each way. This was signed on the part of the government by Generals William Clark and Lewis Cass, on the part of the Sioux by Wabashaw, Red Wing, Little Crow and twenty-three other chiefs and braves, and for the Chippewas by Hole-in-the-Day and forty chiefs. By this treaty the eastern boundary of the Sioux began opposite the mouth of the Iowa river on the Mississippi, runs back two or three miles to the bluffs, following the bluffs to Bad-Axe, and crossing to Black river, from which point the line described is the boundary between the Sioux and the Winnebagoes and extends nearly north to a point on the Chippewa river, half a day's march from Chippewa Falls. From this point on the Chippewa river, which was fixed on the mouth of Mud creek (near Rumsey's Landing), the line becomes the boundary between the Sioux and Chippewas and runs to the Red Cedar just below the Falls, thence to the St. Croix river at the Standing Cedar, about a day's paddle in a canoe above the lake on that river; thence passing between two lakes called by the Chippewas "Green Lake" and by the Sioux "the lake they bury the eagles in," thence to the "Standing Cedar" that the Sioux split, thence to the mouth of Rum river on the Mississippi. The boundary line between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes was also defined as beginning at the same point (half a day's march below the Falls), thence to the source of the Eau Claire, thence south to Black river, thence to a place where the woods project into the meadows, and thence to the Plover Portage of the Wisconsin. Thus we see that the boundaries of the Sioux, Chippewas and Winnebagoes were brought to a point at the famous

“half a day’s march below the Falls,” and very near the city of Eau Claire—in fact, at the bluff just above “little Niagara.”

On July 29, 1837, a treaty was signed at Fort Snelling between Governor Dodge on the part of the government and the Chippewa chiefs, ceding a portion of these lands to the United States. On September 29 of the same year, at Washington, D. C., a treaty was signed by Joel R. Poinsett on the part of the United States and Big Thunder and twenty other chiefs of the Sioux, at which the latter ceded to the United States their lands east of the Mississippi and all their islands in said river.

On October 4, 1842, at La Pointe, Robert Stewart on the part of the United States and Po-go-ne-ge-shik, with forty other Chippewa chiefs, held a treaty at which all the Chippewa lands in Wisconsin were ceded to the United States. But after the cession of the last named lands several bands of Chippewas became dissatisfied with the treaty and with the reservation set apart for them above Sand Lake, in Minnesota, and begged so earnestly to come back to Wisconsin that the government, in 1854, gave them several townships and half townships of the land on Court Oreilles and some other branches of the Chippewa, and established an agency there for the distribution of part of the annuities promised them. Guerrilla fighting had been the common mode of settling any difference of opinion among the tribes hitherto, but governmental interference had accomplished much and soothing measures were now in vogue. In 1841, as related by the historian Randall, “a large party of Sioux came up by invitation of the Chippewas to Eau Claire, where they held a friendly meeting and smoked the pipe of peace. This was repeated in October, 1846, when 150 braves, all mounted on ponies, came up to the Falls, thence to Chippewa City, and held a treaty of peace with their hereditary foes. Among them were Wabashaw, Red Bird and Big Thunder. The writer was present, heard part of the reception address, and afterward learned from Ambrose—one of the interpreters—the substance of what was said on both sides. The Sioux remained mounted on their ponies during the entire interview. The Chippewa chiefs and braves were painted after the mode indicating peace and the head chief advanced with a large red pipe, made of stone from Pipe-stone mountain, in one hand, and in the other a hatchet, which was thrown with such force as to partly bury it in the earth; then taking a whiff or two from the pipe he turned the stem toward the Sioux chief, presenting it for his acceptance. All this was done in silence; the Sioux chief re-

ceived the emblem of peace, also in silence, smoked a few whiffs, bowed respectfully as he handed the pipe, reined his pony one step to the right, and waited the next salutation, the substance of which was, "Friends, we are glad you have come, we are anxious to make peace with the Sioux nation. As you have seen us throw down and bury the hatchet, so we hope you are inclined to make peace." The Sioux chiefs then threw down whatever arms they held and declared their purpose to maintain permanent peace. They said their great father, the President, with whom they had never been at war, had requested them to conclude a lasting peace with the Chippewa nation, and although they had sold their lands on the east side of the Mississippi they still wanted to hunt there, and were glad that in the future they could do so without fear. This was all done through interpreters, several of whom were present on each side, and closed every sentence they repeated with the expression, 'That's what we say.' This meeting was at the Falls and the delegation met a still larger number of Chippewa chiefs and braves the next day at Chippewa City, where the ceremonies were still more imposing, and a dinner was served of which both parties partook."

After this interesting pageant of truce, a steady peace was well maintained between the nations, rarely disturbed by anything more than trifling quarrels soon settled by arbitration.

CHAPTER VI.

HOW EAU CLAIRE COUNTY WAS MADE.

The territory of Wisconsin was organized in the year 1836, and comprised the present states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and parts of North Dakota, South Dakota and Michigan. This entire area included only six full counties and parts of others, what is now Eau Claire county forming a part of Crawford county.

In 1845 Chippewa county was set off from Crawford county, although the county government was not wholly perfected until 1854. In the meantime, in 1848, the territory of Wisconsin was admitted as a state, its area having been reduced from time to time until it reached its present limits.

Chippewa county as originally formed was of vast area, the counties of Eau Claire, Buffalo, Pepin, Clark, Dunn, Barron, Burnett, Washburn, Sawyer, Gates, Rusk and parts of Taylor and Price.

On July 27, 1855, the county board of supervisors of Chippewa county divided the county into three towns, the southernmost of these, which was identical in area with the present Eau Claire county, was set off as the town of Clearwater, the first town meeting to be held at the boarding-house of Gage & Reed. The next town north was set off as the town of Chippewa Falls, and the northernmost town as the town of Eagle Point. Up to this time the name Eau Claire had not appeared in the official records of Chippewa county, of which what is now Eau Claire county formed a part. In this same year R. F. Wilson and W. H. Gleason came to Clearwater settlement, at the junction of the Chippewa and Clearwater rivers. They recognized its possibilities and soon made a deal with Gage & Reed whereby a considerable part of what is now the east side was platted as the village of Eau Claire. Of course the platting of this village under the name Eau Claire could have no legal effect on the name of the town, but it seems to have confused the town officials, as the records show both the names Clearwater and Eau Claire for a short period, after which, without any recorded official action, the name Clearwater was dropped and the name Eau Claire only

was used. The town remained under town government only one year, when by act of legislature approved October 6, 1856, it was set off as Eau Claire county.

The town of Eau Claire was the only organized town government in the new county, and the legislative act forming the county stipulated that the town board of Eau Claire should canvass the returns of the first election of county officers and perform the functions of the county board until the county organization should be completed. There were but two election precincts in the entire town and county, the polling places of one being in what is now the east side of the city of Eau Claire, and the other usually at the farmhouse of Robert Scott in what is known as Scott's Valley, in the town of Otter Creek.

The first election of county officers for the new county took place December 30, 1856. "At an election held at Eau Claire in the county of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, held at the house of P. N. Drake in said village, December 30, 1856, C. M. Seley, chairman of the board of supervisors, was present. In the absence of E. W. Robbins and M. A. Page, supervisors, Taylor Stevens and S. N. Wilcox were elected to serve as inspectors of election, and were sworn as follows:

Opening paragraph election returns from first precinct. "At an election held at the house of Robert Scott in the township 25, range 7, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1856, the following inspectors were chosen viva-voce by the electors: Lorenzo Bennett, Robert Scott, Charles H. Hale, and were sworn as follows:

Opening paragraph election returns from second precinct. On the first day of January, 1857, the town board of Eau Claire, as authorized by legislative act, met and canvassed the returns of the first county election. "At a meeting of the board of supervisors, January 1, 1857, C. M. Seley, chairman; E. W. Robbins and Moses A. Page present, ordered that the votes of the election of county officers be canvassed according to the act of legislature approved October 6, 1856, who were chosen December 30, 1856. We, the supervisors of the town of Eau Claire, having met at the office of Gleason & Seley, in the village of Eau Claire, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and fifty-seven, pursuant to the act for organizing the county of Eau Claire approved October sixth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to estimate and determine the number of votes given for the several officers provided for by the said act at the official election held on the last Tuesday of December, one

thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as provided by said act do determine and declare as follows:

“That the whole number of votes cast for the office of clerk of court was one hundred ninety-one, of which George Olin received one hundred eighteen and J. H. Duncan received seventy-three. Sheriff, Moses A. Page 188, M. M. Reed 54. Register of deeds, Charles H. Howard 114, R. F. Wilson 76. District attorney, B. U. Strong 189. Clerk of board of supervisors, Charles T. Babcock 120, George Olin 68, scattering 2. County treasurer, Adin Randall 130, T. B. Medlar 58. Coroner, George Sprague 191. County surveyor, J. B. Randall 135, Benjamin Hadley 56. County judge, Ira Mead 129, J. S. Cook 59, scattering 2.

“Report of canvassing board first election county officers.”

As there was still but one town in the new county, the town board continued to perform the functions of a county board until a sufficient number of towns should be formed to allow the supervisors of such towns to comprise a county board in the usual manner. Action to this end was taken without delay. On the second day of January, 1857, the day following the canvass of votes for county officers, the town board of Eau Claire, acting in its capacity as county board, set off the town of Half Moon Lake. This comprised all territory in the county west and north of the Chippewa river, or the present west side of the city of Eau Claire and the town of Union. On February 24, the towns of Bridge Creek and Brunswick were formed and the three new towns held their first election in April of that year. On November 16, the chairman of the town boards of Eau Claire, Half Moon Lake, Bridge Creek and Brunswick organized as a county board of supervisors, after which the town board of Eau Claire ceased to perform the functions of county board.

In March, 1858, the county board changed the name of the town of Half Moon Lake to Half Moon. On the fourth of December of that year a resolution was passed setting off a town to be called Machas, but later in the same day the name was changed to Pleasant Valley. The town North Eau Claire was formed in March, 1857.

In November, 1860, all that part of the town of Half Moon lying north of an east and west quarter section line running a few rods south of the present county courthouse and directly through the site of the present high school building was set off under the name of Oak Grove. The part south of this line became the town of West Eau Claire. Later in the same month the town of Fall Creek was formed. After a few years the town

name was changed to Lincoln, the village only retaining the name of Fall Creek. The town of Otter Creek was set off in April, 1867, the town of Washington in January, 1868, and the town of Seymour in March, 1872.

The state legislature having in March, 1872, granted a charter forming the city of Eau Claire, with its present boundaries, the parts of the towns of West Eau Claire and Oak Grove lying between the new city of Eau Claire and the Dunn county line were by act of the board of supervisors in March, 1872, voted to be formed into a new town to be called the town of Randall. On the twentieth of the same month, two petitions from residents of this proposed new town were received by the county board. A petition from that part formerly in Oak Grove asked that the action of the board uniting these two parts of towns be rescinded, and a petition from the part formerly in West Eau Claire in opposition to same. The board refused to rescind its former action uniting these two parts of towns, but did pass a resolution changing the name from the town of Randall to the town of Union.

In November, 1873, the southern part of the town of Brunswick was set off under the name Lant. This name was later changed to Drammen. In March, 1874, the town of Fairchild was formed; in April, 1876, the town of Ludington, and in 1882, the town of Clear Creek.

Augusta was incorporated as a village in 1864 and received a city charter in 1885. Altoona, which was formerly a part of the town of Washington, was platted as a village in 1881, with the name East Eau Claire. This was later changed to Altoona, and in 1887 it was granted a city charter, having the distinction of being one of the smallest, if not the smallest, city in the United States. The village of Fairchild was incorporated May 6, 1880.

Although of considerable size, Fall Creek remained under the government of the town of Lincoln until 1907, when it was incorporated as a separate village.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNSHIPS.

BRIDGE CREEK.

By

FRANK L. CLARK.

In the early days ere history was written, the water of Bridge creek babbled on to the sea. It is not even written how long it had babbled when men and women came to make the country through which it flowed fit for their habitation. Geologists have told us that it marks the southern extremity of the vast area of that first formation that arose out of the chaos of the waters that covered the earth ere the sun or the moon obeyed the creative behest: "Let there be light." But whatever the geologists may tell us, or whatever the philosophers may reveal unto us is not of particular interest to us just now, and was of much less interest to those sturdy pioneers who came to establish a civilization and realize the fruition of a bountiful promise.

When Eau Claire county was organized by an act of the legislature in 1856, there were but few settlers in the eastern part thereof. Probably the first settler was Andrew Thompson, who came, it is said, in 1854, and settled and built a house on what was later Henry Brown's pasture in Otter creek. The valley was named Thompson valley. If he came in 1854, he was here at least a year, perhaps more, before the coming of others. In 1856 when the county was organized, Charles Hale, L. D. McCauley and J. A. Bride had settled in what has since been known as Scott's valley; Lorenzo and William Bennett and Charles and Scribner Chadbourne had located in Thompson valley; George Diamond had settled on the Diamond farm in Diamond valley, and a little bunch of pioneers, James Woodbury, E. L. Hull, William Young and perhaps a few more, had settled near where the village of Augusta was soon to be. These, together with the first settlers in Augusta, Charles Buckman, S. E. Bills, John F. Stone and a few more, constituted at that time the population of the town of Bridge Creek.

When Eau Claire county was organized there was quite a settlement at Eau Claire, and the act of the legislature which created the county provided that the government of the county should be vested in the town board until the next annual town meeting. The county was divided into the towns of Half Moon, Brunswick and Bridge Creek. The town of Bridge Creek comprised nearly all the east half of the county, or, to be more particular, what is now the towns of Fairchild, Bridge Creek, Ludington, Otter Creek and Clear Creek.

The first town meeting was held at the house of William Young, just east of the schoolhouse on Main street, Augusta. The date of the town meeting was April 7, 1857. The officers elected were as follows:

Supervisors, William Young, chairman; L. Bennett and Joseph Sargent, sideboard. Clerk, J. C. Hackett. Treasurer, James McCauley. Assessor, Charles Buckman. Justices, L. M. Underwood, J. F. Stone, S. E. Bills and R. E. Scott. Constables, William Buck, Anas Brown and W. A. Bennett. Sealer of weights and measures, John A. Bride.

The voters adopted a resolution to appropriate the sum of \$150.00 for roads and bridges, and \$150.00 for schools. A resolution was also adopted providing that "hogs shall not be allowed to run at large, or that hogs shall not be considered free commoners." It was ordered that notices of the adoption of this resolution be "duly posted according to law." The four justices of the peace elected "drew lots" for the one-year and two-year terms, and Messrs. Stone and Underwood got the long term and Messrs. Scott and Bills had to take the short term. And so the town of Bridge Creek was organized and officered. It was a big town and but sparsely settled. What is now the town of Ludington was an unsettled wilderness; the three eastern townships were little better. The southeast portion of the town was a rolling country of a rich sandy loam soil and covered with a low growth of oak. It was well watered and has since developed into the finest farm country in the Northwest. The heavy pine that covered the timbered portion of the town, and much of the hardwood, has since been cut off and many good lands have been opened. There is still much good land, however, that has not been broken and there is yet room for many more good farms.

The second annual town meeting was held April 6, 1858. J. E. Perkins was elected chairman of the town board, and Joseph Livermore and James Sargent, supervisors. J. C. Hackett was elected clerk, L. Bennett, treasurer, and Charles Buckman,

assessor. The sum of \$400 was voted for incidental expenses; \$100 for roads and bridges, and \$200 for schools. A resolution was adopted to prevent the running at large of calves under one year old, and also geese; the former under a penalty of 50 cents for the first offense and \$1.00 for every subsequent offense. The penalty for geese was 25 cents for the first offense, and 50 cents for all subsequent offenses. It was also discovered that the resolution of 1857 relating to hogs was without a penalty clause, and the matter was remedied by making the penalty \$5.00 for the first offense and \$10.00 for offenses thereafter. These resolutions were "posted according to law."

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July 4, 1857, the first fourth of July celebration in the town was held at the farm of Simon Randall. He had bought the William Young place and the people gathered there and had a regular old-fashioned good time. In the evening they had a dance and Alfred Bolton played the fiddle. Allen Randall was a little fellow at that time, five years old, and he had a regular Buster Brown of a time. That celebration and that dance were the first events in the social life of Augusta and Bridge Creek, and for years thereafter the spirit of fellowship and good will grew and the social life was of that wholesome kind, unmarred by class distinctions that prevails when the people live near to Nature's heart. There was no fol-de-rol, no nonsensical tommyrot, nor any of that superior culture that marks the upper stratum of the modern social life. The people were hearty in those days, good-souled, and between the hours of toil had sense enough to have a good time.

At the town meeting in the spring of 1859 the old officers were all re-elected, and the town records do not disclose that anything of special interest was done.

The town meeting in 1860 resulted in the election of Harris Searl as chairman and Josephus Livermore and Charles Hale as supervisors; C. W. Warren was elected clerk, J. C. Smith, treasurer, and Charles Buckman, assessor. Mr. Smith refused to qualify as treasurer and the board appointed Charles Buckman in his place and then appointed J. C. Hackett as assessor, the office to which Mr. Buckman had been elected. The bond of Mr. Buckman as treasurer was \$3,200. The first bills audited by the town board that are of record were those of J. C. Hackett for clerk, salary \$32.33, and H. C. Putnam for surveying, \$3.50. These claims were audited and paid in June, 1860. At the town meeting that year R. E. Scott made a motion that a committee be appointed to investigate the doings of the town officers since its

organization. There is no record that the committee ever made a report. The total amount of claims paid and town orders issued was \$672.60. The accounts were audited and the orders cancelled by the board of audit March 26, 1861. The record also discloses the fact that William Young was elected superintendent of schools at the town meeting in 1860. Just what his duties were the writes does not understand, but they were probably similar to those of the county superintendent of schools at the present time.

In 1861 the old board was re-elected with William Maas as clerk, Charles Buckman, treasurer, and J. C. Smith and S. W. Crockett as assessors. The town was too big for one assessor, and so they elected two. Both of the assessors refused to qualify, however, and C. W. Chadbourne and J. M. Woodbury were appointed in their stead. The total amount of orders drawn for incidental expenses that year was \$481.94.

The result of the election in 1862 was the choice of Josephus Livermore as chairman, C. H. Hale and Orrin C. Hall, supervisors; Harris Searl, clerk; Charles Buckman, treasurer; and R. E. Scott, assessor. A committee consisting of Messrs. F. Dighton, Peter Lundeville and William Young was appointed by the voters at the town meeting to look into certain doings of the town board. The committee made the investigation during the day, and before the meeting adjourned brought in two reports. The majority report was by Messrs. Dighton and Lundeville in effect that the board had an undoubted right to purchase a map. Mr. Young made the minority report which declared that \$25.00 for a map is unnecessary in these times of high taxes. The majority report was adopted by the electors. The total vote volled at the election was 75. A tax of five mills was levied for highway purposes.

The war was on and the country was calling for brave men to come to the front and offer their lives upon the altar of their country. The call was not unheeded, even among the little band of pioneers of Bridge Creek. On September 5 Supervisor Hale and Treasurer Buckman resigned their offices to take up arms in defence of liberty, and Messrs. James Sargent and H. Blair were appointed to the respective positions. On September 19 Orrin C. Hall resigned as supervisor and Daniel Russell was appointed in his stead. He went to the war and never returned. J. L. Ball also resigned as justice of the peace, and M. B. Rickard was chosen at a special election to take his place. Thus the town of Bridge Creek was organized, and had already assumed an importance as an economic, political factor in the history of

northern Wisconsin. In fact, when Governor Barstow, in 1856, wanted a few hundred votes to re-elect him, they were forthcoming from Bridge Creek, even though there were not twenty-five people in the town. The game worked for a short time, but the courts took the matter in hand and Barstow gave up the executive office in compliance with the judicial determination.

These were strenuous years in Bridge Creek. The flower of the young manhood went to the war; the country was new and taxes were high. On March 3, 1864, a special town meeting was called to vote upon a proposition to raise \$5,000 to pay bounties to the volunteers and men drafted to fill the quota called for by President Lincoln. There were 50 votes cast on the proposition, all in the affirmative. A resolution was passed directing the clerk to draw orders on the fund as the claims were allowed. Another special town meeting was held and \$4,000 was appropriated for the same purpose. There were 48 votes cast, of which 47 were for the appropriation and 1 against. February 25, 1865, another special meeting voted \$1,000, and March 25 \$2,000 more was voted. These various funds were largely made up by personal subscriptions, thus avoiding the necessity of a tax levy. To raise so large a sum of money, \$12,000, among a people where 50 votes was the entire voting population, was a task of no mean proportions, but it was done and out of the effort the people came forth unscorched by the fires of distress and ready to bear still greater burdens.

In 1867 the town of Otter Creek was organized and set off from Bridge Creek. It comprised what is now the towns of Otter Creek and Clear Creek. In the division of the town funds after all debts had been paid Otter Creek had \$232.94, and Bridge Creek had \$412.18.

Meanwhile the village of Augusta had grown, and there were those who had an idea that there should be provided places where booze might be purchased. In conformity with this idea G. J. Hardy made application to the town board. The application was favorably acted upon and the license to sell spirituous and malt liquors was granted. The license fee was fixed at \$75.00. Soon thereafter Ren Halstead and H. S. Baldwin were granted a license for the same purpose at the same time. Later it was discovered that the license fee as fixed by the town board was excessive, and it was reduced to \$20. In 1870 the fee was again raised to \$75.00. In 1873, June 24, a special town meeting was called to vote \$2,500 to build a bridge across the Eau Claire river where the main river bridge now is. The proposition was de-

feated by a vote of 66 to 16. This was about the voting strength of the town at that time. In 1877 the towns of Ludington and Fairchild were organized and set off from Bridge Creek. The village of Augusta was organized and set off in 1883. This left Bridge Creek with less than three townships.

In the early days nearly all of the northern and eastern portions of the town were covered by forests and these were watered by numerous small streams, tributaries to the Eau Claire river. Game and fish abounded and the territory was the paradise of the hunter and the fisherman. The southern and western portions of the town as it originally was and as it is now presents a prospect that to the agriculturist is a dream of pure delight.

The original population was mostly of Yankee descent, but since the war the Germans have come, and with their industry and persistence have practically possessed the land. Dairying and diversified farming is the principal occupation of the people, who are earnest, honest and industrious, and nowhere in the world can be found a more patriotic people.

Brunswick Township, which contains about thirty-six square miles, was formed in 1857, and is bounded irregularly on the north by the Chippewa river, which divides it from the town of Union; on the south by the town of Drammen, on the east by the towns of Washington and Pleasant Valley, and on the west by Dunn county. Besides being abundantly watered by the Chippewa river at its northern extremity, the town is intercepted by Taylor's, West and Coon creeks. It had a population according to the census returns of 1910 of 706. Porter's Mills were the only manufacturing industries of this township. This was formerly called Porterville and was surveyed and platted with that name in the fall of 1883. It had a station on the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, described as "Porter's Mills." Among the early settlers in close proximity to it were Nelson Cooley, in 1855, and Washington Churchill, in 1856. This location was selected as the site for a sawmill in 1863 by Charles Warner, who began the erection of a structure of this description. It was completed in the following year by Messrs. Porter, Brown and Meredith. The capacity of the mill was then 20,000 feet a day of twelve hours. It was burned down in October, 1866, and rebuilt by Gilbert E. Porter and D. R. Moon during the following winter, and its capacity increased to 40,000 feet. The business was carried on under the firm name of Porter & Moon, and in 1869 the capacity of the mill was again increased with an output of 60,000 feet per day. When the first

Eau Claire

mill was started in 1865 there was only one house at this place. It was occupied by the few men then required to run the business. According to the census returns for 1890 the population of the village was 1,194. There was no industry here other than those controlled by this company. A Scandinavian Lutheran frame church was erected and dedicated in 1889, and a fine school house was built.

Fairchild Township was formed in 1874, and is identical in size and shape with one of government survey. It is bounded on the north by the town of Bridge Creek, on the south by Jackson county, on the east by Clark county, and on the west by the town of Bridge Creek. It is watered by Coon and Bridge creeks and their tributaries. Its business center is the village of the same name, which is located in the extreme southeast corner of the county and the township, and was settled in 1868, about the time when the then West Wisconsin railway was constructing its roadbed. The land at this time was covered with a low growth of bushes, but is now made into fine farms and country homes. One of the first settlers there was Mr. Van-Auken, who built the first steam sawmill and sold it to another early settler, G. S. Graves, in 1870. It was twice burned down, the second time in 1874, and was not rebuilt.

Lincoln Township is irregular in line on the north. Its greatest length from north to south is nine miles, while the distance from east to west is eight miles. It contains a fraction over sixty square miles and is settled chiefly by an agricultural community. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Seymour and Ludington, on the south by the towns of Clear Creek and Otter Creek, on the east by Ludington and Bridge Creek, and on the west by the town of Washington. The Eau Claire river runs through the towns from northeast to northwest, and it is also watered by the tributaries, Fall and Bear's Grass creeks. According to the census of 1910 it had a population of 1,189.

Otter Creek Township, which contains sixty-six square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1910, of 703, was set off in April, 1867. It is bounded on the north by the town of Lincoln, on the south by Trempealeau county, on the east by the town of Bridge Creek and on the west by the town of Clear Creek. The upper portion of the town is watered by Otter, Bear's Grass and Thompson's creeks. The nearest shipping point is Augusta, which is eleven miles distant. This town is essentially agricultural and has splendid farms owned by a thrifty people.

Pleasant Valley Township was set off in 1858 and first given the name of Machas, which was afterwards changed by the county board to its present name. It is principally a farming country with good land and prosperous people. It contains fifty-four square miles, and is oblong in shape, being six miles wide from east to west, and nine miles long from north to south. The water supply is ample, Low's creek, Pine and Clear creeks intersecting the country in almost every direction. Fine homes and farms are to be found here and happiness and prosperity abound.

Washington Township is rectangular in shape, but irregular in outline and contains sixty-six square miles. It was set off in January, 1866, and is bounded on the north by the city of Eau Claire and the town of Seymour, on the south by the towns of Clear Creek and Otter Creek, on the east by the town of Lincoln and on the west by the city of Eau Claire and the town of Brunswick. Otter creek runs through the town from the extreme southeast to the extreme northwest, and Low's creek waters the western portion of it. It has a population, according to the census returns of 1910, of 1,489, exclusive of the city of Altoona, which has 824. This place was originally East Eau Claire, and was surveyed and platted as a village with that name, in September, 1881. It was afterwards changed to Altoona, and incorporated as a city in 1887. It is located on the Eau Claire river and Otter creek and is distant four miles east from the city of Eau Claire. There were only two houses here in 1882 when the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway selected it as the site for machine shops and the roundhouse. As these buildings were constructed the population rapidly increased, and in the Fall of that year at least a dozen habitations had been erected. In the following year hotels, stores and residences went up in all directions. A postoffice was established, a union frame church was erected in 1884 and the graded school house with three departments.

Since 1884 Altoona has experienced a steady and prosperous growth; new people have come in, churches of all denominations have been established; improved schools have been erected, and while it may be styled one of the smallest cities in the United States, it is nevertheless a hustling business place which promises to improve with rapidity with the addition of its transportation facilities of the interurban railway line from Eau Claire, which has recently been completed. Originally what is now the Omaha Railway Company, in 1880 deemed it essential to locate a division point at some place nearly equidistant between Saint

Paul and Elroy. They were urged to make that point Eau Claire. This they claimed they could not do, as it would make the eastern division much longer than the western. They had purchased the land necessary at Fall Creek and had commenced operations. The citizens of Eau Claire realized that this was detrimental to its prosperity. W. F. Bailey took the matter up with Mr. Porter, president of the road, the latter agreeing if a suitable place having a half mile of level track was nearer Eau Claire, and other conditions suitable, he would consider a proposition to locate the division there. Mr. Johnson, the company's engineer, and Mr. Bailey went over the line and place where Altoona is located and found suitable. If an abundance of a suitable water could be found and the city of Eau Claire would grade the yards Mr. Porter agreed to locate there. Water was found, the city paying the expense. Subsequently it was agreed that the company would grade the yard, the city paying in lieu of grading \$2,000.

Clear Creek Township was organized in 1882, and is strictly agricultural. It contains thirty-six square miles and is bounded on the north by the towns of Washington and Lincoln, on the south by Trempealeau county, on the east by the town of Otter Creek and on the west by Pleasant Valley. The northern half is watered by Clear, Bear's and Otter creeks; its population, according to the census returns of 1910, are 728.

Drammen Township is identical in size and shape with a township of government survey. It is bounded on the north by the town of Brunswick, on the south by Buffalo county, on the east by the town of Pleasant Valley, and on the west by Pepin county. In 1873 this town was set off from Brunswick under the name of Lant, which was afterwards changed to its present name of Drammen. The water supply is furnished by Rock and Hoyt's creeks and their tributaries. Its population for 1910 was 869.

Ludington Township is sixteen miles in length from east to west, six miles in width and contains 96 square miles, with a population for 1910 of 989. It is bounded on the north by Chipewewa county, on the south by the towns of Lincoln and Bridge Creek, on the east by Clark county and on the west by Seymour and Lincoln. It is well watered by the north fork of the Eau Claire river and Twelve Mile Pine, Sand, Hay and Muskrat creeks. It is stocked with an abundance of hard wood, and in its west center is located the great maple sugar district.

Seymour Township is about twelve miles long and three wide, containing thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north

by Chippewa county, on the south by the towns of Washington and Lincoln, on the east by the town of Ludington and on the west by the city of Eau Claire. The Eau Claire river runs nearly the whole length of the farther extremity of the town, and other portions of it are intersected by the river's tributaries. Its population in 1910 was 588.

Union Township was first laid out as the town of Randall, but afterward changed to Union. It has thirty-four square miles, a little less than a regular township, with a population in 1910 of 1,090. It is bounded on the north by Chippewa county, on the south by the town of Brunswick (the Chippewa river dividing the two towns), on the east by the city of Eau Claire and on the west by Dunn county. Truax is a station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway four and one-half miles northwest of Eau Claire. The Eau Claire county poor farm and asylum is located in this town, which contains many fine farms and farm buildings.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Prof. Frederic Cranefield, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at Madison said in an interview regarding the possibilities of Wisconsin as a fruit raising state: "What about Wisconsin? Wisconsin is a good fruit state; quite as good as any other state and far better than many. Give the right kind of a man the right kind of land—we have millions of acres of it in Wisconsin—the right kinds of fruits and as much money may be made in fruit raising in Wisconsin as in any other place in the United States. Don't go west, young man! Stay at home and grow up with the country. Even if you have only a little money, good horse sense, plenty of ambition, a stout heart, hardened muscles and a clever wife stay in Wisconsin—we need you.

"With a capital of \$5,000 a splendid fruit farm may be developed in Wisconsin that will yield in ten years an annual income equal to the original investment. If this sum is not available \$2,000 will answer, and if that is too much \$1,000 and fair credit will place a beginning on a safe business foundation. A young man full of energy without a dollar can make a start by working for others and learning the industry, and before middle age own a business that will yield him a competent income for the rest of his days. We have men in Wisconsin who have done it.

"After making a thorough research and scientific study of the soil and climate of Wisconsin we are sure of our facts when we make the statement that these conditions are as favorable for the raising of small fruits, apples and cherries on a commercial or market basis as in Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, or any other central or western state.

"In many respects, as markets, high color of fruit and freedom from frost, the conditions are more favorable than in any of the states named. Taking into consideration the amount of capital required, the raising of apples or cherries in Wisconsin is as profitable as in any other state east or west. To illustrate this statement I will call attention to one upper Wisconsin county in particular. After ten years of careful observation I am well satisfied that Door county offers exceptional opportunities for

fruit growing, particularly for the raising of sour cherries and apples. After a careful investigation of the returns from fruit growing in different parts of the United States I am well convinced that the net profits earned by several of the cherry orchards in the vicinity of Sturgeon Bay during the past ten years are greater than can be shown by any other areas of similar extent devoted to fruits of any kind anywhere in the United States.

“Land can be bought in Wisconsin, an orchard planted and brought to profitable bearing age for one-fourth to one-half the price asked for western irrigated orchard tracts. The cost of transportation from Oregon to New York on a carload of apples is about the same as ten acres of good fruit land in Wisconsin.

“Another thing, the Wisconsin fruit grower is within easy reach of one-third of the entire population of the United States. Only a few hundred carloads of strawberries of 300 bushels each are shipped out of Wisconsin each year, just about enough to make one good shortcake for Chicago. Strawberries bear one year after planting and yield 4,000 to 6,000 quarts per acre. No state in the Union can produce better strawberries than Wisconsin or furnish cheaper land adapted to their growth.

“Raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries all thrive in every part of the state and are money makers. Two to four hundred dollars an acre may be made from berries. Grapes are raised in the southern counties and always bring a good price on local markets. A good crop of Concord or Moore's Early will bring \$250 an acre. Wisconsin is pre-eminently an apple state. In size, color, quality and productiveness Wisconsin, Duchess, Wealthy and McMahan cannot be equaled. Early apples always find a ready market at good prices, and the money is in the grower's pocket long before the winter apples of other states are harvested, and with no storage charges to pay.

“A ten-year apple orchard, if properly handled, will yield an annual average income of \$250 to \$300 per acre. We have records of \$1,400 per acre for a single crop. Where? Almost anywhere in the state. There are but few sections in Wisconsin wholly unsuited to fruit raising, in fact, berries and all small fruits may be grown successfully in any county in the state. Concerning apples and cherries, certain sections are much better than others. This is true of other crops and of fruits in every other state. Fruit raising anywhere is not unlike any other business enterprise. Capital, common sense, energy, determination and close application to details are all quite as essential in fruit

raising as in any other commercial enterprise. It is the "man behind the tree that counts."

APPLE INDUSTRY.

A great many years ago attempts were made in some portions of the county to raise apples with some measure of success, but the farmers of that period did not have the advantage which those of this day have in the benefit of scientific learning and instruction from the agricultural college in connection with the university, which has investigated all sorts of subjects which are related to agriculture in any way, and a great deal of attention has been paid to the subject of apple raising, and as to whether or not the soil and climate conditions in this part of the state will permit of apples being raised on a large scale. In the earlier days alluded to, occasionally was found a small orchard which was planted by some farmer and just allowed to grow without any particular attention, except that in some instances the science of grafting was gone into when, perhaps, some man who had been familiar with the growing of apples in some eastern state knew the method of grafting apple trees; but in no locality in the county was a determined effort made to raise apples as a commercial proposition, although many varieties were in fact raised of good quality and flavor, but with the lack of attention these little orchards gradually went into decay and the trees died off, more for the want of proper care and attention than on account of any conditions in the soil or climate.

With the awakening all along the line in agricultural subjects has come a movement in this county in the last few years to experiment with the growing of apple orchards, and with the great assistance which has been rendered by the agricultural department of the university, and also the officials of the State Horticultural Society, we are able in this chapter to record the result of experiments which prove beyond any question that within the limits of Eau Claire county there is just as good fruit lands as can be found anywhere in the United States for the raising of certain varieties of apples. For the year 1912 there were two hundred and twenty acres of orchard in the county, containing 12,043 growing apple trees, which produced 10,300 bushels of apples.

To illustrate what may be accomplished in the raising of fruit in Wisconsin we quote from statistics which show what one man did in one of the nearby counties, that of Monroe:

“If anything else was needed to establish beyond any question that apple growing in this part of Wisconsin can be successfully accomplished, and not only apples, but grapes, plums and cherries, it has been most conclusively furnished in the results accomplished by J. W. Leverich at his fruit farm in the town of Angelo, Monroe county. Mr. Leverich, who now is acknowledged one of the authorities on small fruits, started in 1904 an experimental orchard of five acres, which he planted in May of that year. In order to demonstrate to his own satisfaction whether these fruits, apples, grapes and cherries could be successfully raised if handled scientifically, his trees were selected with the greatest care and planted upon a piece of land which was carefully selected for the purpose, and his long experience in small fruit raising gave him the knowledge necessary to select the particular land which he did for this orchard. The tract is protected on the north and west by growing timber from the winds; to the south and east are hills which protect the trees from wind blowing from that direction. There are sixteen rows of fruit trees and two rows of grapes. The trees are set twenty-two in a row, and the two rows of grapes about four hundred feet in length each, in which there are seven distinct varieties.

“At the time of setting this five-acre tract into an orchard in the spring of 1904, Mr. Leverich placed between the rows of trees either raspberries, red raspberries or blackberry brush. These berry brush have been thoroughly cultivated and cared for, as the trees and vines of the orchard were, and as a consequence there has been a crop of berries each year commencing with 1905. In 1906 the first returns from the orchard proper were secured, being ten baskets of grapes. The plum trees commenced bearing in 1907, and the apples in 1908, while the first cherries were secured in 1911, and it is the opinion of Mr. Leverich that this locality in the town of Angelo is not adapted to the culture of cherries. But his experiment has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the valley soil of Monroe county, as well as the ridges, is suitable and just as well adapted naturally for the culture of fruits as the ridge lands. It only needs the intelligence, industry and perseverance, which are, of course, all necessary in an industry of this character to put into a paying proposition an orchard bearing apples, plums and grapes. During the fall season of 1911 Mr. Leverich exhibited in one or two store windows in the city of Sparta baskets containing the varieties of fruit and grapes raised in this orchard, and they made a tempting picture indeed. We have here the record which was kept by him from the time

beginning with the planting of the orchard up until the market of 1911, showing in detail the number of baskets, cases or bushels, as the case may be, of fruit which was raised upon this five-acre tract of land from May, 1904, up to and including the crop of 1911, giving the total amount realized upon the entire tract:

BLACKBERRIES.

“1905, 24 cases, \$1.19 per case, \$28.56; 1906, 152 cases, \$1.47 per case, \$223.44; 1907, 207 cases, \$1.67 per case, \$405.69; 1908, 288 cases, \$1.59 per case, \$557.92; 1909, 239 cases, \$1.54 per case, \$368.06; 1910, 124 cases, \$1.93 per case, \$239.32; 1911, 155 cases, \$1.64 per case, \$254.20. Total, 1,190 cases; total, \$2,231.86.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

“1905, 54 cases, \$1.21 per case, \$65.34; 1906, 421 cases, \$1.46 per case, \$614.66; 1907, 305 cases, \$1.60 per case, \$488; 1908, 235 cases, \$1.89 per case, \$445.25; 1909, 145 cases, \$2.05 per case, \$297.25; 1910, 76 cases, \$1.95 per case, \$148.20; 1911, 111 cases, \$1.56 per case, \$173.16. Total, 1,342 cases; total, \$2,231.86.

RED RASPBERRIES.

“1905, 10 cases, \$1.21 per case, \$12.10; 1906, 154 cases, \$1.47 per case, \$226.38; 1907, 125 cases, \$1.68 per case, \$200; 1908, 215 cases, \$1.75 per case, \$376.25; 1909, 54 cases, \$1.85 per case, \$99.90; 1910, 10 cases, \$1.98 per case, \$19.80. Total, 568 cases; total, \$934.43.

GRAPES.

“1906, 10 baskets; 1907, 110 baskets; 1908, 200 baskets; 1909, 20 baskets; 1910, 10 baskets; 1911, 175 baskets. Total, 505 baskets, at 25 cents per basket, \$126.25.

“Cherries—20 cases, \$1.50 per case, \$30.

“Apples—1908, 5 bushels; 1909, 10 bushels; 1911, 75 bushels. Total, 90 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel, \$67.50.

“Plums—1907, 5 cases; 1908, 30 cases; 1909, 50 cases; 1911, 130 cases. Total, 215 cases, \$1.25 per case, \$268.75. Plants sold, \$500. Grand total, \$6,235.98.”

These figures are for cases of twenty-four pints each of blackberries and black and red raspberries, and sixteen quarts of plums and cherries.

The conditions of Monroe county are not much different from those of Eau Claire, the soil with few exceptions is much the same, except that in places, if anything, Monroe county has more sand. The farm from which the above figures were obtained is located in a valley where the soil is largely composed of sand. In Eau Claire county for many years has been raised small fruit, especially berries, but it is not until recently that apples have been raised in any quantities. In 1912 there were eighty-three acres given to the strawberry plant, from which 3,626 bushels of berries were gathered, and the same year 1,222 bushels of raspberries were produced from forty-seven acres and 1,030 bushels of blackberries were gathered from twenty-eight acres. Six acres set to currant bushes yielded one hundred and thirty bushels, and the grapes produced amounted to eleven bushels, and from three acres one hundred bushels of cranberries were marketed.

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING.

Since the organization of Eau Claire county, in 1856, when the country was densely covered with a heavy growth of timber, rapid strides have been made in agricultural pursuits. Where once stood the great forests of pine and hard timber, long since brought in contact with the woodman's axe, fine farms and elegant homes now abound. When the first settlers reached Eau Claire county and observed the immensity of the forest some of them little thought that only a few short years would elapse before the county would become one of the leading counties rich in agriculture. Others of the pioneers who came to make a home for themselves and families set to work clearing the land, erecting buildings, and otherwise improving the land, so that now, where the wild beasts once roamed at their leisure the soil is made to blossom like the rose.

The soil for the most part is a rich clay and sandy loam, with here and there in some parts of the county a little sand, which in later years has been made to produce abundant crops. The county is especially favored with a bountiful water supply nearly everywhere, for in most every direction there are creeks and small streams.

It is the writer's firm belief that there is no territory in the country of equal size that has produced more net profit per acre than has the soil of Eau Claire county for the length of time that it has been under cultivation. The products of this county and their aggregate value are increasing with each succeeding decade, as will be shown by the comparative tables which are here submitted. At the time of the first settlers in Eau Claire who engaged in farming wheat was the principal or staple crop grown, the soil being new and containing all of the elements necessary to produce large yields, but as the years went on and the continued cropping of the ground exhausted the greater part of the phosphates, and the nitrogenous compounds that are so abundantly essential to the production of grain. The result was diminished yields. This, combined with low prices, which ruled for a number of years, and the competition of the great wheat

belt of the west and northwest, compelled the farmers to adopt different methods of farming. This course they pursued, so that at this time, while there is quite an acreage of wheat sown yearly, the yield is diminishing. Corn, oats, rye and barley yield large crops, while the sugar beet in some localities is raised successfully. Where stock raising, dairying and clover predominates the fertility of the land is sustained and is yearly growing better under the skillful management of the Eau Claire county farmer.

The cultivation of the sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar is receiving considerable attention and is not an experiment, for it was proven as early as 1867 at Fond du Lac and at Black Hawk, Sauk county, in 1870, that the soil and climate of Wisconsin were suited to the successful growth of the sugar beet. The failure of these enterprises was due, however, to lost interest in this particular product by the farmers.

In writing of the dairying interests, and keeping in mind the fact that the state of Wisconsin stands in the front rank in the production of butter and cheese, it must also be kept in mind that Eau Claire county is on the star list in these commodities; with the nearness to market, the right kind of soil, the best grass and the purest water, they can and do produce butter and cheese that cannot be surpassed by even the most favored localities of Europe. The growth of this branch of agriculture has been rapid, but has never yet exceeded the demand, which is constantly increasing. And not only has this industry been a source of immense revenue, it has completely revolutionized the methods of farming that were in use twenty-five or thirty years ago, when nearly all the land was plowed up in the fall or spring and planted to wheat and other grains. Then in addition to the washing away of the loose soil by the spring rains come years of short crops, low prices and innumerable trials and troubles that arise from depending wholly upon the success of one growth of a certain crop.

The following comparison will be of interest and show the increase or decrease in the yield of the various commodities. The agricultural products for the county in 1890 were as follows: Wheat, 72,150 bushels; corn, 150,000 bushels; oats, 395,538 bushels; rye, 28,194 bushels; potatoes, 86,563 bushels; flax, 13,040 pounds; tobacco, 354 pounds; cultivated grasses, 10,966 tons. The acreage seeded to grain in 1890 was as follows: Wheat, 7,467; corn, 9,042; oats, 18,850; barley, 1,157; rye, 2,952; that of potatoes was 1,044; cultivated grasses, 15,408.

In 1912 the agricultural products of the county were: Wheat,

52,458 bushels; corn, 441,647 bushels, shelled; oats, 1,129,807 bushels; barley, 196,759 bushels; rye, 141,414 bushels; flax, 690 bushels; potatoes, 287,065 bushels; beans, 1,675 bushels; timothy seed, 2,065 bushels; cloverseed, 2,593 bushels; sugar beets, 1,023 tons; tobacco, 12,800 pounds; cabbage, 3,397 tons; hay, 26,170 tons. The acreage seeded to grain in 1912 was as follows: Wheat, 2,841; corn, 16,784; oats, 40,982; barley, 8,210; rye, 11,078; flax, 495; potatoes, 2,270; beans, 195; sugar beets, 57; cabbage, 189; tobacco, 8; cultivated grasses, 33,635.

DAIRYING.

It took a good many years of experience and the efforts of some farmers more progressive than others of the general run to bring to the fore, as a commercial proposition, the dairying industry. Cattle, almost from the earliest settlement down to within the last fifteen years, were raised for beef, with occasionally a "cheese factory" which would spring up and flourish for a time and then quit business, for the well developed farming of the east could more than successfully compete with the middle west in "cream cheese." Every farmer who kept cows made more or less dairy butter, usually a department presided over by the good wife, who presided at the churn and had her regular days for turning out butter for the market, but with the development of this section and the steady increase of population of villages came the demand "more butter," and with this demand from the markets developed the raising of better cattle, the establishment of creameries and the application of scientific modern methods to the making and marketing of butter.

Eau Claire county farmers have kept pace with other sections of the state, and this very profitable industry has been pretty well developed in almost all parts of the county; farmers are and have been studying the breeds of dairy cattle; they send their sons to the university, some taking the short course and some the long course in agriculture, and come out fitted to manage stock farms successfully. There are one or two associations of men who breed a certain kind of dairy cattle, and stock farms with modern sanitary barns and apparatus for handling milk and cream are found in nearly every township, and not only that, but there are numerous creameries, which are generally operated on the co-operative plan by the farmers in its community, where butter fat is turned into cash with scientific regularity, and from this one industry alone has come a great increase

in land values all over the county. As late as 1890 there were but 4,104 milch cows in the county. In 1912 this number had been increased to 10,248, valued at \$202,312. In this same year there was 6,609 head of other cattle, valued at \$67,697. Horses there were 7,723 head, valued at \$568,668. Sheep and lambs, 5,116 head, valued at \$13,127. This same year there were 5,515 head of swine four months old or over, valued at \$30,917. For the year 1912 there were 1,295 silos in the county.

Previous to 1880 there was very little dairying done in Eau Claire county. Farming was practically all wheat, barley and oats, the cattle of the county pasturing in the brush or on the roadside in the summer, and living on the straw stacks in the winter. What little butter was made was made in the summer and all handled by the women folks and put down in the cellar for the winter. The surplus was traded out to the grocery store or kept in the cellar until the fall and then sold for what it would bring, which was not much.

The first creamery in the county was started along early in the eighties, shortly after the first institute was held in Augusta. At that time Ex-Governor W. H. Hoard, Hiram Smith and Dean Henry of the university were out preaching the gospel of the dairy cow as the only salvation of the northern Wisconsin farmer. The creamery ran all summer and then failed. The next year it went into the hands of the Victory Drug Co., of Augusta, who made a success of it. Shortly after this a creamery was started at Fall Creek. This creamery adopted the plan of gathering hand skimmed cream from the farmers, and followed that plan for a year or two, until the advent of the cream separator. They then established a skimming station as did the Augusta creamery. This improved the quality of the butter and brought more money to the farmers, making it possible for them to make money out of dairying. Soon after this a cheese factory was started at Russell's Corner, near Augusta, which was later turned into a creamery, and has been very successful.

About 1885 the Augusta Creamery established a skimming station in the town of Ludington. This branch later grew and developed into a creamery. It was sold out to Ludtke Bros., of Ludington, who operated it until about three years ago, when it burned down. The farmers then organized a co-operative creamery, which is now in active operation. In about the year 1886 there was a company organized in the city of Eau Claire to build and operate a creamery. This was built on Water street, but proved a failure, there not being enough cows within easy hauling

distance of the creamery to furnish cream for the plant. The next creamery to be organized in the county was at Cleghorn. This was along about 1893 or 1894 and is still in operation and doing well. Along about 1894 there was a creamery started in the town of Drammen. This never was a success, was closed down about two years ago and sold at auction about one year ago. Has now been turned into a cheese factory.

Shortly after this Messrs. Hanke and Emmerson built a creamery at Brackett in the town of Washington. This creamery was very successful for a while, but gradually lost patronage and was sold out several times and finally organized into a co-operative plant and failed, closing down about two years ago. There was also a creamery organized in the town of Union about four miles from Eau Claire. This creamery never did very much and finally closed down.

In 1901 the farmers of the town of Washington organized a co-operative creamery and built it about five miles from Eau Claire. This creamery has been successful from the start and is now doing a good business. In 1901 they discontinued making cheese at Russel's Corner and built a new creamery, and about the same time the farmers of the town of Bridge Creek in what is known as Diamond Valley organized a co-operative creamery there and are still in successful operation. In 1906 the Eau Claire Creamery Company was organized and started business in May of that year. This company has steadily grown until it ranks as one of the largest concerns of this kind in the state. Since 1880 the county has gradually drifted away from grain raising to dairying and stock raising. They have a Guernsey Breeders' Association, also a Holstein Breeders' Association, and they working in harmony with Prof. Ingles, the State Agricultural Instructor, have done a vast amount of good in the last two years. And the day is not far distant when Eau Claire county will rank as one of the best dairy and stock counties of the state.

CHAPTER X.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

By

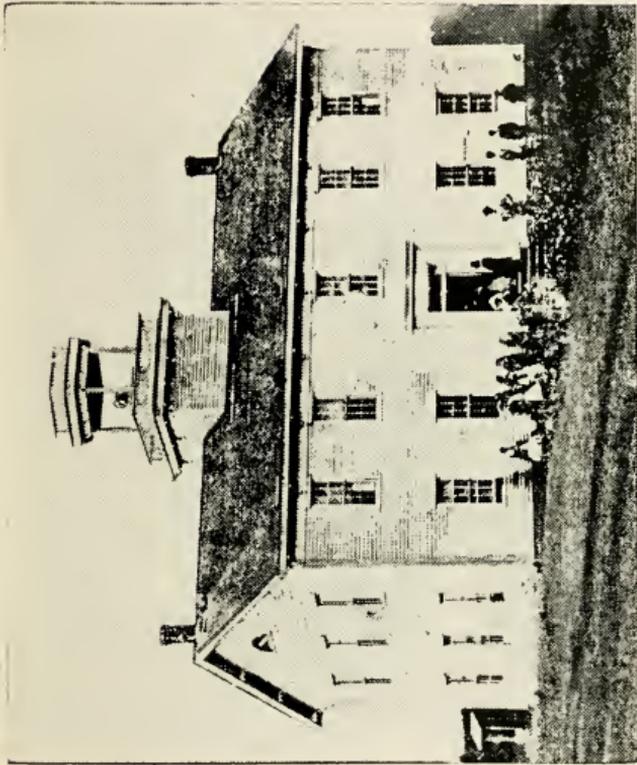
W. A. CLARK.

The Eau Claire County Training School for Teachers was established by act of the county board November 18, 1904, and opened in the city of Eau Claire August 28, 1905, and was the eighth school of this kind in the state. At the present time, less than nine years later, there are twenty-eight.

This school at first occupied rooms in the high school building and employed two teachers, namely, W. A. Clark, principal, and Miss Franc Wilkins, assistant. The school opened with an attendance of forty-eight and increased so rapidly that another teacher was secured for the second year. Miss Clara McNown was engaged in this capacity, and remained with the school two years. On Miss McNown's resignation, Miss Lydia Wheelock was engaged as second assistant, and remained in this position for four years. She was followed by Miss Maud Guest, who is still one of the faculty. Miss Wilkins and Mr. Clark have been with the school from the beginning to the present time (1914).

During the summer of 1907 the beautiful and commodious building now occupied by the school was erected by the county on grounds adjoining the courthouse. In the spring of 1912 the usefulness of the school in promoting agricultural education was greatly increased by the coming of G. K. Ingalls as county agriculturist, who was given an office in the building, made it his headquarters and became teacher of agriculture in the training school. The following winter a short course in agriculture was given in which seventeen young men were enrolled. The present time finds the school taxed to its utmost capacity, with sixty-four students in the teachers' training courses and twenty-two in the short course in agriculture. That the reputation of the school has reached beyond the boundaries of the county is shown by the fact that there are in attendance this year (1914) more than thirty non-resident students coming from Chippewa, Rush, Clark, Burnette, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo and Pepin counties.

The school has one hundred and eighty-seven graduates up to date, of whom one hundred and twenty are actively engaged in teaching, which testifies to the efficiency of the school in incul-



WESLEYAN SEMINARY

cating professional spirit and love for the work. These graduates have been uniformly successful and the demand for the product of the school is steadily increasing. No little credit for the success of the school is due the high character and ability of the men and women who have, during the past eight years, served the school on the training school board. The first training school board was composed of Hon. Emmet Horan, of Eau Claire, president; Mr. Gus Dittmer, of Augusta, treasurer, and County Superintendent of Schools Laura Buree, secretary. On Mr. Horan's appointment as a member of the board of regents of normal schools he resigned from the training school board, April 22, 1908, and Mr. Richard H. Loether, of Eau Claire, was made his successor. On the retirement of Miss Buree from the county superintendency in July, 1909, her successor, Miss Theresa A. Leinenkugel, became secretary of the board. In November, 1913, Mr. E. G. Herrel, of Augusta, was given a place on the board, Mr. Dittmer retiring, and at the same time Mr. J. H. Waggoner succeeded Mr. Loether as president of the board. The board as now constituted consists of J. H. Waggoner, president; E. G. Herrel, treasurer, and Miss Theresa Leinenkugel, secretary.

THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.

Eau Claire county has not fallen behind others of the state in regard to the educational welfare of its population. There are 88 rural schools under the supervision of the county superintendent, Miss Theresa A. Leinenkugel, who has filled the office for six years—her predecessor, Miss Buree, having held it for the same length of time. Under them the schools have shown a constant advance in methods and efficiency. It is to be hoped that the system of consolidation which has proved so successful in Illinois and Indiana will be tried more faithfully in this state and county. Each district should see its three or four small schools united in one, which could thereby secure better teachers and more fitting equipment. The state legislature grants \$50 yearly on certain conditions to each school which has a specified number of enregistered pupils, this sum to be expended in suitable blackboards, maps, a globe, systematic ventilation, properly screened outbuildings, etc. This appropriation is granted for three consecutive years, is highly appreciated and has shown good results in the interest and zeal inspired by pleasing and sanitary surroundings and adequate working tools.

CHAPTER XI.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

By

W. W. BARTLETT.

Editor's Note. To Mr. William W. Bartlett, of Eau Claire, is due the credit for this interesting and valuable chapter, and a work of explanation is here appropriate regarding the form in which the matter is presented.

Mr. Bartlett has long taken great interest in gathering reminiscences of the Civil War, and especially of those from Eau Claire county who participated in it. In fact he is recognized as Eau Claire's authority of Civil War history. In 1911 the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the war, the Eau Claire Telegram started a Civil War column and asked for reminiscences from the veterans. Knowing of Mr. Bartlett's researches along this line he was also asked to contribute, and responded with an article made up of verbatim extracts from the Civil War time files of local newspapers, narrating events in Eau Claire just preceding and immediately after the firing upon of Fort Sumter. Pertaining as it did to individuals known to many of the Telegram readers it awakened much interest and more was called for. The result was a series of articles extending over several months. Supplementing the extracts from local newspaper files, of official records and many hitherto unpublished private Civil War letters, Mr. Bartlett prevailed upon a number of surviving officers and members of companies recruited in Eau Claire county to furnish reminiscences of their companies. These contributions constitute an almost complete account of Eau Claire's contingent in the war and were highly appreciated by the public.

The form in which the record appeared in the Telegram has been preserved in this chapter, not only because the series attracted great attention, but also because letters from men who participated in the great conflict convey a more intimate knowledge and more vivid impression than any other form of record could possibly give. They also add an intensity of interest to the recital.

The publication of the letters makes this chapter somewhat lengthy, but a valuable chapter has been the sole aim of the pub-

lishers. For that reason Mr. Bartlett was persuaded to edit, rearrange and make a connected story of the series.

We are also indebted to Mr. Bartlett for the fine collection of war pictures which illustrate this chapter. They are the result of years of patient search and gathering.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin, March 4, 1911.

Editor Daily Telegram: I have your request for some material for your proposed series of Civil War articles, and shall be pleased to furnish something along that line. Doubtless it is your purpose to publish reminiscences of any sort which may pertain to the Civil War, but whatever I may furnish will be of a strictly local nature. As you know, I am not a veteran, neither did I reside here during the Civil War. My parents came here from Maine in the spring of 1867, when I was but six years of age, but other relatives had preceded us, and I had cousins in a good proportion of the companies recruited in this county, and also in some of the companies from other counties in this part of the state.

It would seem to me that no sketch of Civil War times in Eau Claire county would be complete without mention of Gilbert E. Porter, editor of the Eau Claire Free Press from December, 1858, until the fall of 1864, and who later became so prominent in the lumbering industry of the Chippewa Valley. I am furnishing you today a picture of Mr. Porter, taken in middle life, and shows him as most of us younger men recall him. Mr. Porter was a true patriot, and every editorial which appeared in his paper was a credit both to the man and to Eau Claire.

The following editorial, which appeared in the Free Press of December 24, 1860, presents the first rumbling of the approaching conflict:

Free Press, December 24, 1860.

"We give today pretty full accounts of the secession movement. It will be seen that South Carolina has passed an ordinance of secession unanimously, and the others of the cotton states are likely to follow suit. How the matter will terminate is beyond the reach of mortal ken. If we had a Jackson at the helm of the ship of state we should not be kept long in suspense, but as long as the president's chair is occupied by the present corrupt old traitor we know not what a day will bring forth.

Dispatches from the South justify us in the belief that Buchanan has betrayed his solemn trust by ordering the surrender of the forts and the government's arms at Charleston upon the demand of the southern traitors. If that be so we shall not be surprised if an attempt is made to impeach the Old Public Functionary for high crimes and misdemeanors."

Although realizing to some extent the feeling in the South, it seemed to Editor Porter hardly possible that it would go to the extent of beginning actual hostilities against the government. The unexpected happened. On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired on. The Free Press came out with an extra announcing the fact. Probably no copy of this extra is in existence, but the next regular issue, April 19, the announcement was reprinted. Following the display head are given the dispatches, with particulars of the bombardment and evacuation of the fort. On the same page Mr. Porter expresses his feelings in an editorial as reproduced below:

"THE WAR BEGUN.

"The terrible fact of a civil war now stares us full in the face, and lovers of the Union must meet the sudden though not unexpected responsibilities which devolve upon them. Every Union loving heart will swell with emotion as it contemplates the unalterable baseness and dishonor of those who have inaugurated civil war; and we greatly mistake the temper of all good citizens, South as well as North, if they do not firmly resolve to aid when duty calls, in executing a terrible retribution upon the rebels. Let the watchword be, 'The government, it must and shall be preserved'; and if perchance there is a wretch in our midst whose sympathies are not with the government, let the execrations of all good citizens be upon him; let the finger of scorn follow him till shame burns his cheeks to a cinder."

In the press of the following week, April 26, appears the call for the first war meeting, reproduced below:

"PATRIOTS AROUSE.

"There will be a meeting of the patriotic citizens of Eau Claire and vicinity in Reed's Hall on Monday the 29th for the purpose of devising means to get up a company to go and fight the battles of our country. Speaking and singing may be expected."

In the Free Press of May 3, 1861, appears the report of that gathering, as follows:

Free Press, May 3, 1861.

“On Monday evening the citizens of this place, irrespective of party, met at Reed’s Hall for the purpose of attesting their attachment to the good old Stars and Stripes of the Union. It was in every respect by far the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this place. A common cause brought them together and a common sentiment animated every heart. At an early hour the hall was densely packed with people, including fifteen or twenty ladies, who came early enough to obtain admittance. A great many were unable to get in the hall. N. B. Boyden, Esq., was called to chair and J. G. Callahan was elected secretary. Mr. Boyden briefly and appropriately addressed the meeting and his remarks were well received. Messrs. Barnes, Meggett, Davis, Bartlett, Barrett, Woodworth, Taylor, Porter, Whipple, Wilson, Stillman and McNair were respectively called to the stand, all of whom made speeches abounding in patriotism and expressing warm attachment to the government and union. Men and means promptly tendered—the former to fight for the country, the latter to equip the soldiers and provide for their families. The Eau Claire Brass Band and Sprague’s Military Band added much to the interest of the occasion.

“After the meeting the following names were enrolled to form the company: John Taylor, G. W. Mareum, A. S. Bostwick, John Woodworth, A. C. Ellis, Thomas B. Coon, Charles Sargent, G. E. Bonell, D. R. King, Henry Schaffer, John Dennis, F. R. Buck, J. D. McCauley, Machler Striff, Robert Lackey, W. J. Cosporus, G. W. Wilson, Melvin M. Adams, G. M. Brewer, L. Cornwell, Jesse Adams, Myron Shaw, Theodore DeDesert, G. A. Brown, H. McDougal, John E. Stillman, A. Watson, H. H. Parker, W. P. Bartlett, J. Wells, J. Sloat, C. S. McLeod, Augustus Block, James Jones, George Eckart, J. Swan, Philip Hammer, Chriss Scholkopf, John Sloverman, B. F. Cowen, Jacob Siegil, John Harrson, C. W. Burbank, Osten Rutland, Henry J. Linhergue, William E. Kilgore, B. F. Buck, Oscar Sargent, William Monteith, M. V. Smith, J. C. Davis, J. S. Goodrich, Couradon Wyman, J. F. Hale, D. H. Hollister, Otis F. Warren, D. P. Gordon, A. Parker, J. A. Barberish, G. H. Hamilton, Henry Hunter, John Legore, J. S. Anderson.

“From present indications we have no doubt that two companies might be raised in this place and Chippewa Falls. Of course the country about will be well represented. Quite a delegation from Bridge Creek came down to enlist, and yesterday a

wagonload drawn by four gray horses, decked with small Union flags, and a beautiful large one streaming from a staff supported in the wagon, came into town from Mondovi. They were vociferously cheered by our citizens. They are a determined and patriotic set of men and would fight like tigers when duty calls them to the battlefield."

Other names were added later and in the Free Press of May 10 we find the following:

"THE EAU CLAIRE BADGERS.

"This company is about full and is aching for active service. It is composed of active, intelligent men, who have good health, strong muscular development and determined wills. We wish to correct the absurd rumor which is now going the rounds of the papers that a company has been formed here, all of whose members stand over six feet high. The Eau Claire boys in time of peace are probably not larger than the average run of men, but if they come to a hard fight we have no doubt the rebels will think that each man weighs at least a ton. On Saturday last the Badgers met at Reed's Hall and elected officers. They are as follows: Captain, John Taylor; first lieutenant, A. S. Bostwick; second lieutenant, Henry Hunter; third lieutenant, Oscar Sargent; orderly sergeant, A. C. Ellis. Captain Taylor left for Madison on Monday last for the purpose of tendering the services of the company to the governor. He will probably return home as soon as Sunday."

(For some reason there was considerable delay in closing up the final arrangements for the mustering in of this company, and many of the recruits became restless.)

Free Press, May 31, 1861.

"The Eau Claire Badgers have forwarded their application to the adjutant-general for their acceptance into service. A reply will probably be had in a few days. The boys are ready and willing to go to war, but if there is no show of being accepted they will probably disband.

"Mr. Victor Wolf, who has had several years' experience in the military service of the United States, has been drilling them for some time past, and it is said they have made commendable progress in the arts of war."

(Unwilling to wait longer for an opportunity to see active service the company began to drop out. Just at this opportune

time a recruiting officer from another county appeared on the scene, as told in the Free Press as follows):

“The captain of the ‘Prescott Guards,’ of Prescott, came up to the Chippewa Valley yesterday for the purpose of filling up his company to the required number, it having been assigned to a place in the Sixth Regiment, and notified to be in readiness for mustering by the 10th inst. Some twenty of the boys of the Eau Claire Badgers enlisted under him last night and left this morning for Prescott, well pleased with the prospects of getting into active service. Our boys, we doubt not, will ‘make their mark’ when the fighting comes.”

(If these boys were looking for a chance to fight they certainly made no mistake in the choice of their company, for it will be remembered the Sixth Regiment with the Second and Seventh became a part of the famous Iron Brigade and saw some of the heaviest service of the war. Among those who left the Eau Claire Badgers to join the Prescott company was A. C. Ellis, who attained the rank of first lieutenant, returned to Eau Claire and lived here for a number of years after the war.

Another Eau Claire man who enlisted in the Sixth Regiment, although not in the same company with Ellis and his associates, was Franz Siebenthal. He was in Company D, was wounded at South Mountain, and on the 1st of July, 1863, was killed on the field of Gettysburg. Mr. Siebenthal in the summer of 1855 bought from the United States government about seventy-five acres of land on the west side, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre, or \$94.50 for the tract. The following spring he sold the land to Ira Mead for \$756, a very fair profit, but this amount would hardly purchase the land today, as it lay just south of Grand avenue and extended from about Fifth avenue east to the Chippewa river, comprising the principal part of what is now the Fifth ward. In addition to those who joined the Sixth Regiment were a number of the Badger company who, a few days before, had taken blankets and other equipment belonging to the company, helped themselves to some boats and went down the river, where they joined an artillery company then being formed at LaCrosse. These individuals may have been able to justify their conduct to themselves, but Editor Porter expressed very strongly his disapproval of same.)

Free Press, June 7, 1861.

“After the company which had been formed here had concluded that they could not get into service, something like a half

dozen committed a most dishonorable trick by running off in the night with all the available property, such as blankets, etc., they could lay their hands upon. In view of such a transaction we are glad the company was not accepted, as we want no men to go to the wars from Eau Claire who are not gentlemen. Of course those who remain would not countenance such petty theft, and who are exempt from the above reflection. A good soldier must be a man of honor."

Under date of June 21, 1861, the Free Press announced that Captain Taylor had received notice from Governor Randall that the company would be accepted, and in the same issue there also appeared the following:

"NOTICE TO EAU CLAIRE BADGERS.

"I have just received an order from the governor to fill up a company to be mustered into service. I therefore request all of the old members of the Eau Claire Badgers and as many more as wish to join them to report to me as soon as possible that I may have my company ready as soon as July 4. A meeting will be held on that day to complete the roll, on the grounds where the celebration is to take place—West side. Persons wishing to join should apply immediately, as I wish to notify Governor Randall of a full company at the earliest possible moment.

"The old members will be entitled to one month's pay; and all who have families will be entitled to \$5 per month extra compensation during their service.

"Patriots arouse! Our country calls for our services. Let us answer with our muskets. Let the Chippewa Valley be represented in the ranks of our country's defenders.

"June 21, 1861.

JOHN TAYLOR, Captain."

For some reason the attempt to fill up the ranks of the old company was a failure, but almost immediately steps were taken to recruit a new one. In the Free Press of July 19 we find this announcement:

"A NEW COMPANY.

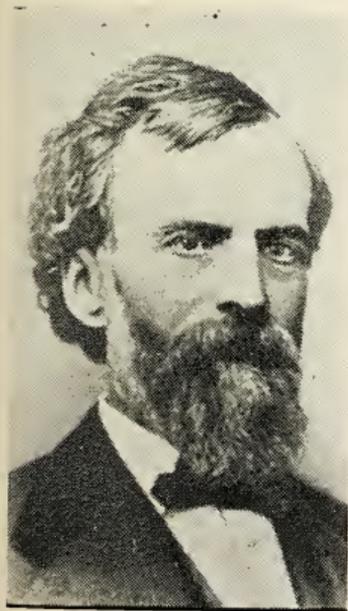
"We learn that an effort is being made by Judge Perkins and Victor Wolf, Esq., to raise a company of volunteers for the war, independent of anything that has heretofore been done. Rolls for that purpose have already been sent to the different towns. When the company is made up the volunteers are to meet and choose their officers.



VICTOR WOLF



CAPT. JOHN PERKINS



GILBERT E. PORTER



OGEMA-GE-ZKIK
Captor of Old Abe

"We hope and trust that a company may be raised, as Eau Claire might and ought to be represented in the Grand Army of the Union. If the matter is conducted with discretion it seems to us that there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining a full complement of men in a very little time." This prediction came true, and the "new company," which retained the name "Eau Claire Badgers," became Company C, Eighth Wisconsin, the Eagle Company of the Eagle Regiment.

In the Free Press of September 12, 1861, appeared a list of the officers and privates of the new company as given below:

"THE EAU CLAIRE BADGERS.

"The following are the names of the officers and privates of this noble company: Captain, John E. Perkins; first lieutenant, Victor Wolf; second lieutenant, Frank McGuire; orderly sergeant, Seth Pierce; second orderly sergeant, Myron Briggs; third orderly sergeant, F. Schmidtmyer, fourth orderly sergeant, Robert Anderson; fifth orderly sergeant, Thomas G. Butler; first corporal, Christian Scholkopf; second corporal, B. F. Cowen; third corporal, J. B. Button; fourth corporal, William G. Kirk; fifth corporal, M. N. Goddard; sixth corporal, Charles J. Phillips; seventh corporal, David Noble; eighth corporal, Walter Quick; William Buckley, Charles Segar, Nathaniel Brown, Silas M. Talmeter, Thomas West, Wilber F. McCord, Alphonzo Beeman, S. T. Wiggant, Nathaniel Canfield, Elijah Prine, Max. Worth, Hugh Macaulay, Thomas J. Hill, C. F. Shipman, John Hamilton, William Avery, James Atwater, Andrew B. Tyrel, George Bonell, Riley Hedge, Charles W. Robison, Edward Hummiston, George W. Riley, Adolph Stallman, William Monteith, Albert Tuttle, John F. Hill, B. F. Haynes, John Woodworth, Phillip Emery, Burnett Demarest, Gabriel Gebhard, John Hawkins, Adolph Pitch, N. D. Randall, Frederick More, F. R. Buck, Paul Selb, Milton Whitney, Hovel Swenson, Jacob Hath, Daniel A. Wyman, David McClain, J. W. Phillips, Edwin Roberts, John Kimbell, Julius A. Hill, E. C. Wilkins, Charles Russell, A. Stukbury, Harry D. White, George Murphy, Charles Parker, John Buckart, James McGinnis, Charles Sargent, David Farley, Isaac Devoe, George Brown, Robert Dodge, Edward R. Curtis, George W. Palmer, Alfred Thurston, Newell Hanscome, William H. Guppee, Peter Ole Ollen, Ephraim Wilcox, Phillip Burk, Hanson Dickey, George Barber, J. W. Hooper, C. B. Robinson, Frank Barrett, James D. McCauley, A. R. Barnes, Thomas B. Coon.

Of the above the following do not appear to have been mus-

tered into service, as their names are not found in the official roster of the company: James Atwater, George Bonell, John Hawkins, Silas M. Talmeter, E. C. Wilkins, George Murphy and C. B. Robinson. On the other hand, the roster contains the names of the following who evidently joined the company later: Jacob Aaron, Henry Becker, Andrew Brown, Stephen Canfield, William Connell, William Chatwood, William Delap, Martin Dickerschied, Solomon Fuller, Dana S. Fuller, Ferdinand Grasser, Shipman W. Griffith, Henry Grinnell, George Hutchings, George Leng, George A. Loomis, Harrison B. Loomis, Charles McFait, Collin S. McLeod, Christian Miller, William F. Page, Silas M. Palmeter, Frank N. Parker, Nathaniel P. Poppel, David K. Reynolds, Andrew Ritger, Mark Sibbalds, Dighton Smith, John Soal, Charles Strasburg, August Thiel.

Editor Daily Telegram: Just fifty years ago this coming summer Mr. A. R. Barnes, a former printer in the old Free Press office, resigned his position to enlist in the first company of volunteers from this village. Editor Porter gave him the following complimentary and humorous send-off:

“Mr. A. R. Barnes, foreman of this office, informed us yesterday that he was off for the war, and in less than an hour he recorded his name and was sworn into service. Mr. Barnes is an energetic, industrious young man, small in stature but large in heart, and if he uses his musket in battle as he uses his ‘shootingstick’ in the printing office he will not only make his mark but hit it, too. May all of his leaded matter be found in the front column of the secession forces and may his shadow never grow less.”

Mr. Barnes survived the war, went back to his trade of printer, not here but in his former home in Iowa, and is still living there, a hale and hearty veteran. Knowing that a recital of his recollection of Eau Claire prior to and at the outbreak of the war would be of interest to your readers I dropped a line to him a few days ago, and in response received the very interesting and breezy letter which follows:

Albia, Iowa, Feb. 23, 1911.

Mr. William W. Bartlett, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request I give you some of my recollections of scenes and events in Eau Claire that came under my observation some fifty years ago.

In the spring of 1860 I went to Eau Claire, going on boat on Mississippi river from Burlington to the confluence of the Chippewa river, and thence by boat to Eau Claire. My purpose was to study law with an uncle, H. W. Barnes, who had located in Eau Claire but a short time before, and who had hung out his shingle as an attorney. My duties were to sweep out the office, empty the cuspidor, submit to some grilling every day as to common law points and answer all questions as to the "Judge" when he was away from the office. I did not take to the work very enthusiastically, but my uncle was very kind to me. One day while I was in the rear room reading Blackstone I heard a gentleman enter the front room and ask, "Say, Judge, haven't you a nephew here who is a printer? My printers went to Chippewa Falls last night to attend a dance, and I suppose they are drunk, and I don't know when they will come back, and today is publication day, and I don't believe there is another printer in the Chippewa Valley." It was Gilbert E. Porter.

My uncle called me and I was introduced to Mr. Porter. I told him I would help him out. I went with him to the office—upstairs in a long frame building near the big bluff—and found that the printers had set the advertisements and the locals and made up the forms, leaving space on the local and editorial pages for a few more locals or advertisements and editorials. He wrote an apology for late appearance of the paper and lack of local and editorial matter, and I put the same in type and locked up the forms and put them on the press—a Washington hand press as I remember—and along in the afternoon we started to "run off the paper." The devil in the office was named Woods, and he had not been long enough in the business to know how to run the rollers over the type forms and was really to light for the work. Mr. Porter saw the situation and said he could roll if I could run the press. We tackled the work and kept at it till past midnight, taking only time to eat a bite of supper, and we wrapped the papers for out-of-town mail, and about two o'clock in the morning I went to my uncle's home and went to bed. I think Mr. Porter slept in the office on a board.

I slept late and did not get up to the office until nine or ten o'clock. Mr. Porter had gone to breakfast and preceded me only a few minutes. The printers got back from Chippewa Falls, and when they came to the office were surprised to find that the edition was printed and wrapped and addressed for the mails. They took the forms from the press, washed them and put them on the imposing stones and were distributing the type in the cases.

When Mr. Porter and I arrived we went into the sanctum, apart from the composing and press room. He pulled a chair over next to him and asked me to sit down. I did so and he said: "I want you to take charge of the mechanical part of this paper, and I will pay you \$20 a week, and will get you all the help you need." It was goodbye to Blackstone and the lawyer's career right then and there. Twenty dollars a week was a big sum way back in those days, and I stayed with the job until Company C was organized and went to war.

Mr. Porter owed me more than \$600 when the company was ready to start, and he asked me if I wanted the money. I told him, "No, just give me a note, and if I never come back pay to my uncle and ask him to send it to my parents in Albia, Iowa." My uncle took care of the note and gave it back to me when I returned from the war. Mr. Porter paid off the note, principal and interest, and he did more, he took me from Eau Claire to Sparta in a buggy, went with me to Chicago, paid my railway fare and hotel bills while in the city, and bade me goodbye at the depot as I started for the home of my parents in this place. It was very fortunate for me that I had saved the \$600 and interest, as I suffered a full year with my chronic trouble, and every cent was used in paying doctor's and other bills before I was able to go to work.

INCIDENTS OF THE OLD DAYS.

I recall many incidents in my experience in Eau Claire. Mr. Porter was a typical gentleman and a splendid business man, but he was not a free and easy writer, and the bent of his mind ran in business channels. He had no knowledge of the printing business.

CAPT. JOHN E. PERKINS.

One day I carried some proofs into the sanctum for Mr. Porter to read, and a gentleman was present, and I thought him the homeliest man I had ever seen. It was John E. Perkins, who later became the first captain of Company C, and a braver or better man I never knew. In the first most important battle the regiment was engaged in at Farmington, Mississippi, on May 8, 1862, he was mortally wounded, and he died two days later. He gave his life for the perpetuity of the Union, and no greater sacrifice was made in a Wisconsin regiment.

Thomas B. Coon, who came from Kelbourn City to work with me in the office, and who became a member of Company C, join-

ing the company two weeks after I was mustered in, was a genial fellow and a competent workman.

Coon and I slept in the office and took our meals at the Slingluff House, and we got our first view of the sacrifices that were required in saving the Union. We had eaten our dinner and came out onto the platform in front of the house, when a team of horses attached to a farm wagon and loaded with men drove up. They were from Chippewa Falls and were the first soldiers to enlist from that place. The men were taken to the dining room for dinner, and the horses were sent to the barn to be fed. The men had not more than been seated when a carriage drove up that contained the man who had recruited the squad, his girl and his brother and sister. They went to their dinner. When all had had dinner the teams drove up. The driver of the farm wagon got his load on board and was ready to start down the river, but was halted while the captain bade his sweetheart, brother and sister good-bye. He was to go with the crowd, and his brother, sister and sweetheart were to return home. Say, but that parting was awful, but the soldier was brave and never shed a tear. He won an eagle on his shoulder, but if history is straight he fell in love with another girl and married her.

LEAVING FOR THE WAR.

The memory of the march from the Slingluff House through the main streets and down to the river, where we boarded the little boat, "Stella Whipple," and the memory of the kind Eau Claire ladies who gave us their blessing and little red testaments with the motto pasted on the fly leaf, "The better the man, the better the soldier—George Washington," will never be forgotten, nor will the boys who endured the forty-six days' march around Vicksburg, and sixteen days with only a cracker a day, forget the hardships of the trip. It is surprising that one is left to tell the story. The two events were impressed upon my mind never to be erased.

Note.—The Slingluff House, above referred to, was the Eau Claire House, of which Mr. Slingluff, a pioneer, was then proprietor.

OLD ABE, THE WAR EAGLE.

Some remarks in regard to the eagle taken out by the Perkin's company may not be out of place at this time. By far the best history of this bird ever written is that of Rev.

J. O. Barrett, a Universalist clergyman of Eau Claire. The first edition of his book appeared in 1865, and a number of other editions since. As evidence of the painstaking care exercised by Rev. Barrett in the preparation of his narrative I give below several extracts from his book:

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, February 13, 1865.

J. O. Barrett, Esq.

Dear Sir: Having been engaged for a short time in the collection of information relative to the capture and early ownership of the eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, whose history you intend to publish, I take pleasure in submitting a few facts in regard to the progress made. Ascertaining, first, that the eagle had been sold to Mr. Daniel McCann, of the town of Eagle Point, in this county, by some Indians, you wished me to discover, if possible, who those Indians were, and to secure their presence at Eau Claire at an early day. I learned from Mr. McCann that the Indians who had brought the eagle to him in the summer of 1861 were of the Lake Flambeau tribe, and that the owner was a son of Ah-monse, chief of that tribe, or band, of Chippewa Indians. I proceeded to obtain corroborative evidence of this account, and found, through the evidence of Mr. John Brunet, Mr. James Ermatinger, Mr. Charles Corbine and others—all old residents of the upper Chippewa and Flambeau rivers—besides the testimony of different Indians who were acquainted with the facts of the capture of the eagle, that it was correct. All accounts agree that the name of the captor of the bird is A-ge-mah-we-ge-zhig, or Chief Sky, one of the five sons of the said Ah-monse. Having satisfied myself by such evidence, and by other inquiries made in every direction, that there could be no mistake in the identity of the captor of the eagle, I have made arrangements, according to your directions, to bring the said A-ge-mah-we-ge-zhig to Eau Claire as soon as possible. He is now with his band, hunting between the head waters of the Yellow and Flambeau rivers, and is shortly expected at Brunet's Falls, on the Chippewa.

Wishing you full success in the publication of your work, I remain, with much respect, Yours truly,

Theodore Coleman.

Ascertaining that A-ge-mah-we-ge-zhig, with other hunters, would soon arrive at Brunet's Falls on their way

up the river, Mr. Coleman engaged Mr. Brunet to detain him there until a concerted movement. At length they came, the Indian with them, to whom was communicated the wishes of the "white man at Eau Claire," who desired to talk with him "about the eagle he caught a few years ago." He hesitated, apprehensive of a trick, for all white men had not been true to their red brethren. Finally he appealed to his father. It was a grave question indeed; they were all afraid of being arrested for capturing an eagle! After a long counsel together the old chief resolved to go to Chippewa Falls without further waiting, requiring his boys to follow the next day, and appear in proper costume, should he find it safe. Arriving there he had an interview with H. S. Allen, Esq., a pioneer resident, who, being a friend of the Indians, persuaded him to venture. Meeting his boys, as before arranged, he selected two of them, A-ge-mah-we-ge-zhig and A-zha-wash-co-ge-zhig, and with Messrs. Coleman and Barrett and Elijah Ermatinger for interpreter, rode to Eau Claire, the 19th of February, 1865, welcomed with a cordiality that at once inspired mutual confidence. The native nobility of these sons of the northern forests created quite a sensation. A-ge-mah-we-ge-zhig related his eagle adventures in a very intelligent manner, so simple and candid as to assure every one present of their truthfulness. His father, who is much beloved as chief of the tribe, was particularly loquacious and is properly named Ah-monse, the "Thunder of Bees." He had much to say about his "Great Father Lincoln," whom he has visited several times at Washington in the interest of his tribe, averring that Mr. Lincoln gave him plenty of money, and to his children much land, and let him see a battle-field." Photographs of these "red brothers" were taken by A. J. Devor, of Eau Claire, and never did mortal appear more proud than the eagle captor when attiring himself in regal costume for his carte de visite. A full-blooded Indian of consequence—then about twenty-five years old—belonging to the royal family of the Flambeaux, it is glory enough for him to be known among his fellows as the captor of the American eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin regiment of volunteers.

The following letter, with a map, gives an accurate description of the infant home of the Eagle:

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

February 25, 1865.

My Dear Brother:—According to your request, I will give you what information I have obtained of the Chippewa country, and especially of the home of your Pet Eagle. Inclosed I send you a map of this country, being a perfect copy from J. I. Lloyd's New Map of the United States, with a slight change in the location of the Flambeau Lakes and tributaries, which are copied from a drawing made for me by Ah-monse and the Eagle Indian. I can find no maps representing the United States' surveys of these lakes. Today I saw Israel Gould, the Indian Interpreter, who rendered you so valuable assistance last summer on your Indian expedition. At my request he drew a map of the Flambeau and its lakes, and it agreed precisely with the drawing made by Ah-monse and his son. Mr. Gould is an intelligent Scotchman, and has lived with the Chippewa Indians for fifteen years. He has a good knowledge of Indian character and probably is one of the best of Indian interpreters. At one time he lived one year at Flambeau Lake, or Ah-monse's Lake, as it is most generally called, trading with Ah-monse and his tribe, and, consequently, he is well acquainted with their country. I have much confidence in his account of the location of these lakes; and as all the other Indian traders and trappers, and Ah-monse, and the Eagle Indian do agree with him, I believe you can rely upon my map as being correct. I will give his description of this country:

The whole Chippewa country is well watered with innumerable streams, swamps, lakes and rivers; its surface varies in hills and bluffs, prairies, oak openings and meadows, and is covered, for the most part, with every variety of hardwood, Norway and white pine.

The soil in many places is good, while many of the hills and bluffs are rocky, and in its northern portions are to be found iron, copper and other minerals. It is inhabited by the various tribes of the Chippewa Indians, and abounds in wild beasts, fish and birds. The Flambeau is a wide, crooked stream, the longest tributary of the Chippewa, and its general course is southwest. Upon its north fork are the "rapids," at which place the Eagle Indian said he caught the eagle. It is about 125 miles from Eau Claire, 70 miles from the mouth of the Flambeau River, and 80

or 90 miles from Lake Superior. It is three miles from here to Little Flambeau, or Asken Lake, which is three miles long; six miles further north is Flambeau, or Ah-monse's Lake—a stream uniting the two. This is the largest of the Flambeau lakes, being three miles wide and six long. It is a beautiful stream of clear, pure water, where are found fish of many varieties. The meaning of its Indian name is "Fire-Hunting Lake." Near its northern shore is a fine island, where Ah-monse frequently lives. On its eastern shore is a pretty sloping hill, nearly forty feet high, covered with maples. Here, overlooking the lake, the Indians, a few years ago, had their villages, which are now located on the north and northwest shores, where they had cleared their land, leaving now and then a shade tree, giving the country a beautiful appearance. The soil is good, and here they raise their corn and potatoes. Farther to the north is Rice Lake, the Chain of Lakes, the Big Portage, and the Montreal River. A few years ago this was the route of the Indian traders, going from Lake Superior to Eau Claire. The country near the lakes, for two miles east and west of the river, and about four miles in all directions from the lakes, is low prairie land, covered with hardwoods, with here and there a lonesome pine; while beyond, in all directions, the country is uneven and hilly, and wooded with the dark pine. In this sequestered country, Ah-monse and his tribe have lived for many years, subsisting upon their corn and potatoes, rice and sugar, fish and game. The Flambeau tribe is the most enterprising and intelligent of the Chippewas. Their warriors number from 140 to 150 men, and they kill more game than any other tribe. Here are found the deer and elk, the mink and marten, the bear and otter, and also the fish hawk, the owl, the eagle and other birds.

Mr. Gould says the region of the Flambeau Lakes is an eagle country, he having seen more there than in any other, and has there found many eagles' nests, containing from two to four young birds. Having seen the War Eagle at different times, he is satisfied it is a bald eagle, and this is the opinion of A-ge-mah-we-ge-zhig. Mr. Gould also says Asken Lake is situated about five miles east of the fourth principal meridian, which line is well defined upon the river bank; and, if he is correct, and I rely upon his statement, then the Eagle must have been caught in

Chippewa county, in or near township forty, north of range one, east of the fourth principal meridian, nearly four miles from its eastern boundary.

Trusting my map and letter may aid you in obtaining a better idea of the home of the Eagle,

I remain, your brother for Freedom and Union,

W. W. Barrett.

By examining the map, the reader will notice the location of the birthplace of the eagle that is now so famous in the world. His captor said the nest was found on a pine tree, about three miles from the mouth of the Flambeau, near some rapids in a curve of the river; that, at the proper time, just after sugar-making, at the Bend, he and another Indian cut the tree down, and, amid the menaces of the parent birds, caught two young eaglets, of a grayish-brown color, about the size of prairie hens, one of which died of the effects of an injury; that he preserved the old nest—"big as a washtub—made of sticks, turf and weeds"—and nursed his Me-kee-zeen-ce (little eagle) in it, as a plaything for the papooses at the Indian village; that, a few weeks after, while en route for Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire with their furs, moccasins and baskets, he sold his eagle to Daniel McCann for a bushel of corn.

This statement of "Chief Sky"—quite a significant name—agrees with that of Mr. McCann, who subsequently tried to sell the bird to a company then just forming at the Falls for the First Wisconsin battery, but, failing, carried it to Eau Claire, some time in August, 1861, and offered it to a company organizing for the Eighth Wisconsin infantry. It was then about two months old.

McCann carried the eagle to Chippewa Falls and attempted to sell him to a company just recruiting there for the First Wisconsin battery. Failing in this, he proceeded a little later to Eau Claire and offered the bird, now nearly full-grown and handsome, but spiteful as a scorpion, to the Eau Claire "Badgers," that subsequently became Company C, of the Eighth or Eagle regiment.

Captain John E. Perkins hesitated at first about accepting such a strange volunteer, but finally agreed to take him to the front.

It was mainly through the sagacity and foresight of R. F. Wilson, an influential resident, who argued "nothing

could be better chosen, not even the flag itself, to ensure fame and success," they looked upon it in a favorable light, and after a surgeonlike examination of the eyes, claws, beak, wings and plumage, concluded by a jocosé vote to accept "the new recruit from Chippewa." A little flurry ensued about contributions, when S. M. Jeffers, a civilian, purchased the bird for two dollars and a half, and presented it to the company.

In due time the eagle was sworn into the United States service by putting around his neck red, white and blue ribbons, and on his breast a rosette of the same colors.

James McGinnis craved the privilege of superintending the eagle, to which all tacitly assented.

In a few days he produced quite a respectable perch and two patriotic ladies made some little flags to be carried on each side of him, when on the march; and gay and imposing indeed did he appear as he rode in imperial state beneath those miniature "stars and stripes" through the principal streets of Eau Claire, inspired by martial music and cheered by the enthusiastic people.

"OLD ABE'S" BATTLES

1861

Fredericktown, Mo. October 21

1862

New Madrid and Island "10" March and April
 Point Pleasant, Mo. March 20
 Farmington, Miss. May 9
 Corinth, Miss. May 28
 Iuka, Miss. September 12
 Burnsville, Miss. September 13
 Iuka, Miss. September 16-18
Corinth, Miss. October 3-4
 Tallehatchie, Miss. December 2

1863

Mississippi Springs, Miss. May 13
 Jackson, Miss. May 14
 Assault on Vicksburg, Miss. May 22
 Mechanicsburg, Miss. June 4

Richmond, La.	June 15
Vicksburg, Miss.	June 24
Surrender of Vicksburg.....	July 4
Brownsville, Miss.	October 14

1864

Fort Scurry, La.....	March 13
Fort De Russey, La.....	March 15
Henderson's Hill, La.....	March 21
Grand Ecore, La.....	April 2
Pleasant Hill, La.....	April 8-9
Natchitoches, La.	April 20
Kane River, La.....	April 22
Clouterville and Crane Hill, La.....	April 23
Bayou Rapids, La.....	May 2
Bayou La Monre, La.....	May 3
Bayou Roberts, La.....	May 4-6
Moore's Plantation, La.....	May 8-12
Mansura, La.	May 16
Maysville, La.	May 17
Calhouu's Plantation, La.....	May 18
Bayou De Glaise, La.....	May 18
Lake Chicot, Ark.....	June 6
Hurricane Creek, Miss.....	August 13

Two battles were fought by the regiment while the eagle and veterans were home on furlough—Carmargo Crossroads, Miss., July 13, and Tupelo, Miss., July 14 and 15.

WAR BEARERS OF THE EAGLE

1. James McGinnis, of Eau Claire, from Sept. 1, 1861, to May 30, 1862.
2. Thomas J. Hill, Eau Claire, from May 30, 1862, to Aug. 18, 1862.
3. David McLain, of Menomonie, from August, 1862, to October, 1862.
4. Edward Hummaston, of Eau Claire, from October, 1862, to September, 1863.
5. John Buekhardt, of Eau Claire, from September, 1863, to September, 1864.
6. Johu T. Hill, of Ashland, during the journey home, from Memphis to Madison, in September, 1864.

"ABE'S" PEACE ATTENDANTS

1. John McFarland, state armorer.
2. Angus R. McDonald, Eleventh Wisconsin infantry.
3. John G. Stock, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry.
4. E. G. Linderman, Fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry.
5. William J. Jones, Sixteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry.
6. George W. Baker, Nineteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry.
7. I. E. Troan, civilian.
8. John F. Hill, Eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry.
9. Peter B. Field, civilian.
10. Mark Smith, Seventh Wisconsin volunteer infantry.
11. George Gillies, Second Wisconsin volunteer infantry.

At the close of his war career "Old Abe" was presented by the company to the state and a place was provided for him at the state capitol at Madison, where he was viewed by thousands. He was also taken to various parts of the United States, being in great demand all over. He attended national conventions, was taken to the great centennial at Philadelphia and other noted gatherings, where he was the center of attraction. Space forbids a more detailed history of incidents and anecdotes concerning this famous war bird.

He was adored by the members of the Eagle company and the Eagle regiment and on the field of battle he was always able to locate his regiment and company. The war anecdotes alone in which this bird figured would fill a book. He also attended the regimental reunions.

Toward evening of a cold day in the winter of 1881 a fire started mysteriously in a quantity of paints and oils stored in the basement of the capitol, near Old Abe's large cage. The blaze created an enormous volume of black and offensive smoke, which at once filled the cage to suffocation.

Abe, understanding full well the nature of what was going on around him, sent forth such a scream as had never before been heard in that building. Attendants and watchmen rushed below to learn the cause of the startling outcry, and before attacking the flames, opened the door of the perch-room. The eagle, with another piercing screech, swept swiftly out and away from the smudge.

He seemed to be either frightened or injured by the smoke, for his breast heaved, his heart labored heavily and his plumage was disheveled. Nor was he ever well thereafter. He ate sparingly or not at all; his eyes lost their wonderful luster; he sat around in a half-comatose condition for a few days, and on March 26, 1881, with a slight tremor and a few feeble flaps of his wings, expired in the arms of his stout keeper, George Gillies.

George said that Abe seemed to know he was about to die, for when he asked solicitously, "Must we lose you, Abe?" the old bird raised up his head and looked wistfully into the keeper's face and then sunk back into his arms and passed away. Around him were numbers of one-legged and one-armed veterans whose sad faces showed that they had lost a beloved comrade.

At first the general desire among the soldiers was to have Abe buried in the beautiful Forest Hill cemetery, where rest two hundred Union and one hundred and fifty Confederate dead, with appropriate military ceremonies and under a handsome monument.

The suggestion that the taxidermist's art would preserve him to the sight for an indefinite period dispelled those notions, and he was turned over to Major C. G. Mayers, who, after preserving and stuffing the warrior-bird, fixed him firmly to a neat perch as he stood for years in the war museum of the capital.

His mounted body was destroyed in the second capital fire some years later.

Thomas Randall, in his "History of the Chippewa Valley," credits the pioneer lumberman, Stephen S. McCann, as being the man who purchased the eagle from its Indian captor, and this error has been quite generally copied. From extracts given from Rev. Barrett's book it will be seen that it is Daniel McCann to whom this honor belongs. A cousin of mine who visited the Daniel McCann farm in Chippewa county shortly before the eagle was brought to Eau Claire saw it tied to a barrel in the doorway. Little did he realize how great the fame of this bird was to become. I am furnishing you a picture of Old Abe, the war eagle, also a picture of its Indian captor, also an extract from the old Free Press confirming the circumstances connected with the taking of the young chief's picture.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

(Eau Claire Free Press, Feb. 23, 1865.)

Last Sunday about noon, three Indians of the Flambeau tribe came into town, taking up their temporary abode at the residence of Rev. J. O. Barrett. Through the courtesy of Theodore Coleman, editor of the Chippewa Falls Union, Mr. Barrett got track of these dusky fellows far up in the "big woods," and on the day they touched the nearest point on the Chippewa river, he had them engaged to visit him at the earliest possible date for the purpose of getting information relative to the eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin, which was captured by one of them in the spring of 1861.

These visitors were none other than part of the royal family. Ah-monse (The Bee), chief of the tribe, and two of his sons, Ogema-wee-gee-zhiek (Chief of the Sky) and Shaw-wau-ko-gee-zhiek (Blue Sky). Ah-monse, the oldest chief of the Chippewa tribe, is a deliberate old man, prudent in his plans and courteous in bearing. The same may be said of the others. He has three other sons, Wau-saa-naa-go-nee-bee (Light), Pee-zhee-kanze and E-squaa-bit (Outside of the Others). Ah-monse stated that many years ago, before white man settled here, he was in a battle with the Sioux, on the west side, near the village of West Eau Claire, and that he there killed "one Indian." Of this he spoke with animated pride. Ogema-wee-gee-zhiek is the Indian who captured the eagle, and from him Mr. Barrett obtained all the information he desired, which is peculiarly interesting. In due time it will appear in his history of the celebrated bird. He seems to be conscious of his importance, and no doubt will be recognized as such by his tribe, as well as by the pale faces who have an affection for the American eagle. Arrangements could not be consistently made with these Indians to remain until Monday, so their likenesses were taken on the Sabbath, that of the Eagle Indian intended for a steel engraving for the history. They can be seen at the Devoe's photograph rooms and are very finely executed.

DEPARTURE OF THE BADGERS

(Free Press, Sept. 19, 1861.)

The Eau Claire Badgers took their departure from this place for Madison, preparatory to a campaign in "Seecissia," last Friday morning on board the steamboat Stella Whipple. Nearly every

community in this county and Chippewa has its representative—a volunteer offering in the cause of patriotism—in the ranks of the company, and this, with the fact that the company is to go off into active service almost immediately, combined to make the occasion one of more than ordinary interest to people of the upper Chippewa valley. The company formed in front of the Eau Claire House about 10 o'clock, and after a little preliminary marching, proceeded to the boat, greeted on the way by cheers and good-byes innumerable. At the boat a large concourse was gathered, and the next half-hour was spent in leave-taking. The scene was truly an effective one. Everybody was busy with the "parting offices" to relatives or friends.

"Shout, sob and greeting,
Love's deep devotion constantly meeting,"

marked the passing moments. Hands were shaken time and again, "good-byes" repeated over and over, words of blessing, encouragement, cheer and advice passed reciprocally many times. At last, after repeated impatient importunities from the whistle of the boat, and call after call from the officers, the company was all gotten aboard and the boat slowly left the shore, amid multiplied cheers and parting calls and adjurations, succeeded by waving of hats and handkerchiefs, till the boat rounded the bend and was out of view.

The company, we understand, reached Prairie du Chien on Sunday and probably reached Madison the next day. The passage to Prairie du Chien was attended by many demonstrations and enthusiasm along the river.

Before the completed Badger company had left the village, in the Eau Claire Free Press of September 5, we find the following:

"ANOTHER COMPANY"

"We hear it rumored that another company will be gotten up here forthwith. The noble response from every direction to fill the Badger ranks demonstrated that another company could be immediately raised. The present company numbers about 100 men, and within six weeks that number can be doubled with the right kind of timely effort. We have fine military ability left yet, and we hope it will come voluntarily into service. Who will come forward and take the initiative?"

In the Free Press of October 10 we find a notice of a war meeting to organize this second company, and in the following

issue a statement that the meeting had been held and a good start made. John R. Wheeler, John Kelly, M. E. O'Connell and Malcolm Reed are named as prime movers in the project.

THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY GUARDS

(Free Press, Oct. 31, 1861.)

What an eulogium upon the patriotism of the valley is the fact that such numbers have gone to the wars; and yet the number is rapidly increasing. The Chippewa Valley Guards are daily adding to their numbers, and at the present rate their ranks will soon be complete. The work of recruiting goes on nobly. M. E. O'Connell is drilling the company and is making good headway.

(Free Press, Dec. 5, 1861.)

The members of the Chippewa Valley Guards met on Monday evening and elected, without a dissenting vote, John R. Wheeler as their captain. This is a high and well deserved compliment. Mr. Wheeler has won the confidence of all the members of his company, and by his energy in getting it up, the admiration of our citizens.

(Free Press, Dec. 19, 1861.)

On Monday evening a grand ball was given at Reed's hall to the Chippewa Valley Guards, at which time a beautiful flag, a gift from the patriotic ladies of Eau Claire, was presented to the company. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. At about half past nine o'clock the members of the guards were formed in line by M. E. O'Connell, and after a short exhibition showing what proficiency they had obtained in drilling, were addressed by H. W. Barnes, Esq., in a neat and appropriate presentation speech.

Mr. Porter was called upon to respond for the guards.

The company here gave three rousing cheers for the ladies of Eau Claire. The next morning an immense throng of people gathered to witness the departure of the guards. They marched up to the front of the public building to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," where blankets were furnished and vehicles were provided for their conveyance to Sparta.

A noticeable feature in the procession was a live eagle. This is the second bird of this kind that has gone to the war from Eau Claire; and his imperial highness seemed to enjoy it hugely.

Note.—I find no further mention of this eagle, and do not know his fate. He certainly never attained the fame of Old Abe of the Eighth Wisconsin.

W. W. B.

Below we give the names of the men who answered the roll call and took their departure: John R. Wheeler, M. E. O'Connell, Robert Corbett, W. A. Wilcox, O. H. Browning, Edwin Daily, S. W. Jennings, Daniel E. Stevens, Martin Miley, Joseph Monteith, Noah Barnum, Russell Westcott, Patrick Redmond, William H. Mower, R. B. Wall, H. M. Culbertson, Owen McGinnety, Phillip Perry, Jackson P. Long, John McKernon, James Corwin, William Lake, H. L. Ames, James B. Drew, John Taylor, John M. Jones, Charles C. Fordice, David B. McCourtie, William Marks, Sanders Cochran, Thomas Megillen, James Smith, James V. Walker, William Biss, John A. Hieks, James Crawford, John Corbett, Harrison Beebe, John Kelley, Louis R. Belknap, Andrew Chambers, Lucius P. Robinson, W. W. Bartlett, W. W. Allen, Michael Meegan, J. D. McVicar, Abijah B. Moon, J. W. Clemens, Horace W. Smith, William Sawley, Thomas W. McCauley, P. S. Drew, James Hines, J. B. Vanvieck, Jacob S. Mower, Horace A. Finch, T. S. Kilgore, Thomas Denny, Charles Stewart, William Archer, William H. Pond, John Rounds, James O. Hatch, Charles Richardson, Michael Megillen, Alex McCloud, John C. Beers, Zachariah C. Riley, Isab Jones.

As was always the case in the recruiting of companies, there are some names to be found on this original list which do not appear in the official roster of the company, showing that these persons were not mustered into service in the company, although some or all of them may have gone out in other companies later on.

Of those enumerated above the following are not found in the official roster of the company: Owen McGinnis, Phillip Perry, James Corwin, James B. Drew, John Taylor, William Marks, W. W. Allen, Abijah Moon, J. W. Clemens, T. W. McCauley, T. S. Kilgore, Isab Jones.

On the other hand, the names given constitute but a small part of those who were in this company during its service, as the state roster contains no less than 267 names of members of Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

The offices of first and second lieutenant were not filled until the company reached Madison, where, on the 4th of January, 1862, William H. Pond, of Eau Claire, was chosen first lieutenant



CAPT. N. P. GREER



A. C. ELLIS



C. E. BROWN



LIEUT CHARLES BUCKMAN

and Cyrus A. Allen, of North Pepin, second lieutenant. M. E. O'Connell, who went out as first sergeant, became second lieutenant in September, 1862. The Chippewa Valley Guards became Company G of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, and before the close of the war Captain Wheeler was promoted to the rank of major.

THE EAU CLAIRE RANGERS

Scarcely was the recruiting of the company known as the Chippewa Valley Guards well begun before a move was made to organize still a third company. Mr. Porter did not consider this a wise move and his feelings are expressed in an editorial under date of Nov. 14, 1861. It may be explained here that the third company was being recruited by A. M. Sherman, and as infantry. It was not until some weeks later that the decision was made to change it to a cavalry company. Although at this time Mr. Porter did not think it possible to recruit two companies, and favored the Wheeler company only, still, later when it was demonstrated that both companies could be made up, Mr. Porter heartily complimented Sherman on his energy, perseverance and success.

(Free Press, Nov. 28, 1861.)

The Eau Claire Rangers, Captain A. M. Sherman, have enlisted forty men at Patch Grove, near Prairie du Chien, and are now accepted in Colonel Washburn's regiment of cavalry, and will proceed at once to winter quarters at Milwaukee, where they are to be furnished with horses, uniforms and equipment. Their quarters are said to be comfortable, and attached to them are parade grounds for cavalry drill and a hall for fencing and gymnastic exercises. If the men who have enlisted here come promptly to the scratch the company will leave this place the first week in December. A few more are needed, and as this is the only chance to join cavalry in the northwest, the ranks will undoubtedly be filled at once. We can certainly commend the energy of Captain Sherman in succeeding with the company, and the fact is a high and well deserved compliment.

(Free Press, Dec. 1, 1861.)

Captain Sherman's company of cavalry, the Eau Claire Rangers, left this place for Milwaukee Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. Including those that went yesterday it numbered seventy men, and without disparagement to any other we may

safely say that in point of size and muscular development they were the finest body of men that will probably leave this state.

The following is a list of officers and enlisted men of the rangers: Captain, A. M. Sherman; first lieutenant, Israel H. Burbanks; second lieutenant, Thomas J. Nary; orderly sergeant, E. J. Meyers; camp quartermaster sergeant, Byron Wells; sergeants, James LeRoy, Pierre Hartman, Benjamin T. Buck, Alex McNaughton; corporals, Phillip Haug, Malcomb Reed, L. L. Lancaster, B. F. Lockwood, A. H. Holstead, George W. S. Hyde, Milo B. Wyman, George Murphy; privates, Hiram Larrabee, J. L. Davenport, Phil. Hutchins, William Chatwood, Daniel D. Ellis, Joseph Z. Black, Milton Toffelmire, Josh T. Thompson, Truman Edwards, Henry Armstrong, George Swan, John Lang, August J. Fox, Otis N. Cole, Claus Torgenson, Hiram Chamberlin, J. S. Hastings, Pliny D. Rumrill, John J. Whipple, Charles Baird, Andrew Poller, Christ McDonald, Edwin L. Andrews, Michael Johannis, Hugh Fitzpatrick, William H. Stowe, Harrison Beeman, John O. Gates, Joy H. Chase, Albert Dunbar, Charles Swan, M. F. Stevens, Daniel Gillinore, Daniel Robbins, Isaac O. Stephens, Jerome B. Evans, James T. Livermore, J. B. Bateman, George P. Moses, Romeo Bostwick, Levi F. Decker, George Robinson, Davis Houck, W. F. Hall, Michael Egan, W. E. Knight, George E. Bonell, M. M. Persons, Elbridge C. Pride, G. F. Bannister, William H. Vasey, G. A. Fiddler, Chapin Cutting, John Vaugh, Isaac K. Knight, Asigal Wyman, George Manchester, Henry Hartman, George Burpee, Marquis L. Coon, Oscar A. Dunbar, Abijah Moon, Martin Sebald, Thomas Powell, George W. Holstead, Alphonso Hulbert, Jacob Richtman, Darius Craig, John Reddle, Joseph W. Root, Charles Loomis, George W. Groom, H. W. Cartwright, John Seaver, Orin O. Olur, John Bloom, Ransom Wilkes, William Chatwood. The Eau Claire Rangers subsequently became Company L of the Second Wisconsin cavalry.

Editor Telegram:—After much effort I have finally prevailed upon Captain A. M. Sherman to tell the story of his company, Company L of the Second Wisconsin cavalry, the only cavalry company recruited in this section.

SHERMAN'S NARRATIVE

I reached Eau Claire in 1857, and besides being engaged in the sawmill and lumber business, was for a time engineer on some of the Chippewa river steamboats. I was running the Stella Whipple when it took Company C, Captain Perkins' company,

water 8/24th 1857.

to LaCrosse, and well remember the ovation given to the company on its arrival there. About this time a letter was received from my father asking if any of his sons had buckled on their armor in defense of their country. If not he would have to set an example for us. I was anxious to take a hand in the struggle, and different ones had suggested that I raise a company. Among those making this suggestion was John Kelly, later Captain Kelly, who had charge of a crew of rivermen for Chapman & Thorp. I started to Madison to make arrangements for raising the company, but on my return found Kelly had been persuaded to join forces with John Wheeler, who was then raising a company, and whose project had the support of the leading newspaper of the place, while my own efforts in that direction were criticised and discouraged. My company was, as Wheeler's, to be an infantry company.

I soon got about forty men on my list. Then for a time recruiting was nearly at a standstill in both companies. At this point a suggestion came to me, which, although it did not fully solve the problem, went far toward doing so. This was to change from an infantry to a cavalry company. I had found quite a number who stood ready to enlist in cavalry, but who would not enlist in an infantry company. The change was brought about as follows: Having decided that it would be advisable to change to a cavalry company, I immediately wrote a letter to Colonel Washburn, who, I heard, had just been commissioned to raise a second cavalry regiment. Just as I was about to put the letter in the mail I met a Lieutenant Luxton, who had come to the village to pick up recruits and I confided my whole plan to him. He said I had struck the right person; that it would not be necessary to send the letter to Washburn, as Washburn had authorized him to get recruits. Also said I could go on and make up my company and I could go out as captain of same. I then told Luxton that I thought he ought to withdraw from the territory and leave it to me. He consented; said he would go up to Chippewa Falls and pick up a few men who had already promised to go, and then would leave. I started down to Durand and around in that vicinity, was gone some days, and on my return was surprised to find Luxton still there picking up recruits. I asked him what he meant by this, but he assured me that it would be all right; that he thought that he could get some of these men better than myself, but that the recruits would be divided and I would get my men just the same. I soon realized that this man Luxton was a very unreliable man to do business

with, so I interviewed Colonel Washburn personally and made a trip to Milwaukee for that purpose. Colonel Washburn was pleased and said the matter could be arranged. He explained his plan and gave me a letter to a Mr. Wood, of Patch Grove, near Milwaukee, which read about as follows:

“Dear Sir:—This will introduce to you Mr. A. M. Sherman, of Eau Claire, who is raising a company of cavalry with the intention of not being brigaded with another company. Yourself and Captain Dale, of Racine, have received commissions from me to raise two companies to be brigaded, he to take the senior captaincy and you the junior captaincy. I find that Captain Dale is guilty of double dealing in having accepted this commission from me and being now engaged in recruiting for the Barstow regiment. I therefore now throw Captain Dale over entirely and would ask you to turn your recruits in with A. M. Sherman, and when the company is made up he will be the captain of the same and yourself first lieutenant. The balance of the officers will be elected alternately from your own and Captain Sherman’s recruits.”

I went to Patch Grove, found Wood sick in bed, considerably discouraged and well pleased to fall in with the new plan. Up to this time I had been working at a great disadvantage in getting recruits, for those who were backing the Wheeler company asserted that there was no show for me making up the requisite number for the company, and even if I made it up there was no assurance that a cavalry company could be gotten into service. Now the acquisition of the recruits from Patch Grove nearly made up the required number, and I had Colonel Washburn’s word that the company would be accepted. I came back to the village, announced the success of my mission, and started in enthusiastically to recruit the number more needed to make up a full company. But recruits came slowly both for myself and Wheeler. When matters were at nearly a standstill Lieutenant Luxton again appeared on the scene. Meeting me, he said: “Hello Sherman, how are you making ‘t?” “Pretty slow,” I said. “A few more recruits are needed yet and they are hard to find.” “Why don’t you go over to Black River Falls? A company has gone to pieces there and I could have gotten twenty men there yesterday if I had wanted them.” Forgetting my previous experience with Luxton, I quickly engaged a livery team and drove to Black River Falls; found there was not a word of truth in Luxton’s statement, and no men to be had. One of the first persons I met there was Captain Wheeler, who had come

on the same fool's errand as myself. We went back together, better friends than ever, and found that during our absence Luxton had been trying his best to get Wheeler's and my men to leave and go with him. Notwithstanding the discouragement and Luxton's treachery, I persevered, and finally got the requisite number of recruits enrolled. Just then I received perhaps the most bitter disappointment of my life. A letter was received from Washburn stating that the recruits at Patch Grove had held a meeting and decided that they would not consolidate with mine, but would go ahead and fill up their own ranks, and Wood had sent word to Washburn that they would soon appear in camp with a full company. This left me without the requisite number of men, and no assurance of acceptance if the company was filled. I did not dare tell the boys of the condition of affairs. Here were some sixty odd of the best men of the Chippewa valley or of the country, who were fully expecting to be sworn into service without delay, and I alone knew that there were no grounds for that belief. It was a forlorn hope, but I went on with my preparations to start for camp near Milwaukee, trusting that in some way, I knew not how, a solution of the difficulty would be found. Having no governmental authority, there was no financial backing for the venture, except myself. The boys did not know it, but I personally paid the entire expenses of the company to Sparta and at that place. At Sparta we took the train for Milwaukee. The boys were going to war, so they thought, and were running over with animal spirit. At one or two of the stations a supply of a different kind of spirits was taken on board, and this added to their hilarity. The conductor came around and asked for certificates of transportation. I told him I had none. He was surprised and said that I must pay their fare or they would be put off the train. I told him I could not pay their fare if I would, and as for putting them off the train, I suggested that it might not be a very safe thing to try with those lumberjacks; and the sounds which came from the other car added emphasis to my words. Then he said that at the next junction he would have to uncouple the car and leave it on the switch. I replied that this would not work either, for we had started for Milwaukee and were going there, and on the least show of uncoupling the car we would take possession of the train. I was a railroad man myself and could run the engine, and I knew I could make up the balance of a train crew from my company. That put an end to objections on his part, and we continued on our journey, finally reaching Milwaukee. But what was I to do now that I

was there? I had a magnificent body of men much above the average height and firmly built. I had taken pains to number and rank them in order of height, and this added much to their military appearance. Getting them in line after leaving the cars, they made a showing to be proud of. Just then a man in the undress uniform of an officer of the regular army drove up and stopped to look at them. [He then inquired of a bystander where they were from. "From Eau Claire," was the answer. "Who is their captain?" I was pointed out. "Well," said he, "I have seen every regiment of the regular army and every regiment that has gone out from this state, but this is the finest looking body of men that I ever saw in line."] Getting into his carriage beside him, I quietly asked him to drive a little distance away, and then I told him the awful fix I was in. "Don't worry," said he. "I can assure you that Washburn will be very glad to get those men. March them around to headquarters." With a lighter heart than I had carried for weeks, I marched the boys around and stood them in line on the walk across the street from Washburn's headquarters. I was then led into the hotel, where I met Colonel Washburn. He came out and looked at the boys across the street. There was no further question in regard to their acceptance. He wanted those boys—and more like them if they could be obtained.

Washburn's first suggestion was that my company be consolidated with another company, with a division of officers. I told him that my boys had been promised that they should elect their own officers, and this was acceded to. We found Captain Wood there. Instead of a full company as promised, he had not much more than half the required number. We were given quarters and at last were actually sworn into the service of the government.

I got my men into quarters, drew rations, blankets and fuel and then took the train back to Eau Claire to get a few more recruits who were not ready to go when the company left. Returning to Milwaukee a few days later I found the strife between Washburn and ex-Governor Barstow redhot. The occasion for this rivalry was that an order had been received from the war department stating that but one cavalry regiment would be received, and this would be the first one ready to take the field. There were at this time three cavalry regiments in process of formation: That of Prof. Edward Daniels, of Ripon, with rendezvous on the lake shore above Milwaukee; C. C. Washburn's regiment, with rendezvous at Milwaukee, and ex-Governor Bar-

stow's regiment, with rendezvous at Janesville. I found that during my absence at Eau Claire I had lost four of my men, who had been induced to go into the Barstow regiment, among them being my Rank 1 man, who stood six feet four. It appears that an agent of Barstow had been treating the boys pretty liberally to liquor, and when in a somewhat mellow condition had spirited them off to Janesville. I immediately took the train and went after those boys. Arriving at Janesville, I hunted up Barstow and told him my errand. The ex-governor was very cordial. Said he liked my style. Pointing to a half-barrel of whisky and a glass on top of same, he said: "Help yourself. Let's take a drink," which we did. Then, coming back to my request for the return of my men, he said that was out of the question, and emphasized it with some strong profanity, in which the ex-governor was an expert. Said that those men should never go back, as anything he got from Colonel Washburn he intended to keep. After a few minutes spent in conversation at the office, Barstow ordered a horse for himself and another one for me and said, "Let's go down to the barracks and see the troops. I want to show you my regiment." After another drink we started. As we rode along I again insisted on the return of those men; told him I could not muster in without them. Barstow continued firm, declaring those men could not go, but that he would "loan" me as many more to assist me in mustering. As may be inferred, this "loaning" of recruits was not a strictly regular procedure, but was sometimes resorted to by those who lacked a few of the required number of recruits, and was winked at by those higher in authority.

We rode out to the barracks. I found the regiment enclosed in a stockade built of sixteen-foot planks set vertically. After we had been there a short time Barstow became engaged in conversation with some of his regimental officers and I remarked that I would look around for a while, to which the ex-governor replied, "All right, captain; go ahead." I soon ran onto my boys. They were glad to see me and anxious to get back. One of the boys was on patrol. I planned with him that he should pry one plank loose at the bottom, and then, as opportunity offered, the boys were to slip through and take the railroad track for Milwaukee, my rank man having both feet badly frozen, as he had on only a pair of tight boots. Nothing of unusual interest occurred during our stay in Milwaukee, only regimental and sword drill, etc. It may be proper to state here that eventually all three of the cavalry companies were accepted.

We left Milwaukee in early spring and went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where we drew our horses. I assisted in the purchase of 10,000 horses. Trainloads were brought from all directions. The test was to race each horse straightaway forty rods and back. The rider would then dismount, a man would grab the horse by the bridle with whip in hand and circle the horse at full speed in as short turns as possible. This to test the wind. If the wind was found all right the horses were further examined for other defects. If accepted the buyer announced "Inside" and if not accepted "outside." That ended the matter. It was useless for the seller to say a word. Twelve regiments were mounted, eleven in solid colors, mostly bays. Two battalions of the second Wisconsin were mounted and the balance on mixed colors. I conceived the idea that each company should have a distinct color. There were enough of each to mount a company of blacks, grays, red roans and "clay banks." These last were a breed imported from Europe and raised mostly in Missouri. They had black manes, tails and legs and a black stripe down the spine. The body color was about that of yellow clay, from which they took their name.

About this time the rebel General Stuart's Black Horse Cavalry had been making some of its dashing raids and blacks were much in favor and considered the ideal cavalry horse. All the companies wanted the blacks so the choice of colors was settled by ballot. Captain Richmond got the blacks, Capt. Von Heyde the red roans, Capt. Whytock the grays and I got the claybanks. I was so disappointed that I offered Captain Richmond all the money I had if he would exchange, but he laughed at me. I considered the claybanks the poorest of all, and tried to trade for the grays or red roans, but with no better success. The red roans were a pony built horse with round quarters, strong loins and sloping shoulders, and as many of my men were the heaviest in the regiment I thought the roans would be more suitable, but I had to content myself with the claybanks. It was now early summer. My brother Stanton visited me on a furlough, he belonging to the First Iowa Cavalry, a regiment where each man furnished his own horse. I was glad to see him for he had already had some experience in the cavalry. I was relating to him my disappointment in the matter of horses when he replied, "you have the best cavalry horse in the world." "How so?" said I. He replied "The claybank is the most tractable, docile and yet fearless, and will learn the bugle call before his rider does. We have some of them in our regiment and they excel all

others. You let me take your company into the amphitheater for a few days and I will drill them for you, and then I'll show you," which he did more or less for two weeks.

At the first call for regimental drill for the sword, mounted, there was a great surprise in store for the regiment. We were formed in line, swords with metal scabbard and steel chains hanging at the left side, bridle rein in the left hand, right arm hanging down by the right side. Now, we were all lined up, as perfect as we can get our horses, waiting for the first command, which is "Draw-sabers." At the command "Draw" each man throws his right arm across his body, grasps his sword, and draws it up six inches in the scabbard, and as he gets the word "saber" it leaps from the scabbard, passes the body to the right with its point skyward, straight with the arms and at an angle of about thirty degrees. Now notice what happens. A thousand arms swinging together on to the hilts of a thousand sabers and raising them six inches in their metal scabbards with a rattling of steel chains and then the flash of a thousand blades in the sunlight, and where are you at? Every company stampeded except the claybanks. The scene was picturesque, and somewhat tragic, for a few riders were thrown from their mounts. Horses were rearing and plunging in great confusion. This ended the drill for that day, and claybanks stock was at a premium. A feeling of envy was shown by some of the officers of the other companies, and on the part of company L there was a greater pride in their horses and from that time on they received the best of care. My brother Stanton was induced by Col. Washburn and myself to act as scout for our regiment, being attached to my company, he having been promised a transfer from the Iowa cavalry to which he belonged.

After the expiration of a few weeks spent at Benton Barracks we received marching orders for Springfield, Mo. Nothing of special interest occurred on the way, except that I might relate a little incident which occurred at the small village of Rolla. There was a company of "Home Guards" in charge of this place. Now from my own experience and observation I have no very high opinion of these Home Guards. Doubtless some of them were entirely true and loyal but on the other hand many of them seemed to have joined these organizations to prevent themselves from being drawn into field service, on either side, and their attitude was that of Good Lord or Good Devil to which ever of the two opposing forces might seem to be in the ascendancy at any particular time. Several of my boys in taking in the town

had committed some minor offense and had been lodged by these Home Guards in a guard house or calaboose. Word was brought to me of this by some of the other boys. That day I was mounted on a horse which was the private property of one of my company, Philip Hanek. Old residents will remember the man well. He and another man kept a hotel on the corner opposite the Galloway House. The horse was a "leopard" stallion, or part Arabian blood, a splendid animal, perfectly fearless and would carry its rider anywhere. I went to the commander of the Guards, told him my company was to leave in the early morning, that I would see to the conduct of my men, and asked their release. The man was very pompous and insolent and no satisfaction could be obtained from him. Different action on my part was necessary. Turning to the boys who had accompanied me I ordered them to break open the guard house. This was done in short order and my boys released. The Home Guard commander stood there fuming and vowing vengeance and after one particular offensive remark addressed to me I wheeled my horse and made straight at him. He started on the run and soon being hard pressed ran up the steps of the leading hotel and disappeared through the large entrance, but my horse could climb steps as well as he and I followed. By ducking my head I was able to ride through the entrance and right into the hotel lobby. As may be imagined it caused some excitement and there was screaming from the lady guests, but my man got away from me, slipping out the back door where I could not follow. I then turned my horse, reached down and picked up a rocking chair and with that in my hand rode out of the entrance and down the steps. The guard officers gave me no further trouble and with my full compliment of men the next morning we started on. We reached Springfield where a regimental conference was held between our officers and the command there, which resulted in our regiment being sent south to the town of Ozark, under command of Major Sterling. The balance of the regimental officers remained in Springfield. A large train of wagons was supplied and we were to gather corn and grind it in a gristmill at Ozark, also procure forage for the horses. These supplies were to be sent to the relief of General Curtis, who was hemmed in and surrounded by the enemy down on White River, near Batesville. There had been a previous effort made to relieve this general, but it proved disastrous, the train being captured and the supplies burned.

Early the first morning after reaching Ozark some boys of Co. L went down the Forsythe road, foraging for chickens, when

they discovered some rebel cavalry coming up the road. Concealing themselves in the brush they counted the cavalymen as they rode past. There were 225. The report was brought to me and I immediately carried it to Major Sterling in command and asked the privilege of going after them with Co. L. The major did not approve this on the ground of the absence of all the other regimental officers at Springfield and our expedition to Ozark being for the securing of supplies and not for the purpose of entering into any engagement with the enemy. I urged my request strongly and finally was told I could follow them up for a short distance, "But don't be gone over an hour." Learning of the permission given by Major Sterling, Captain DeForrest requested me to let him make up half of the pursuing force with men from his company, to which I assented. Ozark was garrisoned by about forty infantry. I secured one of these as guide on account of his knowledge of the country, mounted him and then we started down the road toward Forsythe in pursuit of the enemy. It proved that the rebel cavalry had ridden up to the brow of the hill overlooking Ozark, expecting to capture the place, but discovering our regiment encamped there had quietly countermarched back toward their encampment at Cowskin Prairie, on the south side of White River. Had we not arrived at Ozark the day before it would have been an easy matter for them to capture the garrison, and so sure were they of doing this that they had brought along a six mule team to take back their expected plunder. We had gone only a mile or so when we approached a cloud of dust which filled the roadway nearly to the tops of the trees. I immediately ordered my men to a gallop expecting to soon overtake the rebels. After riding perhaps for three quarters of a mile further we came to a fork in the road and the dust was down both roads. I called a halt and conferred with my guide. The right hand road was the direct route to Pea Ridge and the left hand road to Forsythe, but on account of the dust in both roads we could not tell which way they had gone. The guide was of the opinion that the rebel cavalry were from Cowskin Prairie and would probably take the left hand road. I cautiously advanced expecting every minute to run into the rear guard, but we traveled on and on, but always dust in the road ahead of us, until we had passed the summit of the Ozark mountains and were on the southern descent, to White River. My brother Stant was all the time alone in advance. We had gone probably twenty miles when he returned with a prisoner mounted on a mule with a young negro wench behind him. Stant

said, "Put this man in the ranks." "Why no, he is not a soldier," I replied. "He is a spy sent back in this guise to find out if they are being followed;" and he wheeled his horse and galloped ahead out of sight. I interrogated the man, but he assured me that he was a preacher going to preach a funeral sermon, so I let him go and started the command ahead, but had gone only a short distance when I heard rapid firing ahead.

Stant had run into the rear guard and opened fire on them. I immediately ordered a charge which the boys made with a will. Within a mile we ran into dozens of the rebels, most of whom threw up their hands and cried "dout' shoot, I surrender," many dismounting, holding up their bridle rein and throwing down their arms. We passed all such leaving it to Captain De-Forrest's men, who were behind us, to take care of those who had surrendered, while we kept on after those who would not halt or surrender. While riding along at a furious pace Len Lancaster's horse slipped on a ledge of slate that extended across the road when horse and rider fell to the ground, Lancaster being caught under the horse and severely injured. I detailed two men to take him to the rear, and on we started again. Presently we ran across their six-mule team and wagon, but on we went, the fastest horses in front. Every man taking the initiative, some following far into the woods those of the rebels who left the road.

I had seen nothing of Stant yet, and feared he was killed. After running past perhaps a hundred men who had thrown down their weapons and offered to surrender we emerged out of the timber on the level bottom of White River. Here there was no dust to speak of, and there were several farm houses in sight. I will take time here to describe our own shooting irons, which were somewhat out of the usual order. Each man was furnished with a Savage revolver, having a nine inch barrel, a heavy weapon, provided with a lever which dropped down in front of the trigger, with a loop in the lower end for the middle finger. When this lever was pulled back it would cock the revolver and turn the cylinder, but if not let go forward again pulling the trigger would not discharge the weapon. Lieut. Tom Nary was riding by my side. He was a splendid specimen of physical manhood and with no lack of courage. As we were dashing along we overtook a rebel officer. I was on one side and Nary on the other. Nary was on the left, pointing his revolver at the officer, commanding him to halt or he would shoot, but the officer kept right on. Probably through failure to release the lever before mentioned Nary's revolver would not go off. In the meantime I had

dropped back to keep out of the range. Finally there was a sharp report and the rebel officer fell dead, shot through the heart. Just at the close of our chase what was our surprise to run across a young woman in riding habit standing beside the road patting her pony on the neck, the pony gushing blood from its nostrils with every breath. We stopped and looked in amazement. Just then the pony reeled over and fell dead. I rode up to her with the question "what have we here?" There was a look of scorn and no reply. "Where is your gallant?" I added. She turned and looked southwest across the field and pointed out a lone horseman half a mile away, evidently mounted on a thoroughbred, for his tail was straight out and his gatherings rapid. "There he goes," said she, "and you can't catch him." "Well," said I, "I think I will have to take you prisoner." "I reckon you won't." As she said this she went into her pocket and brought out a document. It proved to be a permit for her to go in and out of the lines at pleasure, and signed by Colonel Boyd, who was a federal officer living in Missouri, and this was his daughter, who had been down to Cowskin Prairie and married a rebel officer, the one in command of the expedition against Ozark. Her husband was one of the very few in the rebel command who had not laid down arms, surrendered or been killed. This expedition was their wedding tour, and the contemplated capture of the garrison and supplies at Ozark was expected to add spice to the trip.

Our horses by this time were tired and their riders were dust covered, hot and thirsty. As the boys began to gather in from the woods and elsewhere we stopped at a farm house where there was a well with an old-fashioned sweep. The thirst of men and horses was quenched, the horses being allowed to take only a few swallows at a time until cooled off. The boys continued to come in, brother Stant the last to show up. He had been led a long chase deep in the woods. A count was taken and every man found safe and whole. We then started back to Ozark. The six-mule team belonging to the rebels was made use of in hauling the guns and equipment of all descriptions which they had surrendered or dropped in their flight. There were 110 pieces, all told, including a considerable number of carbines, with bayonets which slid down into a casement, and had been furnished by the government for the protection of camel trains which carried mail across the plains. There were also squirrel rifles, shot guns, deringers and dueling pistols, also some bowie knives.

The body of the rebel officer mentioned was put into the wagon

with the equipment and after dark left at a farm house where we had noticed a number of women while on the chase. The full benefit of our raid was not realized on account of the failure of the squad from the other company who were in the rear of Co. L, to take charge of those who had thrown down their arms and offered to surrender. Further jealousy in the regiment was caused by this encounter, and later I learned there was even talk of a court-martial for me for having been gone more than the hour allotted to me by my superior officer. Had the chase not been so successful and without loss to my company there is no telling what might have happened.

SECOND CAVALRY.

It was impossible to know the full extent of casualty to the enemy. The dust was so thick it was hard to distinguish between the grey and the blue. Sixteen prisoners and three killed were all we were sure of. In a few days our train of supplies and forage was ready and our command with the forty infantrymen of Ozark as riding wagon guards, we started traveling the same road we had chased the enemy over for the first twenty-five miles. It was an undisturbed march thus far but ever after that we were followed by McBride and Coleman for 100 miles with their bush-whacking guerilla system of firing upon us from dense cover and instantly fleeing; picking up any stragglers momentarily absent from the ranks. Their system was to fire into the advance and rear ranks and then skidoo. Washburn was anxious to learn the strength of the encampment at Cowskin Prairie so brother Stant was rigged out in butternut garb and furnished with leave of absence purporting to belong to a rebel of Price's command, mounted on an old picked up horse, to spy out the rebel force at Cowskin Prairie on the south side of White River, while we marched down on the north side. He left us one morning before we broke camp. We marched that day with but little annoyance and all the next day without any and we began to think the enemy were massing somewhere in our front for the final coup and our fate might be the same as the one captured before, in their attempt to reach General Curtis. After our camp for the night was settled, Washburn sent for me to come to his quarters, he was very anxious to hear from his scout and spy sent to Cowskin and I thought he must be killed for he had told me he would never surrender. Just at the time I was telling this to Washburn, there was a loud vocal discord ringing in our ears and I

started for Company L quarters. When I got there I saw Stant and two confederates surrounded by Co. L and Stant was going through the garments of his two prisoners, ripping open coat collars, vest linings, pants bottoms, boot tops, as they disrobed one garment after another, and he was so stoically silent and indifferent to tell us—not even answering or recognizing my greeting, or the many questions of the boys. So I stood there in mute silence, conflicting emotions struggling for the mastery, and I really had some misgivings of the 19 year old boy's sanity. After he had finished searching his prisoners he asked the lieutenant to care for these men, "I reckon they are hungry."

We then went to Washburn and Stant reported that the rebel camp was intact, and thought they had no designs to engage us. The night before he had played cards with some of the boys in the rebel camp until 2 o'clock in the morning, then went and laid down by his horse for a feigned sleep. But instead of sleeping he planned to exchange his poor horse for a better one that was picketed near his and leave camp before daylight, which he successfully did without discovery, traveling northeast. Crossing White River he espied the heads of two horsemen at the crest of a sharp hill. They were coming toward him. He immediately spurred into the bush at the roadside and dismounting, hitched his horse and crawled back to the roadside, where, with revolver in hand, he awaited their coming. They were walking leisurely and talking, and when they were nearly opposite him, he leaped into the road, and covering them with his revolver, commanded them to "ground arms." They instantly obeyed, and then he gave the order, "about wheel," which they also obeyed. He then picked up their arms, adjusted them to himself, stepped for his horse, mounted, and marching the two in front of him nearly all day, overtook us after we had bivouacked for the night. I felt so proud of him, that if I had had the power to give my place of Captain of Co. L I should have done so.

The prisoners were a private and lieutenant, belonging to the same regiment, and were returning from the private's wedding, where the lieutenant acted as best man. They became the charge of Co. L through to Helena, and when they were shipped north with a boatload of prisoners, this lieutenant went to Washburn and begged the privilege of presenting his fine horse to his young captor. When Washburn told him the horse belonged to the United States, and it could not be done, I led him away and his eyes filled with tears. He told me he had brothers he did not revere as he did this young captor. He said further that the cool,

self-assured tone and action of Stant, convinced him that there was a company of ambushed guns behind him. A few days later an incident occurred which I will now relate.

Having lost a valuable trooper, wounded and taken prisoner by what I considered a silly requirement, I was not in humor to receive complacently what followed the next day. We went into camp, roll call revealed the absence of Milton Tollfelmire of Menomonie, a Swede, and absolutely fearless. I learned from his comrades he had dropped out of the ranks, our company being in the rear, and had foraged a bundle of oats for his horse from a shock by the road side and was there feeding his horse a short way back and out of sight. The circumstances were reported to Washburn by his orderly, and I was sent for and reprimanded by the colonel and told to dismount that man and that he should walk the next day and keep up with the command. I transmitted the order to Tollfelmire, and in the afternoon we had to cross a stream belly deep to our horses and Tollfelmire sat down on its bank and refused to wade the stream and said to his comrades he would die fighting the enemy before he would wade the stream. The circumstance was reported to me and I was as indignant over the silliness of the order as Tollfelmire could be. I rode hastily to the front, related the facts to Washburn with some heat, giving my view of the fallacy of marching 300 miles with a relief train through the enemy's country followed by Guerillas ambushing us every day and living off the country and me with sword sheathed and carrying the olive branch in our right hand and perhaps our train of supplies as well; and an order against foraging (to the enemy). He said in reply, "Mount him and bring him over." When over I told him to take his place in the ranks. He did and rode the balance of the day. After going into camp I was told by the Colonel's orderly to report to headquarters. Washburn said to me, "Didn't I order you to dismount your man for the day?" I replied, "You certainly did." The only instance during my army experience where red tape and a strict compliance with the letter of the order brought justice and relief to an exhausted soldier. "I obeyed your order, he was dismounted and walked until he came to the river where he sat down and refused to come over. I reported the circumstance to you and you ordered him mounted and brought over." "And how come it that he has been riding this afternoon?" "Because you failed to order him dismounted again."

In a day or two I was ordered to take the advance with Co. I. and to advance several miles ahead of the train to scout the cross

roads. We came to a small clearing, log house and an old couple. I was interrogating the old man whether he had seen any of the enemy that morning. He had not. I inquired how far to the next town, giving the name. He repeated it several times and replied: "I reckon he must have moved away 'fore I came." I had called in my flankers as I approached this clearing and we started ahead, intending to throw out the flankers as soon as we got through the clearing. As we got near the timber a half dozen shots came from the timber, one striking Lieutenant Ring of Co. I who was by my side, in the left elbow and the bushwhackers fled, one horse wounded. Nothing of special interest occurred during the remainder of our march. The enemy continued their bushwhacking tactics but we arrived safely at our destination at Batesville. Of course we were graciously received by General Curtis and his troops who were much in need of the supplies we had brought. A day or two later we continued our march to Helena, Ark., which was our objective point. At Bayou Cache the enemy disputed our passage. The advance that day was led by the 11th Wisconsin Infantry. The Second Cavalry asked permission to assist the 11th and the request was granted. We were somewhat in the rear half of the column, and were marching over a corduroy road through a cypress swamp with the road in front of us densely packed with the infantry, artillery, wagon trains, etc., of our force. These were at a halt and as usual in such cases had spread out so that to pass through them was a difficult matter. Some of us attempted to get past by leaving the corduroy road and taking our chances in the mud and mire of the swamp. I killed my horse in the attempt, but we finally got to the front only to find that after a sharp engagement the 11th Infantry had driven the enemy before them, in such haste that they had not been able to destroy the bridge as intended.

We arrived at Helena at last, every man of the 2nd Cavalry in the saddle, in perfect condition, well hardened by the trip. We went into camp a short distance outside the city in a shady grove with a clear stream of water flowing through it. We thought we had an ideal camp. For the first four weeks we did very little scouting or other active service. A laughable incident occurred one day at drill. Colonel Stevens, of our regiment, was an Englishman with the proverbial English habit of handling his h's. He had been a member of the Queen's Guard, was six feet tall, weighing two hundred forty pounds, a good sword man, and could fence with either hand. We were at regimental drill when the Colonel noted that Companies E and I were only fragments of

companies, the details for pickets that day having been drawn from these companies. The Colonel conceived the idea of consolidating the two companies for the drill so gave the following order. It may be remarked that he had a peculiar way of ending his orders with a rising inflection to his voice, which peculiarity was well known to the troops. Turning to Lieutenant-Colonel Eastman he said: "Colonel H-Eastman, you will h-observe for the h-operations of the day that Companies h-E and h-L will h-operate together. Co. h-L may go to h-E or Co. h-E may go to h-L.

During the remainder of the campaign our company was known in the regiment as "Company Hell." The regiment had not remained long in Helena before the health of the troops began to fail and in a few weeks scarcely a man was able to appear at drill. I was quartered at the house of a widow in the town and remarked to her about the sickness of our men. Said she: "You will all be dead if you stay in that camp long. We would not think of drinking that water as it seeps through from a cypress swamp." I reported her statement to our Colonel and the result was that the camp was moved to higher ground in a slashing made by the Confederates for the purpose of allowing better use of their artillery. Our water was brought from the Mississippi. Whether or not the woman's explanation of the poisonous nature of the water was correct, true it was that the health of the boys began immediately to improve and soon all were again fit for duty.

An expedition ordered to Clarendon was hailed with delight by Co. L. A pioneer corps was sent some days in advance to bridge a bayou. The command (cavalry) followed. We met the corps returning to Helena reporting there was not material enough available to bridge it. The command went on to the bayou for dinner, where we could find water for our horses. Lieutenant-Colonel Eastman dined with me and while at dinner we were discussing the disappointment of the expedition's failure. Especially the lumberjacks of Co. Hell were cursing mad, declaring they could swim it. I had been looking at a long row of slave quarters of flattened logs, about one foot in diameter. The cabins were in size about 14 by 18 and all alike, located upon an elevation of 15 or 20 feet above and parallel to the water and but a rod or so away. I told the colonel that was the best material in the world and plenty of it to bridge this stream and Co. Hell could do it in four hours, pointing to the row of cabins and the frame of an old grist mill, dismantled of its covering and machinery. He immediately left me and went to the commanding officer and reported that there was a man in his regiment who

says that this stream can be bridged in four hours. "Is he an engineer?" inquired the officer. "No." "Bring him up here, I have a curiosity to see the man who can bridge this stream after the pioneer failure." I went with the colonel and briefly explained the process of using the negro cabins by alternately using a long and then a short log side by side and about eight logs wide as a section and then intersecting section 2 with logs all the same length and so on for the entire length of the boom, except the last section, which should alternate lengths, with binder poles across the section joints and band splits and lock downs of wild grape vine, of which there were miles in length along the banks, and water beech for poles. The commander said he would spend the afternoon here and witness my creation and give me all the men I wanted. Inside of fifteen minutes twenty horsemen were seeking every auger, big and little, and every hatchet and ax within a radius of three miles and a continuous stream of timber was dashing down the banks bordering the stream. In ten minutes more there were a dozen augers being turned with all the energy the borers possessed and relays standing ready to grab those handles as soon as there were the least signs of lagging. Now, there were plenty of axes, hatchets and augers and the material consisting of holes, poles, bands, pins and grapevines was simply marveled under the direction of members of Co. L as bosses.

At the end of four hours the 400 feet of eight timbers wide of boom with her down stream end fastened to the shore with a heavy grapevine and one fifty feet long plugged fast to the upper end to serve as cable to fasten to the opposite shore, she lay serene and self-assured at attention, awaiting orders. After a hasty inspection by Sergeant Lancaster, in the absence of pins in the lock-down holes, the order was given to shove her out and she was gracefully swung by the current to the opposite shore and cabled fast with the grapevine about 12 degrees diagonal from a right angle with the shore. And Co. Hell had the honor of first tramping slave quarters under their horses' feet. The command passed over dry shod and the lumber-jacks wore a smile all through a pelting snow until we reached Clarendon late at night. The little town was dark and silent, having been vacated several days before our arrival. This converted the smile of Co. L boys into a grim-visaged scowl, accentuated by some strong words by way of emphasis. I quartered my men in a billard room with a large old fashioned fireplace wide enough to receive the legs of the tables as back logs and foresticks, and so we spent the night, speculating as to what would be the orders and move tomorrow.

On account of sickness in Captain Sherman's family his Civil War narrative closed very abruptly, with his company of the 2nd Cavalry located at Helena, Ark. This was in the fall of 1862. The 2nd Cavalry formed a part of a large force under command of General Hurlbut which went out from Helena to destroy the line of communications in the rear of General Pemberton who had marched out of Vicksburg with a part of his army. During the Hurlbut expedition Captain Sherman was detailed at the head of two companies of cavalry to destroy railroad bridges and tracks which was successfully accomplished. After returning to Helena and remaining there a short time the troops moved to Memphis, where on request of the citizens the 2nd cavalry was assigned to garrison the city. Feeling assured that they would remain for a considerable time in Memphis Captain Sherman, after consulting with some of his superior officers, sent to New York state for the young lady who had promised to be his wife. Accompanied by her father she came to Memphis, the wedding taking place in the home of a southerner, whose family insisted on taking charge of all the arrangements, which were on an elaborate scale, with the army officers present in full uniform.

Scarcely had the wedding taken place before an order was received from the war department that the 2nd Cavalry should proceed to Vicksburg to take part in the operations against that place.

For a considerable time a feud had existed between Colonel Stephens of the 2nd Cavalry and Lieutenant-Colonel Eastman. This had culminated in a personal encounter. Captain Sherman was one of the officers who had separated the combatants, and having taken sides with the Lieutenant-Colonel, he was not in the good graces of Colonel Stephens. Wishing, if possible, that his bride should accompany him to Vicksburg, Captain Sherman put in a petition to his superior officers to that effect. The Major and Lieutenant-Colonel gave their approval but when presented to Colonel Stephens that officer promptly handed it back with his disapproval attached to same. Feeling that under the circumstances his request was a reasonable one Captain Sherman decided to take the matter up to General Hurlbut. When the General saw the Colonel's disapproval he was very angry at Captain Sherman for presenting the petition to him, but when the matter was fully explained



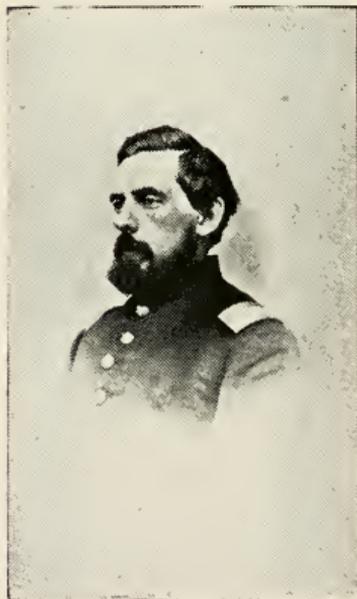
CAPTAIN HALL



CAPT. STOCKING



SERGT. O. C. HALL



LIEUT. B. F. COWAN

he wrote "approved" across the face of the petition, and signed his name. Armed with this precious document Captain Sherman made arrangements on the steamboat for his bride, and on the day set for departure rode up the gang plank onto the boat with her by his side. Colonel Stephens, wholly in ignorance of the action of General Hurlbut saw them come on the boat and angrily approached Captain Sherman, and said that his bride would be put off at the next wood landing. The captain quietly took the petition from his pocket and held it up so that the Colonel could see General Hurlbut's signature. The table had been turned.

After the fall of Vicksburg the 2nd Cavalry was stationed at Red Bone Church, 16 miles east of Vicksburg for nearly a year.

In the fall of '64 Captain Sherman resigned his commission and was succeeded as captain by First Lieut. Jas. L. Leroy, who had enlisted in the company from Chippewa Falls. Captain Leroy continued at the head of the company until it was mustered out of service in the fall of 1865.

Among the names of the privates who went out in Co. L of the 2nd Cavalry will be found that of Leonard L. Lancaster, and Captain Sherman frequently mentions him in his narrative.

This man Lancaster was an experienced woods and river man and fearless to a degree. His soldierly qualities brought him well merited promotion, and by the spring of 1865 he had attained the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. It was in the summer of 1865 that Lieutenant Lancaster had one of the most thrilling experiences that fell to the lot of any soldier during the civil war. A friend of the Lancaster family has published the story in pamphlet form, of which only a brief outline can here be given.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dale was at this time at the head of the regiment, and by all accounts was wholly unfit for the position he held. While stationed at Alexandria, La., in July 1865 conditions under Dale had become so intolerable that some six or seven hundred privates and some fifteen commissioned officers signed a petition asking Dale to resign.

It became necessary for some one to present the petition and Lancaster volunteered for the task. It is hardly necessary to state that from a military point of view the signing and presenting of such a petition was a serious offense.

Lancaster was arrested and put in jail for violating the articles of war. The other officers were deprived of their insignia of rank, all but four of whom made retraction and were restored to rank. One of these was tried and acquitted and the others never came to trial. It was upon Lancaster alone that the punishment fell. Refusing to retract he was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot, and his death warrant signed by General Custer. He was confined in a dungeon for some days and while there was offered an opportunity to escape but the offer was declined. On the evening of the 26th of July he was taken out with another man, a deserter, bound and seated on their coffins, to be shot. Just as the word "fire" was to be pronounced a reprieve was received, releasing him from the death sentence, but with a dishonorable discharge and sentenced to a military prison in the Dry Tortugas for a term of three years. Friends interceded for Lancaster and in February, 1866, he was released and after much hardship reached his home at Eau Claire. Through the influence of Congressman Michael Griffin and others an honorable discharge was secured, and now after fifty years have elapsed since Lieutenant Lancaster's terrible experience he is still with us although in feeble health. That he may be spared many years to come is the earnest desire of his old comrades and friends.

CAMP AND FIELD.

We have traced the formation and breaking up of the first, or Taylor Company, also the recruiting and departure of the Perkins Company, the Wheeler Company and Captain Sherman's Cavalry Company. Recruiting was kept up continually, both to fill up the thinning ranks of the companies that had gone out from Eau Claire, also for outside companies, whose recruiting officers found the Chippewa Valley a fruitful field for their labors. Before the war was over several more full companies were sent out from Eau Claire, but before considering these we will follow those already sent to the front, some of which were quickly in the thick of the fight.

As stated in the Sherman article, this cavalry company went into camp at Milwaukee. The infantry companies of Perkins and Wheeler went to Madison where they were quartered at Camp Randall. It is unfortunate, but never the less true, that the Wisconsin Historical Society itself has satisfactory histories of only

a small proportion of the regiments which went out from this state. The eighth Wisconsin or Eagle Regiment is much more fortunate than the average of Wisconsin regiments in the matter of the preservation of its civil war history. Several books, of varying degrees of value covering all or part of its regimental history, have been published. In addition to these, which we will consider later, the company from Eau Claire had its own correspondent for a considerable time and we have his letters. In the A. R. Barnes' article he mentions a fellow printer, by the name of T. B. Coon, who also enlisted in the first company. Editor Porter chronicles his departure in the following manner.

"Free Press, September 19, 1861. Thos B. Coon, who has been connected with the mechanical department of this paper for nearly a year, left the place on Thursday last, to join the 'Eau Claire Eagles' at Madison. Mr. Coon is a young man of unqualified merit in every respect, sober, industrious and intelligent; these are the qualifications that have won him troops of friends in this place, whose best wishes go with him. He is a keen observer of men and things and a writer of no mean ability. The readers of the Free Press will be glad to know that his pen will be employed in giving them one letter per week from the 'Eighth Wisconsin' during his stay in the army. His intelligence and candor as an observer and writer will add an interesting feature to the paper."

As promised by Mr. Porter to his readers this T. B. Coon sent weekly letters from camp which were printed in the Free Press, over the signature "Quad," and from which extracts will be given later. From the beginning of the war until near its close, Captain Green, of Co. F of the 8th regiment, wrote some very interesting letters to his wife, describing passing events very fully, which were later published in book form, some extracts of which we take pleasure in quoting here. When we remember that the Eagle regiment almost without exception, during the entire war acted as a unit and that its total fighting strength was seldom over five or six hundred men, we can see that Captain Green's description of the services of Co. F would apply almost equally as well to our own Eau Claire company.

T. B. Coon's first letter to the Free Press read as follows: "Camp Randall, September 22, 1861. We have been considerably disappointed in not being assigned to the company at the right of the regiment. Being the heaviest company on the ground and taking the position for a week and a half after our arrival, we supposed we were to have it 'for good,' but the person in author-

ity decided otherwise and our place in the regiment is the second from the right. Signed 'Quad.'"

His next letter says: "Camp Randall, September 20. I was led into quite a serious error in my last in giving the position of our company in the regiment. Instead of being the second from the right, we are the center or Color company, of the regiment, a distinction which almost compensates us for the loss of the regimental right. Signed 'Quad.'"

Captain Green arrived at Camp Randall a few days before the Perkins Company arrived from Eau Claire. From the first he was a great admirer of "Old Abe," the war eagle, and frequently mentions him in letters to his wife. In view of the later fame of this eagle, some of Captain Green's comments, made at the time, seem almost prophetic. From one of his first letters after reaching Camp Randall, we quote the following:

"OLD ABE" AT CAMP.

"Camp Randall, September 10, 1861. We have a new recruit—a live eagle. Co. C, Captain Perkins brought him from Eau Claire, where they bought him of some Chippewa Indians. He is a fine specimen of our National bird, and the boys have named him 'Old Abe.' A perch is made with a shield and the bundle of darts underneath, and a perch on top on which 'Old Abe' is carried on a pole by a member of Co. C, next to the colors. If he stands it to go through the war, he will be a noted bird."

Another letter from Captain Green, dated "Camp Randall, September 30, 1861. We have just heard good news. Our regiment is ordered to Missouri. We will start in a few days. Greatest joy prevails in camp. The Governor goes with us to Chicago. He says the Eighth is the finest regiment he ever saw. I never could understand before this how a soldier became so attached, but now, even for the short time I have been here, I would not be willing to go into another regiment. We have a fine, gentlemanly set of officers, both regimental and company."

Captain Green writes from St. Louis. "Benton's Barracks, near St. Louis, October 14, 1861. We left Madison on the morning of the 12th. What a time we had getting on board the cars. Everybody's friends were on hand to see us off, and there were last embraces, kisses, tears and partings sad enough to witness. Gaily beat the drum as our columns marched to the depot. Handkerchiefs fluttered and voices broken with emotion, tearfully said 'Good-bye' to hundreds of our boys as the train moved

off. It was a time to try to peer into the future—to try to see what it had in store for us. How long would it be before we would return? Will we come back with our ranks as full as they are now, or will there be some missing at final roll call? But I confess I had too many other things to think of to indulge in such thought. The way it looks now the fighting will be over before we get to the front. We had a nice run to Chicago, and a fine lunch spread by the good people of that city. Changed ears for St. Louis, where we arrived this morning.

“I must tell you of an exploit of Old Abe, our eagle. After we had disembarked and when the regiment was forming in line ready to march to Benton’s Barracks, out in the suburbs of the city, the eagle somehow got loose from his perch, and literally soared aloft. We marched on up to the city, giving up Old Abe as lost; but every square or so as we progressed, we noticed him flying over the housetops, and keeping his course along with ours. Sometimes he would take a wide circuit, and for the time disappear, but sooner or later he would return and hover over us, and when we reached the Barracks, he flew down to the ground and took his place in the center of the regiment in Co. C, by the colors. We gave him three hearty cheers, and he raised himself on his perch and flapped his wings. We all think Old Abe will make a good soldier.”

Captain Green described the Eagle regiment’s first appearance on the battlefield. “Fredericktown, Mo., October 22, 1861. We have had our first fight. You will have heard before this reaches you of the battle of Fredericktown yesterday. The rebels were cleaned out. We were in Benton’s Barracks only one day when we had orders to move out to the Iron Mountain Railroad where Jeff Thompson had been destroying bridges. We marched to the depot and were put on board cattle cars. You ought to have heard the boys swear at the accommodations—as if ‘Uncle Sam’ ought to furnish parlor cars. Well, we went to Pilot Knob, and in the afternoon started on the march for Fredericktown. Our force consisted of two Illinois regiments, one Missouri and the 8th Wisconsin, and several companies of cavalry. Jeff Thompson was reported intrenched at Fredericktown with a force anywhere from three thousand to eight thousand. We marched all night. The roads were hilly and rocky, but smooth. The full moon made it light and the frosty air was as good as a tonic. Our knapsacks and overcoats in addition to forty rounds of ammunition, muskets and accoutrements and two days’ rations in haversacks was no

light load to carry, and when we reached here at nine o'clock yesterday, we were pretty nearly used up. The citizens said that Jeff Thompson had left the day before, going to Arkansas. So we stacked arms in the middle of the street and broke ranks to get dinner and rest. About two o'clock firing was heard in the outskirts of town, and the drums beat to 'fall in.' We fell into rank and marched double quick toward the firing. Our cavalry were out scouting and came upon the enemy's whole force posted in the corn field just out of town. The enemy opened fire on them and killed three and wounded a good many. Two Illinois regiments just coming from Cape Girardeau to form a junction with us arrived at the grounds at this moment and opened fire on the rebels with cannon and musketry, and had just charged them as the head of our regiment reached the line of battle. An aide galloped up to our colonel and ordered the 8th Wisconsin to hold itself in reserve at the courthouse. Some of the boys had already fired without orders, and were all excited and anxious to go into the fight. But we had to countermarch. The colonel's voice was husky with anger as he gave the order. So we stood in line of battle in the rear while the fighting was going on in front, almost in plain sight. The wounded were carried to the hospital through our lines. Some forty or fifty were brought in, of both sides. I cannot describe the feeling that comes over one when he sees the bleeding men carried from the battlefield on stretchers. It is a peculiar sensation. The musicians are expected to perform their duties, but we noticed several soldiers who had left the ranks to assist the wounded to the rear. The enemy broke and ran when they were charged, but made another stand, from which they were soon driven. They ran through a meadow, up a hill and broke for the woods, leaving three cannons, several horses and any number of old shotguns, muskets and squirrel rifles. At dark our troops camped all 'round town. I went over the battlefield early this morning; the dead rebels were laying thick in places. They were small, skinny men, looking half starved, of all ages, dressed in the butternut colored clothes worn by the natives. The wounded had been take care of by our surgeons. Our forces here are under the command of Colonel Carlin of the regular army, those from Cape Girardeau under Colonel Plumber of an Illinois regiment, while the expedition which has proven so successful was planned by a brigadier general, U. S. Grant, who has charge of this department with his headquarters at Cape Girardeau."

T. B. Coon also described the engagement at Fredericktown.

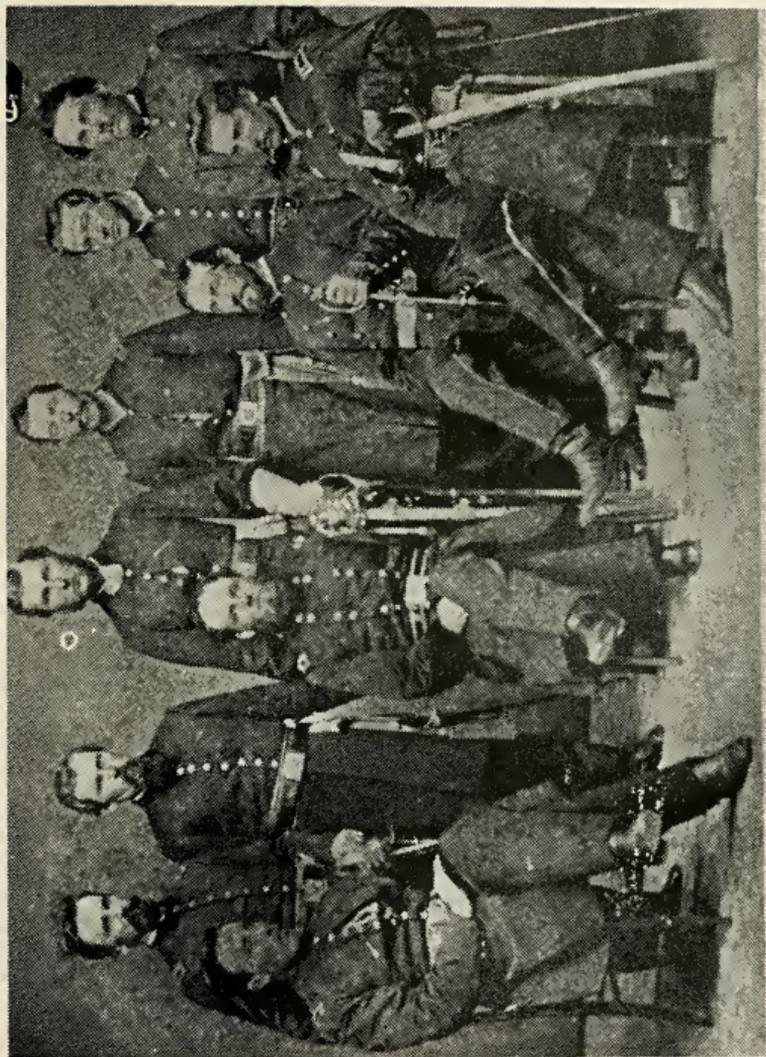
Although seen from a somewhat different viewpoint, it does not differ materially from the account given by Captain Green.

We have followed the Perkin's Company of the 8th or Eagle regiment from Camp Randall to their first appearance on the battlefield at Fredericktown. We will now follow the fortunes of the Wheeler Company of the 16th regiment. Winter had set in before the Wheeler Company reached Camp Randall. The 16th regiment did not remain long at Madison but were rushed South in early Spring and within a few weeks as raw troops they took a prominent part in the great battle of Pittsburg Landing.

The battle of Pittsburgh Landing or Shiloh, was fought on the 6th, 7th and 8th of April, 1862. The first name is taken from a landing on the Tennessee river near which the battle took place, and the name "Shiloh" from a log meeting house some two or three miles from the landing, and which formed the key of the position of the Union army. General Grant in an article on this battle says: "Shiloh was the severest battle fought in the west during the war, and but few in the east equaled it for hard, determined fighting. I saw an open field in our possession on the second day over which the confederates made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing in any direction, stepping on dead bodies, without a foot touching the ground." He also says: "The confederate assaults were made with such disregard to human life that our line of tents soon fell in their hands. The national troops were compelled several times to take positions in the rear, nearer to Pittsburg Landing. In one of these backward moves, on the 6th, the division commanded by General Prentiss did not fall back with the others. This left his flank exposed and enabled the enemy to capture him with about 2,200 of his officers and men." Space will not allow any general review of this great battle. But I feel fortunate in being able to present an account of it, as given at the time by a member of Captain Wheeler's Company and the 16th regiment.

Pittsburg Landing, April 16, 1862. Editor Free Press. I wish you to find room in the Free Press for a few lines from the "Chippewa Valley Guards" and the gallant sixteenth regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. We arrived at Pittsburg Landing March 20, 1862, encamped on the river until the 23rd, when orders came to strike tents and move forward, which we did, and encamped on a beautiful slope about two miles from the river, southwest. On the 1st of April we received orders to strike tents and

move forward on the frontier in General Prentiss' division—Colonel Peabody's Brigade. Saturday afternoon we were reviewed by General Prentiss and staff and he told the boys they composed as good a regiment of men as he ever saw. The general looked pleased, and his compliments filled the minds of the boys with such heroism as none but heroes can feel. But all this time we little thought that across this small field, in the thicket, stood the renowned Beauregard, Hardee and Bragg, watching our movements and looking up all the weak points in our line but nevertheless such was the case. Sunday morning our pickets encountered the enemy about one mile from our camp. The alarm was given—the long roll sounded and our boys fell into line in double quick. General Prentiss rode along our lines telling us to use all speed for God's sake, for the enemy were advancing in force. Accordingly we hastened forth to the sons of chivalry. We crossed the field before mentioned, entered the woods for a few rods, and there beheld the foe advancing in columns, eight deep, and lines extending five miles; and behind this column came the second, third and fourth columns in battle array and behind this mass of human beings, came ten thousand more detailed to gather up the wounded and as fast as a man fell, to seize his gun and rush forward to battle. Our brigade struck bold and defiant as if inviting the enemy to come on. On they came, with overwhelming forces, determined to drive all before them and when within forty rods of our lines the 16th opened fire, which swept them down in great numbers. The second fire from the 16th killed their chief, S. A. Johnson, who rode a beautiful white charger in front of his men, accompanying them to what he supposed—victory. We were not within supporting distance of any other regiment, but appeared to be fighting the whole southern army on our own account. When our colonel perceived that they were flanking us right and left, then came the order to fall back and take a new position. This was the time we suffered our first loss, William Archer, James Walker, John Francisco and Louis R. Belknap fell dead, pierced by rebel bullets; it was there M. E. O'Connell, James Crawford, and John Jones fell badly wounded. In our retreat we brought off our wounded and drew up in line of battle in front of our tent. On they came, and in crossing the field before mentioned, we poured volley after volley into their midst that slaughtered them terribly. It was here that Oliver H. Browning and John Hanegan fell dead. At the same time, our Lieutenant-Colonel was badly wounded, shot through the thigh, and was carried off the field. Andrew Chambers and Thomas Gilfin



CAPT. CULBERTSON AND OFFICERS OF 16TH WISCONSIN

Major William Paulson of Lewis & Clark is in the front
also in Culbertson Union it is in center of picture -



were wounded here—shot through the legs; also Jason P. Long, who was shot through the knee. Poor fellow, I fear he will lose his leg. We then had orders to fall back again through our camp. On this third retreat it began to resemble an Indian fight. It was every man for himself—behind trees and logs—contesting the ground inch by inch against twenty times their numbers. Our regiment fought on the retrograde movement about one mile when we made another stand, which told fearfully on the enemies side with no loss to ourselves. When our colonel, who stood firm as a rock of adamant saw we were likely to be flanked, and in fact, we were in the enemy's cross fire—gave the orders to face back again. About this time there came reinforcements who had not yet been engaged—who took the enemy in hand and gave us a chance to fall back and rest for a time. In a short time we rallied again and went into the fight, refreshed by the short respite we had had. It was on this fourth and last stand that the battle raged the fiercest. All along our lines for two hours we were held in reserve engaged only a part of the time. This was a trying time, the bullets flying thick as hail—bombs bursting in all directions—grape and canister in profusion. Here we lost some of our best officers. Colonel Allen was shot through the arm and was obliged to leave the field. The command then fell on Major Thomas Reynolds—who, by-the-way, is as brave a man as ever drew a sword—who was ordered to fall back to the river bank to recruit, to give a chance to Buell's men who had begun to arrive. Our line had been gradually driven toward the river up to the time of Buell's reinforcement, and would have been whipped and taken prisoners, had it not been for Buell. He was the Blucher of the day that saved us from defeat.

We encamped on the river bank for the night, supperless, in a drenching rain, without tents or blankets. Monday morning, after a hasty meal on hard bread, we took up our march for the enemy again. We felt disposed to settle a final account with them for driving us from our tents with nothing but what was on our backs. We tramped all day through the woods, held as reserve, first in one place and then in another, in sight of the battle, but could not get a chance to "go in." Buell was determined to do all, or as much of the fighting as possible with his own troops and only called on General Grant when much needed. About 3 o'clock the rebels began to fall back before the mudsills of the North and at 4 o'clock were at full retreat towards Corinth. Then presented itself to view a most sublime sight that ever fell to the lot of man to see, it was about 8,000 of our cavalry that

filed up through a large field and charged across into the woods upon the retreating foe. The shout that went up from our Union throats—say 50,000 of them—it must have been harsh music to the traitors' ears. We then were ordered back to the river to lay on our arms for the night, which we did in the midst of a drenching rain. Tuesday morning the fight being over and all quiet except an irregular fire from Buell's artillery, which sent Union compliments in the shape of twenty-four pound shot and shell toward Corinth, which our ungallant friends did not condescend to reply to. At 10 o'clock a. m. we received orders to march out and encamp on our old grounds. Then came the most trying part of the whole drama. The dead lay scattered around us—the groans of the wounded that had lain on the field through a most terrible rain, with no companions but the slain to cheer them through the lonely hours. We arrived on our old grounds at 10 o'clock p. m. and immediately commenced to work with mercy, removing our wounded, many of whom had lain in the woods unable to arise or assist themselves in the least from Sunday morning until Tuesday noon without food or water. In some cases the rebels had brought our wounded into our tents, which they had left standing, and treated them as well as they could under the circumstances. The Alabama troops were especially very kind to our wounded. Beauregard honored some of the wounded of Company G with his presence and wished them in hell before they came to Tennessee. We have gathered the dead and buried them as well as circumstances will permit, friend and foe alike. We are now comfortably settled again and are receiving calls from friends and acquaintances. Governor Harvey was here yesterday and made a short and appropriate speech. He complimented the Sixteenth on the part they took in the affair. He told us the proudest feeling he ever had was when he was in Savannah. He there found some of the wounded of the Sixteenth, conversed with them and found every man full of patriotism and ready for the fight as soon as they are able to take the field. He says Wisconsin shall hear when he returns how her sons fought the proud foe and was instrumental in winning the most important victory of the whole campaign. I suppose it would be proper for me to mention a few of the brave heroes of the Chippewa Valley guards. We will head the list with Captain Wheeler, who was as cool as a cucumber and fought like a tiger. "Old Pap" was a host in himself; he took deliberate aim every time and when he pulled down went a secesh. Brave Kelly kept the Stars and Stripes floating in the thickest of the fight. Willard Bartlett,

M. McGillin and scores of others were as cool and determined as men could be, and seemed to fight as if they rather liked the business. Our captain was slightly wounded and fell on his knees, but regained his feet and went at it stronger than ever. Now I have to relate what is worst of all: That is the accursed rebels stole the flag that was presented by the fair ladies of Eau Claire to our company. We may be favored with a chance to retake it before many days, or at least have a try for it. General Halleck has command in person. There will be no more surprise parties with us. We hear Governor Harvey wants the Sixteenth to go back to Madison and guard prisoners on account of the loss of officers and men, and the good reputation the regiment bore when in Camp Randall. It would suit the feeling of the regiment better to go forward to the little town called Corinth and see what they keep to sell. The casualties of our regiment will sum up three hundred or more. Beauregard in a speech to his men before the attack told them he would water his horse in the Tennessee river that night or he would water him in hell, so the prisoners say that were captured.

We left Captain Perkins' company of the Eighth Wisconsin or Eagle regiment just after their first appearance on the battlefield at Fredericktown, October 21, 1861. They were kept in that vicinity for several months guarding railroads and bridges and kindred duties. Late in the fall Captain Green writes to his wife as follows: "November 22, 1861. As an offset to the discouraging news from the army of the Potomac comes news of the decisive victory gained by General Grant at Belmont on the 7th. It gives courage to every soldier in the west; it shows that the western army is commanded by generals who are not afraid to fight. We are enthusiastic over the man Grant, and are glad we are in his district, for now we believe we shall have something to do."

In the Free Press of January 23 we find Correspondent Coon writing as follows:

Camp Curtis, Sulphur Springs, Mo., January 10, 1862. Dear Free Press: Company C is once more back in its old quarters here after two weeks' absence down the railroad doing duty, guarding bridges and learning the mysteries of the art of campaigning with comfort in the middle of a Dixie winter. The camp is full of rumor tonight of an immediate movement from here, but how soon it will take place, or whether it will be to Cairo, or to take part in the tilt against Columbus, or to Rolla to have a chase after the pugnacious Price, or still further west to accompany

Jim Lane in his swoop upon the rebels of Arkansas and Texas are matters that time alone will tell. Yours, "Quad."

P. S.—January 12, the destination of the regiment is now fixed as Cairo, and we shall start tomorrow or next day. Everything is now all preparation for departure.

Early in 1862 Captain Green came in personal contact with General Grant for the first time and reported to him. Because Grant did not show quite as much interest in the minor matters which Captain Green presented, as he thought proper for a time, there was a feeling of disappointment on the captain's part, but this soon passed off, and we soon find Captain Green enthusiastic over General Grant.

Cairo, January 26, 1862.—General Grant has been in command here up to this time, but now he is gone, or about starting, with a corps up the Cumberland river. I reported to him as officer of the day. He did not impress me favorably; he apparently had no interest in giving me orders, and seemed to care very little about what was going on at the post, but referred me to a staff officer in the next room. I felt disappointed in him, for we had all formed a good opinion of him for his part in the battle of Fredericktown, and for his victory at Belmont. Certain it is that he is the only general thus far who has shown that he knows how to handle men and is not afraid to fight.

Cairo, January 26, 1862.—Gen. W. T. Sherman was on the same boat. They say he is crazy and there is much about him to confirm that opinion. He is never still a moment. Talks rapidly, asks a dozen questions without waiting for an answer to any one. Walks back and forth on the boat, his sword dangling on the floor and his eyes scanning every object down stream. He has bright, piercing eyes that seem to look right through you. I was on deck watching him and looking around generally when he stopped in one of his walks and began firing questions at me about as follows: "What command do you belong to?" "Who is your colonel?" "How long have you been in the service?" "What fights have you been in?" "Do you know what to do in case this boat is attacked?" and several more questions without a pause. I kept track of them and replied: "Eighth Wisconsin." "Nearly six months." "Fredericktown." "Colonel Murphy." "We would shoot back." He smiled very pleasantly and walked away. Another letter from Captain Green, dated New Madrid, Mo., April 10.—Island No. 10 was captured on the 8th. We were immediately ordered to this place. In a few hours we boarded

transports and landed on the Tennessee side to cut off the retreat of the Island No. 10 forces, which we did, and took 3,000 prisoners without firing a shot. Yesterday we returned here with the prisoners. April 11.—Orders to cook four days' rations and start for Memphis. We have been brigaded. We are in the First brigade, Fifth division, General Pope's army. The brigade consists of the Eighth Wisconsin, Fifth Minnesota, Eleventh Missouri, Forty-seventh Illinois and Spoor's Second Iowa Battery, Colonel Plummer commanding. On board United States transport "Moses McClellan," flotilla of fifty boats, down the Mississippi, April 14. We are steaming down the Mississippi at the rate of twelve miles per hour. While I write we are far below Point Pleasant (the scene of rifle-pit experience), with Arkansas on one side and Tennessee on the other. Our flotilla numbers fifty steamboats, all loaded with troops, cannon, horses and stores. The gun and mortar boats are ahead of us. I suppose our destination is Memphis. The fleet is a grand sight, worth living an age to see. The river is a mile and a half wide, is full of boats as far up and down as we can see.

April 17.—Yesterday we received northern papers with an account of the battle of Shiloh. Important orders of some kind have come, judging from the movements of our fleet. Our boat is steaming down stream while others are going up stream. I suppose we are measuring red tape. It would not be strange if we were ordered up river.

April 19.—Verily the ways of the "military" are past finding out. We are going up stream this morning. I never looked at a more magnificent sight then presented itself last night just before we rounded to and stopped. We were going round a bend in the river when one by one headlights of steamers became visible below us, increasing in number and rapidity as we cleared the point, until it seemed as if by magic a thousand red and white lights and a thousand bright furnace fires glittered and blazed on the water, making the darkness around us blacker than ever. All at once, as if to complete the scene, the bands and drum corps of the whole fleet struck up tattoo, filling the air with a perfect medley of music. Gradually the notes of the bugle could be distinguished, then of other instruments and soon the medley of an entire band would come over the water. Our men, noisy and rough as they are, quieted down, scarcely whispering, subdued and fairly entranced by the beautiful sight and the music from the darkness, for the boats themselves were invisible. The lights looked as if suspended on nothing in the air, but the spell was

soon broken, for the fleet rounded to the shore and tied up for the night. The loud call of human voices, especially of steam-boat captains and mates, has a coarseness that dispels fancy and makes reality as real and rough as it is.

New Madrid, Mo., April 19.—Just as I commence to write our boat is putting out into the stream, bound up river. The orders now are, as popularly understood on board, though not definitely known, that we are to go up the Tennessee river to reinforce Grant's army. I hope it may be true. The reason of the failure of this down-river expedition is on account of the high water. The river is higher than it has been since 1844. Land forces cannot operate with any effect below. They say another battle is imminent at Corinth and that we shall be there.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 22.—Here we are at last on the battlefield of the great struggle of the 7th. There are one hundred and twenty thousand troops here. Our camps are in a string six or seven miles up the Tennessee river. Governor Harvey was starting home with a cannon which the Fourteenth Wisconsin regiment captured from a New Orleans battery at Shiloh when he fell overboard and was drowned. I never felt so bad in my life over any news as I did at this. Governor Harvey was one of nature's noblemen. His death was as much a sacrifice on the altar of his country as if he had fallen on the field of battle.

CAPTAIN GREEN DESCRIBES BATTLE OF FARMINGTON.

May 10.—I am alive and well. I went through the battle of Farmington without being seriously hurt, but to an account of it: On the morning of the 8th, General Pope's corps marched out of camp and towards Corinth and formed in line of battle on the hills near Farmington, driving the enemy's pickets in and making a successful reconnoissance to within three miles of Corinth. At 8 o'clock in the evening our troops were ordered back to camp. Company A, Captain Redfield, and several other companies from the brigade were left at Farmington on picket. Our brigade was ordered to take up position about a mile in the rear of the pickets, to sleep on our arms. We laid down in the open air with one blanket each and slept soundly until daylight. At 6 o'clock in the morning—yesterday—we heard firing on the picket line, which was kept up steadily for two hours, when our pickets were driven in. A rebel battery in front and to the right of us began throwing shells. We were on the side of a hill out of sight. Their shells fell short of us. We knew we would soon be engaged for we saw the enemy advancing. They came forward



CAPTAIN BUTLER



MAJ. J. R. WHEELER



LIEUT. MARK SHERMAN,
2nd Br. Cav. Regt.



LIEUT. M. E. O'CONNELL

in line of battle, their flags flying over them and their bayonets glittering in the sunshine. Hiseox's (Wisconsin) battery was right in front of us and doing good execution, but the advance line of the enemy was now so near and their musket balls began to rain on the battery so fast that it rapidly limbered up and went to the rear. Seeing this the rebels gave one of their unearthly yells and started on the double quick. My heart was in my throat. Why don't we get orders? Where are field officers? "Fire! Fire!" I gave orders to my men, and simultaneously General Loomis, riding, said at the top of his voice: "Now, Eighth boys, go in." With a grand hurrah our regiment advanced and poured a deadly volley, and another and another, in at the rebels, now within a hundred yards of us, which checked them. In a moment more they turned and fled. We started after them, firing as we ran. Just then a squad of our cavalry came up from the rear and charged ahead, passing around our right. They rode into a clump of timber and immediately were repulsed and sent back in all directions. The enemy's battery opened on us hotter than ever, and half a dozen regiments poured out of the timber on all sides of us, raking us with a cross fire. We retreated in good order to our first position, and there made a stand and delivered several volleys, but only for a few minutes, the order coming to fall back to the woods directly behind us. We fell back, keeping our line straight, loading and stopping to fire every few steps. By the time we reached the woods a rebel force had got on our right flank and poured the shot into us hot and heavy, which considerably hastened our retreat. During this time the Forty-seventh Illinois passed us in disorder to the rear, and the Twenty-seventh and Fifty-first Illinois, which had been sent as reinforcements, after making a charge similar to ours on the left and being repulsed, broke ranks and fled, apparently every man for himself. We were thus left the last regiment on the field and brought up the retreat in something like good order. This was due alone to the company officers and men. The lieutenant-colonel in command had been disabled early in the action and the major was well on his way to camp. The company officers and men behaved with great coolness and bravery. There was naturally more or less confusion, owing to the lack of orders from the field officers, but this never grew into anything like a panic. We carried off the dead and also some wounded of other regiments. The enemy did not follow us into the woods, but shelled the woods fearfully. The bursting of the shells over our head and the crackling of the tree branches made a terrible noise. It was with

an inexpressible feeling of relief that we finally struck the road leading to camp. There we found the whole corps in line of battle, with the officers chafing because they were not permitted to march out. But it was against Halleck's orders. He had forbidden the corps commanders to bring on a general engagement. But for this I verily believe that if Pope's corps had been brought out today we could have whipped the rebels and taken Corinth. Our regiment had ten killed and forty wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Robbins had his horse shot and was disabled. Your old friend, Captain Perkins, of Company C, was mortally wounded and has just died, since I commenced writing this letter; Lieutenant Beamish, of Captain Britton's Company G, was killed. A rebel soldier gave himself up; he says he was in the Louisiana Zouave regiment that started to capture Hiscox's battery when the Eighth Wisconsin repulsed them; that seventeen of his regiment fell dead at our first fire, seven killed in the color company. He saw our eagle and says the rebels did not know "what in thunder it meant." The eagle deserves special praise. He stood up on his perch, with his wings extended and flopping violently during the whole time. The noise excited him, and if he could have screamed I have no doubt we would have wakened the echoes. His bearer was wounded; so was the color bearer.

DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN PERKINS.

Free Press, May 22, 1862.—We are called upon to announce the death of Capt. John Perkins, of the Eau Claire Eagles, Eighth Wisconsin regiment. The sad news reached this place on Tuesday by a private letter to Mrs. H. P. Graham by her brother, Benjamin F. Cowen, who was a member of Captain Perkin's company. He died on the 11th, some fifteen miles from Pittsburg Landing, from the effects of a wound received in a fight on the 8th. His wound was in the hip, and we believe was caused by the explosion of a shell during a brisk engagement in which our forces under General Pope were repulsed by greatly superior numbers. Captain Perkins had been sick for a long time and confined to hospital quarters at Cairo, and immediately after joining his company the Eighth regiment formed a part of General Plummer's brigade in Pope's division, which constituted the left wing of the grand army under General Halleck. If we mistake not, the fight was the first time the Eau Claire Eagles had been brought under fire since they left this place in September last.

Captain Perkins was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and was about forty-five years of age. He remained in his native

county, filling various position of public trust, until about six years ago, when he came west and settled in Bridge Creek, in this county. Here he lived a prominent and honored citizen of his town and county, until two years ago, when he was appointed receiver of the United States land office, and he became a resident of this village. Last spring he was elected county judge, but resigned, raised a company of volunteers, enlisted and was elected captain by a handsome vote. This company has given the Eighth regiment a national reputation. The noble eagle that accompanied the Eau Claire boys to the field of glory and whose perch is the staff that bears the Stars and Stripes has given the Eighth the name of the "Eagle Regiment" all over the country.

Captain Perkins was succeeded by First Lieutenant Victor Wolf, who had helped to recruit and drill the company. His practical military experience, both in Germany and in this country, had made him a valuable officer in the company and well fitted him to assume command. He continued as captain of Company C until June, 1865, when he was succeeded by Lieut. Thomas G. Butler, who continued at the head of the company until it was mustered out in September.

In the spring of 1862 the following news item appeared in the Free Press:

Eau Claire Jackson Guards, Free Press March 27, 1862.—Capt. Thomas Carmichael and Lieut. J. F. McGrath have been engaged in getting up a company of volunteers for the Nineteenth (or Irish) regiment, and have now some forty names on the rolls. They have worked so modestly and efficiently, too, that this company is over half full, and but little has been said about it. We are assured that there is a prospect of filling it immediately, and Lieutenant McGrath has gone to Madison to make arrangements for the company. The men thus far are a hale and hearty set of fellows, who will never turn their backs to the foes of their country. We wish the company success.

Free Press April 3, 1862.—Captain Carmichael's company paraded the streets today under charge of James Robinson, of North Eau Claire, who has been for some time instructing it in company drill. They are making fine progress under Mr. Robinson's instructions. The company is succeeding finely and is bound to fill its ranks.

Free Press April 10, 1862.—Lieutenant McGrath returned from Madison on Tuesday noon. He arranged to have the members of Carmichael's company enter Captain Beebe's Tenth Artillery company, now in St. Louis, and they are to start for Mil-

waukee or St. Louis this week. This will be good news to the boys, who have been chafing for active service for some time.

The first item in the Free Press states that some forty names had already been secured. All of these did not join the Tenth Battery, as the state roster of Wisconsin troops lists only eighteen who gave Eau Claire county as their place of residence, and three from Menomonie as their home. Among those from Eau Claire is the name of Thomas Carmichael, whose name appears in the Free Press article. He went out as a private in this artillery company, but was later promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and was assigned to Company H of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. I give below the names of those in the Tenth Battery who gave Eau Claire county or Menomonie as their residence. Those from Eau Claire are: John Craig, Charles Bohn, Thomas Carmichael, James Cronin, William Cronin, Burton Gray, John Gray, William H. Lemon, William F. Manning, Florence McCarty, Christopher Mormon, Daniel Murphy, Hiram Prescott, Levi Prescott, Horace Prescott, John Stanley, William Wherman, Thomas Yargan. Those from Menomonie: Frank Plean, Joseph Uuselt, Adam Wanzell.

You will note among the above the name of Florence McCarty. He lost his right arm at Red Oak Station, Georgia. He made his home in Eau Claire after the war, and very appropriately was chosen to fire the old brass cannon at Fourth of July celebrations here for many years.

The war meetings held at the commencement of the war were mostly for the purpose of getting recruits and were mostly local in the village. On August 7, 1862, a call was made for a county meeting for the purpose of raising funds to help the families of the soldiers who had enlisted or would later enlist. In the Free Press of August 14, 1862, we find the following: "On Tuesday afternoon one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this county took place in the grove on the west side. Notwithstanding our farmers were in the midst of the harvest, that class of our citizens turned out nobly, and although only four days' notice had been given for the meeting, all parts of the county were fully represented. Mr. N. B. Boyden was chosen chairman, and set the ball in motion by a good speech. Rev. Bradley Phillips, of Chippewa Falls, and Mr. A. Meggett, of this place, then addressed the meeting at length. Their speeches were able, eloquent, eminently patriotic and full of force. Many short talks were made during the afternoon by various gentlemen present, but the most encouraging and patriotic feature of the

occasion was the liberal manner in which subscriptions were raised. Money was offered without stint or reserve. Everyone seemed desirous to contribute, and almost every one did contribute. A large fund was made up by voluntary subscriptions, which is to be appropriated as follows: Every volunteer is to receive a cash bonus of \$10 on enrolling his name, the balance to be disbursed to the family of each volunteer at the rate of \$5 per month; and in case of wants and necessities of any family to require more a central committee will attend to them, and decide upon the additional amounts to meet the necessities of each particular case."

LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

From Eau Claire Free Press, August 28, 1862.—"The Eau Claire Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society has been organized for the purpose of supplying, as far as possible, the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers. The articles most needed in the way of clothing are slippers, shirts, drawers, dressing gowns, woolen socks, towels, handkerchiefs, etc. In the way of eatables and delicacies the following articles are always useful: Dried fruits, fresh fruits, canned tomatoes, tomato catsup, canned fresh meat, beef tea in cakes, jellies, pickles, Indian meal, spices, especially capsicum, essence of ginger, onions, fresh butter (in small stone jars), etc. A liberal supply of these articles will save the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers. If we are to have an army of a million men we must make provision for at least one hundred and sixteen thousand sick. Shall we not do what we can in the benevolent and patriotic work of taking care of these sick and wounded? Do they not deserve this at our hands? Let each town and community organize at once a 'Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society' auxiliary to the county society, and as fast as articles are made or gathered together send them to the officers of the county society at Eau Claire, who will attend to their being packed and forwarded. We expect next week to send some boxes to the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, and probably to the Sixteenth by Sergeant Schmidtmeier. All articles intended for these boxes must be in before Saturday next.—Mrs. Charles Whipple, president; Mrs. H. P. Graham, treasurer; Miss Augusta Kidder, secretary."

Probably no company that went out from Eau Claire during the Civil War was recruited more quietly or quickly than the "Eau Claire Stars," which later became Company I of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry. Three full companies had already left

the village and recruiting officers were constantly busy picking up recruits to fill up the ranks of earlier companies, making the task of making up a new company a more than usually difficult matter. The history of the "Eau Claire Stars" was different from that of the other companies from Eau Claire. Instead of being sent south to fight the Confederates they were sent up into the Dakotas to hold the Indians in check, who were threatening trouble. In the Free Press of August 28, 1862, was the following: "The new company is nearly full and it will be one of the best that ever went from this county. It contains men of muscle, will, talent and military experience. A few more men will be accepted if application is made immediately. Fill up the ranks." The Free Press of September 11, 1862, stated: "The election of officers in the new company, 'The Eau Claire Stars,' took place on Monday afternoon and resulted in the choice of N. B. Greer for captain, Charles Buckman for first lieutenant and J. H. Hutson second lieutenant. The two former were with General Scott all through Mexico and are admirably calculated to command the esteem and confidence of the noble fellows of the company. The following are the names of the volunteers: Peter Anderson, August Back, Edward P. Buck, Norman L. Buck, William Bell, J. M. Bernis, John A. Bride, Philo Baldwin, Charles Buckman, John L. Ball, Peter Berry, Ira G. Bills, Edwin Brown, Charles J. Branch, Ephraim Crockett, Sanders Cochran, Charles Coats, Almeron F. Ellis, Gilman Goodman, Charles Goodwin, Ira F. Goodwin, N. B. Greer, Michael Garland, J. S. Huston, Israel Herrill, John Honadel, Charles Hale, Ephraim Herrick, William Hanley, Henry W. Howard, George E. Jones, Aaron C. Hall, John Jones, James S. Jones, C. C. Knox, Thomas M. Kennedy, Michael Lawler, S. B. Luther, Erastus P. Livermore, Thomas N. McCauley, John W. Merrill, Richard Masters, W. F. Page, Philip Perry, Andrew M. Patrick, Isaac Palmer, Samuel Pitchard, Samuel Paul, George D. Olin, Ernest Roach, Lester Reynolds, William Ralph, Carl Rohrig, L. Howland, H. W. Roberts, William H. Rolf, R. L. Sumner, Thomas N. Sargent, Fred Sargent, Henry Spaulding, George Sibit, Stephen Skinner, Adrian Smith, Robert Winegar, Alexander Watson, Michael Weirele, John Yost."

On the 22nd of September the ladies of the village presented a flag to this company at a meeting held in Reed's Hall. Each member of the company was given a copy of the New Testament. The flag presentation address was given by Miss Anna Wells, and was as follows:

“Soldiers of the Eau Claire Stars:

“The ladies of Eau Claire present you this emblem of liberty, wrought by their own hands, as an evidence of the faith they cherish in your patriotism, your courage and your fidelity to your country, and of their confidence that when called upon to uphold and defend it upon the field of battle you will do it with a valor and heroism that will overwhelm with destruction and defeat any domestic or foreign foe who shall seek to trample it in the dust or overthrow the government of which it is the fit and historic insignia. Accept it, not as a trivial and meaningless compliment, but as a sacred gift, to be upheld and defended as you would your lives and your honor. Let it be the cynosure in the hottest moment of conflict and in the darkest hour of peril. Never let it fall before the foe. Should the fortunes of war require it let its graceful folds envelop the patriotic dead, and when the clouds of dissension shall have passed away we cherish the hope that you may be spared to bring it back in triumph, without one stripe erased or a star obscured. We bid you farewell and God-speed.”

The “Eau Claire Stars,” sixty-three strong, with fifty-eight of the Chippewa Falls company left here October 11, 1862, on board the steamer Chippewa Falls, and reached Reed’s Landing in time for supper. Here they boarded the steamer Key City and reached Prairie du Chien Monday morning. After reaching Madison, the company not being full, about the first of December Captain Greer came back to Eau Claire from Camp Randall to pick up some twenty more recruits. Although the Whipple company was being recruited at that time Captain Greer had no difficulty in getting the desired number and early in December took them back with him to Madison. The following are the names of the recruits who went to Madison with Captain Greer to join the “Eau Claire Stars”: Alexander Andrews, Orin S. Blin, Alexander Boyer, David A. Boynton, Charles E. Brown, John W. Close, Frank Griffin, Clark B. Hadley, Horace S. Hadley, Henry F. Hadley, Elpha J. Horton, Friend H. Hull, Charles Johnson, John S. Rodd, Richard A. Reynolds, William L. Taylor, John A. Taylor, Andrew G. Thorp, George P. Vaux, Henry J. Way, William Merrick. The trip as far as Sparta was made by team. Among the recruits taken to Madison at this time we find that of C. E. Brown, who served as a private in the Greer company, and

I have prevailed upon him to relate his recollections of the "Eau Claire Stars" in the Indian country.

Mr. Brown's Story. "I was twenty-three years of age at the time the Greer company was recruited. Had always been accustomed to lumbering operations and for several years had worked in the logging camps on the drives of the Chippewa Valley. I had planned to go into the woods again that winter, and well remember how strongly my old employer opposed my enlistment. At that time the felling of trees was done with an axe, and as head axeman it was my job to chop down the pine trees in such a way as to break them up the least, and also to be convenient for skidding. Early in December we left Eau Claire for Camp Randall, at Madison. The weather was extremely cold, that being the coldest winter ever known in the Chippewa Valley. We remained at Camp Randall until the spring of 1864, then left for St. Louis. While there it was decided that our company should be sent up the Missouri river to Fort Union, in the extreme north-eastern part of North Dakota. As soon as the water was high enough in the spring we started. There were two steamboats, our own, the Fort Union, and the Fort Benton, bound for the fort of that name still farther up the Missouri. There were about 100 soldiers on each, besides perhaps as many more other passengers, also supplies, etc.

"We were nearly six weeks on the trip. One week of this time was spent at Kansas City, building a flat boat or barge, as the steamboat was found to be overloaded. It was at this place that I had my first buffalo hunt. Two of us got permission to go out. The country was a succession of ridges and ravines, making it difficult for us to keep within sight of each other, and we soon separated. I had not hunted long before I saw three buffalo bulls some distance away, and making right toward me. They were so much bigger, and more savage looking than anything I had expected that I was thoroughly scared and started for the boat, and not content with the speed I was making I hurriedly pulled off my heavy boots and ran in my stocking feet, regardless of the prickly pears which covered the ground. When I got to the boat and ventured to look around I saw the buffaloes leisurely going off in an opposite direction. My buffalo hunt made sport for the boys.

"As we went farther up the river buffalo became more plentiful. At one place a herd of perhaps five hundred stopped our steamboat for several hours. They filled the stream in front of the boat, and also got under the paddle wheels. The boys shot at

them from the steamer decks. They killed some. Occasionally they would hit a big bull, who would start for the bank, and then, shaking his long mane, would charge back at the boat, but, of course, we were beyond their reach. At one point in the river the boat passed under some high overhanging cliffs. We were told that here the Indians were likely to heave rocks down on the boats. To guard against this we disembarked below the cliffs and marched to the summit. We found no Indians, but the ground was piled with the bones and skulls of those who had been killed there. It was an old Indian battle ground.

“Fort Union was situated on a high open ridge near the river. About a half mile up the river the ground was lower, and covered with small timber, cottonwoods, etc. A similar piece of timber, only larger and heavier, lay about a mile down the river, and there was also timber on the opposite bank. Close to the river the brush was so dense and thick one could see but a few feet ahead of him. There were a number of Indian tribes near us, but only the Sioux were troublesome. The Crows were especially friendly. Their camp was about sixty miles north, but some of them stayed around the fort or pitched their wigwams inside of the stockade. Some of our company were granted the privilege of visiting the Crows at their camp, spending several days with them, and we were treated with all the hospitality their means would allow. We also hunted buffalo with them, but none of us were experts, and our awkwardness in attempting to chase buffalo on their ponies gave the Indians a great deal of amusement. The orders were that the men should only leave the fort to go any considerable distance except in companies of ten or more. As weeks would pass without any signs of hostile Indians the men would become more careless and would often go hunting singly. One day I took a light gun and went across the river in a skiff to hunt rabbits. I left the skiff and returning to it only a few minutes later found the tracks of a big grizzly bear by the skiff made in my absence. I lost no time in getting out of that vicinity.

“In our company were several of the boys who were just aching to run across a grizzly, and often told how they would fix him if opportunity offered. At last they got their chance. Under charge of First Sergeant Orrin S. Hall six of them went some distance from the fort for several days of elk hunting. One day they had shot two elk, had strung one up and, it being late, had left the other on the ground. In the morning they went to look for the one left on the ground but it had disappeared, and the tracks of a big grizzly showed what had become of it. Hall was

a brave and fearless man, and I will have more to say of him later. With him in the lead the boys cautiously followed the grizzly's trail, and before long came upon him standing over the dead elk. Hall told the boys that the only show was to kill the grizzly at the first fire, otherwise some of the company would very likely be killed by the grizzly. Telling the boys to take careful aim and to fire when he counted three, the boys raised their guns, but their hands shook so that Hall told them to put down their guns. After a few moments he told them to try again, but their hands shook worse than ever. Seeing it would be foolhardy to allow them to shoot under the circumstances a retreat was ordered, and the grizzly was left in undisturbed possession of the field.

"Wolves were plentiful around the fort. We had in our company a man by the name of Blin, who made quite a business during the winter of poisoning the wolves, with the intention of skinning them later and selling the pelts. An old buffalo would be shot and while still warm poison would be put into it, which would spread throughout the carcass. The wolf pelts would bring only a dollar, and it was worth more than that to skin them. By spring there were a hundred carcasses piled up outside the fort, but Blin put off the skinning job so long that warm weather struck him, the carcasses began to smell to high heaven and the poor fellow had to tote them all to the river and throw them in.

"On New Year's day, 1865, we had a grand ball. Each of the boys had invited a squaw for a partner weeks in advance, and the way those squaws bought gay ribbons and finery for the occasion was a sight to see. We chipped in and paid our cook an extra \$25 for preparing the spread, while we furnished the provisions. In the absence of large game we had a hundred rabbits for meat. Only the squaws came to the ball. Many of them were of mixed French and Indian blood and knew something of dancing, and the others were not slow to learn. It was a sight to note their appetites and amusing to see them tucking away in their clothing the cake they were unable to eat.

"The Sioux Indians occasionally came to the fort ready to waylay an individual or small company they might find. One day I was hunting rabbits in the thick brush across the river when I heard the crackling of brush not far back of me, then on one side and then on the other. I gave the call to which our boys and the Crows always responded, but received no reply. I realized that the sounds were made by Sioux Indians, so I made a break for the river bank, but the Indians did not show themselves this time. On another occasion I was about a mile below our fort near

an old deserted log fort in a clearing. Three Sioux on horseback started for me, but I ran and got behind the logs of the old fort. They circled around me a number of times and tried to induce me to come out into the open, but I could not see it in that light. Finally they rode away and after waiting for a considerable time I made for the fort. On another occasion the Indians made a raid and captured every horse belonging to our company. The soldiers and friendly Crows started in pursuit. There was considerable confusion and delay in getting started; then it was sometimes hard to tell Sioux from Crow Indians. We usually distinguished them by their horses. I was about to shoot at what I felt sure was a Sioux, when Captain Greer stopped me telling me that was a Crow. A little later this same Indian, who proved to be a Sioux, made for us. I fired, but had forgotten to remove the wooden plug or "Tompkins" which we kept in our guns to prevent rusting. The Indian kept right on, but was killed a few moments after by one of the Crows, and two pieces of my wooden plug were found imbedded in his chest. The Crow scalped his victim, and the squaws, not content with this, later cut off the hands and feet of the corpse and otherwise mutilated it.

"The only loss of life to the company by the Indians occurred in April, 1865. Grizzly signs had been seen in a piece of timber less than a mile from the fort where some of the boys had been detailed to cut firewood. Early in the morning Sergeant Orrin S. Hall, George Vaux and Erastus Livermore went out to see if they could get a shot at the grizzly. Soon Livermore came running back to the fort, stating that Hall and Vaux had both been killed by the Indians. Livermore had a hole shot through his coat, but was uninjured. He had seen the other two fall, but had managed to escape. The cartridge had stuck in his gun, and being unable to shoot he had jumped over the river bank and made his way back to the fort. We hurriedly made for the timber. It was scarcely light. We found Vaux badly wounded but alive. He had crawled into a thicket and later had crawled back to the trail so we would find him. A little further along we found poor Hall, dead, pierced with fourteen arrows and scalped. One Indian lay dead on the field and we could see where a wounded Indian had been taken away by friends. Vaux said that Hall died like the brave man he was, continuing to shoot until he fell. The dead Indian was scalped and the scalp was brought back to Eau Claire by Alex. Watson, well known to old residents. Vaux recovered and returned to this county. We were at Fort Union just about one year. In the spring of 1865 we returned to Louisville, Ky. At

that place I was taken sick and was sent home. That was in August. The company returned to St. Louis and from there went to Washington, taking part in the grand review, after which both of them returned to this section of the country.’’

Editor Daily Telegram: Several weeks ago an account was given of the battle of Farmington, with the death of Captain Perkins, of the Eagle company, and the promotion of Lieutenant Wolf to the head of the company. That was in May, 1862.

Today we have a letter from Captain Green, of the Eagle regiment, describing the siege and later battle of Corinth:

“Bivouac, South of Corinth, Miss., June 4, 1862.—The thing ‘which was to have arroven have arrived.’ Corinth is ours! Of course you have heard through the newspapers all about the evacuation, the fight with the rear guards, the destruction of property, etc. I only know that the enemy skeddaddled; that a part of our army is in Corinth and that General Pope’s corps has marched through and is now bivouacking three or four miles south of Corinth. It is said that 4,000 prisoners were taken, but I have not seen them. But now I will proceed to give you an account of our movements from the 27th of May to the present time; first remarking that our regiment was in the front line and met the last charge of the enemy, repulsed them and drove the into their intrenchments. Our loss was small, only two killed and four wounded in Company I. On the 27th of May our regiment went on grand guard. Well, as I was saying, we had our sentinels posted by 9 o’clock of the 27th. The rebel guard was not over 500 yards in our front and the sentinels could see each other and even hold conversation; but they did not talk much; it is a serious breach of military discipline, and a violation of the rules of war. About 9 o’clock in the morning we expected to be relieved, not knowing that all the forces had left camp and were marching to the front. We soon found out, however, that we were to be relieved from picket duty only to go into more serious business, for in an hour or so a line of skirmishers came out in advance of our forces, passed beyond our guard lines and attacked the rebel pickets. They drove the rebel pickets in, after some sharp fring, and followed them closely. Our guards were called off post, canteens filled with fresh water, and then we started in search of our brigade. Found it about a mile to the right, and in advance of all the other forces, drawn up in line of

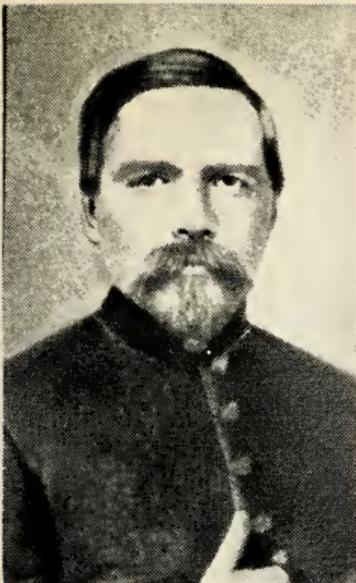
battle in a little ravine running through an old cornfield with rising ground in front, from the top of which the land sloped down gradually four hundred yards to a creek, across which on another knoll was a rebel fort, one of the strongest of all the Corinth works, mounting twelve guns and defended by one or more brigades of infantry. The creek ran parallel with our line of battle and extended three hundred yards to our right, when it turned and ran at a right angle with our lines, heavily timbered on the opposite side. We had no sooner taken our position on the right of our brigade than the rebel battery commenced throwing shells at us. We got out of the ravine as quickly as we could and laid down on the side of the hill in front, which afforded protection against cannon shot and shell. The deep worn corn furrows comfortably hid a fellow. Our own batteries opened on the rebels immediately, firing over our heads as well as from our right and left; a deafening, terrific cannonading was kept up for half an hour. It seemed as if hell had broke loose. All at once there was a cessation of the cannonading from the rebel battery and we began to cheer, supposing their guns had been dismantled. But the rising shout was soon drowned in the quick sharp reports of musketry on our left, which increased in a few moments to volleys. Up it came from left to right; up to our feet we sprang and forward to the top of the hill. The left companies of our regiment were already engaged, and as soon as we reached the brow of the hill we saw the rebel infantry rushing toward us. Bang, bang, whiz, zip, zip, sang the rifle balls. The butternuts stood to give about three volleys, their colonel on a splendid looking white horse galloping between the two lines shouting, 'Forward my brave men! The battery is ours!' The horse an instant after rushed riderless through our ranks bleeding from one shoulder. Dust and smoke until you couldn't tell a man from a stump ten yards off. Forward we rushed, firing and shouting, officers giving orders to the tops of their voices, when a voice was heard crying: 'Look out to the right, men! Look out to the right!' And three men on horseback emerged into view from that direction, one of whom, a magnificent looking old soldier, we recognized as 'Old Rosy,' General Rosencrans, and at the same instant almost the rebels came out of the woods to our right and showered us with musket balls, but overshooting. With a yell, Company A and my company wheeled 'round to the right and dashed after them to the edge of the timber, but the rebels, not more than one or two companies, who had been deployed there as skirmishers, skeddaddled fast, although we wounded eight or ten of them and

captured their knapsacks, blankets and haversacks filled with five days' rations which they had laid in a pile before advancing. The fight lasted only twenty minutes. Thirty rebels were dead on the field in front of our regiment and a good many were picked up wounded. A few were taken prisoners. We lost only two killed and four wounded. The rebel charge was gallantly executed—they got so close to one of our batteries that the artillerymen shot some of them with revolvers. That night we threw up intrenchments and stayed there until the night of the twenty-ninth. The rebels left on that day.

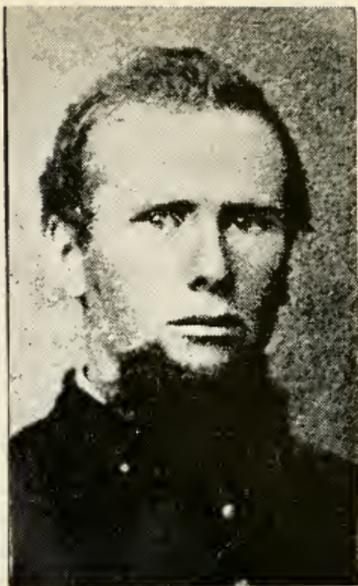
“Bivouac, near Boonville, Miss., June 6, 1862.—We are 30 miles south of Corinth, chasing the rebels. Beauregard's evacuation of Corinth was not altogether successful. The road for 20 or 30 miles south of Corinth was strewn with discarded equipage, whole camps, tents, commissary and quartermaster's stores, sick and wounded soldiers, wagons, mules, etc., left or abandoned in the greatest haste, showing that we pressed hard after them. We found plenty of graves, in one of which was buried a 12-pound howitzer. It had a headboard marked 'W. C.,' with date, etc. They had not time to round up the grave before our advance came in sight.

“October 3.—We have completed the circle and now hail again from Corinth. We are in camp about five miles west of town. I am in a private house under the surgeon's care. The enemy, Price and Van Dorn's army, is all around us everywhere, but no one seems to know just where.

“Camp near Ripley, October 8.—I began this letter at Corinth, October 3, and had only gotten it fairly commenced when the surgeon came into my room greatly excited, saying the rebels were coming. There were but a few soldiers in town. Our brigade was marching from a point five or six miles southwest toward Corinth as rapidly as possible. About noon the report of cannon was heard in the near distance and our troops began pouring into town from different directions and forming into line of battle. I waited from 11 o'clock in the forenoon until the middle of the afternoon before our regiment put in its appearance. I tell you it was a period of awful suspense, and I never was so glad in my life as I was to see the old Eagle regiment coming up the road. They had been on the run for several hours and were in a state of exhaustion. I joined my company and we went into the fight. We doubled-quickened through a field and ran directly into the enemy in the woods, who poured a deadly fire into our ranks while we were marching and before we could form



LIEUT. LANCASTER



LIEUT. M. B. WYMAN

Wife of P and
family lived on
corner of 2nd St
+ Union St



CAPT. W. P. GRAVES

Wife of P and Family



LIEUT. T. NARY

in line of battle. The fight was hot for ten minutes or more, but the enemy were too strong for us. They had ten times our number. They made a charge, yelling like so many screech owls or devils. We stood our ground and fired volley after volley into them, but it seemed to make no impression on them whatever. They came right on like a great wave, overwhelming everything in its progress. Catching sight of our eagle those in front of our regiment gave forth an unearthly yell and started to capture it. Old Abe, up to that time had behaved himself with great gallantry, but at this moment a bullet slightly wounded him under one wing and he hopped off his perch to the ground and ducked his head between his carrier's legs. All attempts to make him stay on his perch were useless. He was thoroughly demoralized, and the same feeling extended itself to the line and they broke and ran before the rebel charge, the carrier of the eagle picking him up and carrying him under his arm as fast as he could run. It was a new experience for us, for heretofore we had always been the victors. The regiment and brigade dissolved so quickly that it was impossible to see what had become of them. I found myself with Captain Wolf, of Company C, and the colors, with perhaps a dozen men. The color bearer was shot and the next man who picked them up was wounded. We brought them off the field with the enemy at our heels. We got back to Battery Robinette, which opened on the rebels and checked their advance and waited the next move. It was now dusk and the fight for that day was over. We laid on our arms all night, and as soon as morning broke the cannonading opened and was kept up with fearful energy. After this our advance skirmishers were driven in and we formed our lines and waited. We did not have long to wait. The rebel line of battle emerged from the woods and came forward to Battery Robinette through the abbatiss formed by falling trees, with the greatest heroism and daring. All the guns of the fort and the musketry of our line of battle opened on them, but on they came, closing up their ranks—on, on, running, climbing, shooting, shouting and yelling—their leader, Colonel Rogers, mounted on a white horse, riding in advance waving his sword and looking as grand and noble as Mars himself. Oh, it was a terrible charge. Right up to the parapet of the battery they swarmed, their gallant leader and his horse being shot as he leaped the ditch. They swarmed over the parapet. Our line of battle gave way before them and fell back, perhaps, fifty yards, when General Rosecrans, bareheaded, waving his hat and sword, rushed along in front of the line and the men soon went forward

and drove the rebels back. Some of the rebels actually got into the battery and were killed or captured by the gunners. Many surrendered rather than run the risk of being killed on the retreat. The ground in front was covered with their dead and wounded. Over 3,000 rebels were killed and wounded. Our loss was not so large, but was heavy enough. Our regiment had ninety men killed and wounded. The records of the world may be searched in vain, I verily believe, to find a more desperate, bloody and gallant charge than that made by the rebels. They had everything at stake. Everything depended on their winning the battle and they fought hard for it, but in vain. The two armies were about equal in numbers, but we had the heaviest artillery. As soon as the charge was over we waited for them to try it again. But they did not charge again. Again and again they formed their lines and advanced to the edge of the woods, but their men would go no further. Officers swore and appealed to them to go in just once more, but they had had enough."

It was in the fall of 1862, soon after the battle of Corinth, that Coloney Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin, allowed the enemy to destroy an immense store of supplies at Holly Springs, which event had an important bearing on the Vicksburg campaign, making, as it did, impossible the carrying out of one of the earlier plans for the reduction of Vicksburg.

The late Col. W. F. Vilas, in his history of the Vicksburg campaign, makes the following reference to this affair: "And to cap all, the surprise by Van Dorn of Holly Springs, the intermediate base where Grant had gathered a million dollars' worth of supplies, which the enemy destroyed, determined his (Grant's) withdrawal from this attempt. It is humiliating to add that the cowardice of a Wisconsin officer, Colonel Murphy, of the Eighth Infantry, the Eagle regiment, who basely yielded the post at Holly Springs, which he could easily have defended, furnished the sole reason for that disaster; because, but for his action, his men would have protected the place. It is not a consolation that he was promptly cashiered."

In May, 1863, we find Grant's army before Vicksburg, and Captain Green, writing to his wife as follows: "Camp near Vicksburg, May 26, 1863.—On returning to camp (eve of the twenty-first) we had an order that the army was to charge the enemy's works at ten o'clock next day all along the line. In the morning the army was in line of battle, waiting the order to go in. It was about noon, however, when the bugles sounded and the Union Army, with flags waving over them, charged the rebel works.

Our brigade was held in reserve. We stood in line of battle and saw the front go in. They melted away before the withering fire from the entrenchments and soon disappeared from view. Presently, when the smoke lifted, we saw them in ravines and in the ditch right under the rebel guns, with their flags planted on the outer slope of their works. About two o'clock in the afternoon General Grant and Adjutant-General Rawlins met Generals Sherman, Tuttle and Mower, where we were standing under arms. Grant had on a slouch hat, a torn blouse and an eye glass slung over his shoulder. They had a conference at the head of our regiment, and several of us officers went up to where they were talking and heard what they said. General Grant said he had a dispatch from McClelland, on the extreme right of him, down by the Mississippi river, on the lower side of Vicksburg, stating that his troops had carried the enemy's works and were now in them, and if another charge was made on another part of the line to prevent the enemy sending re-enforcements to repel him he could go into the city. I heard General Grant say that he did not think it was true, but it might be so, and in order that the enterprise might not fail for lack of support, he would order that another charge be made immediately; and turning to General Sherman, he said: 'Send in your reserves.' General Sherman turned to General Tuttle, our division commander, and ordered him to send in a brigade. General Tuttle said in turn to General Mower, who commanded our brigade, 'General, charge the works with your brigade at once.' General Mower was a brave man, there was no discount on that—he meant to obey the order, but could not help saying, 'General, it will be the death of every man in the brigade to go in there now,' and without waiting to hear what reply was made he sent his aide to the colonels commanding the regiments of the brigade with orders to follow the advance, marching by right flank for about one hundred yards, where the ground would not permit a forward movement in line of battle, and when they got out of this to form in line of battle and charge on the double quick. The Eleventh Missouri was in the lead, the Fifth Minnesota came next, the Eighth Wisconsin was next and the Forty-seventh Illinois in the rear.

“The orders were given. We moved down the road diagonally to the front, marching four abreast until we struck a sunken road, three or four feet deeper than the surrounding ground. This sunken road was perhaps two hundred yards long, then it turned to the right. We were marching four abreast through this road until it turned, then we were to form in line of battle and march

forward. Just as we struck the road we came out in full view of the enemy, who were standing by their guns. Our appearance was the signal for them to open fire on us with all their guns and a stream of fire shot out from the rebel works not over a thousand yards away. It was perfectly awful. The two regiments ahead of us had disappeared and the sunken road was full of dead and wounded. Just as we reached it, Lieutenant Chapman, as brave a young fellow as every was in the army, and a genial companion was shot, a canister shot hitting him in the breast and going through him. He fell against me, his blood spurting out in streams. I laid him down as gently as I could. His eyes looked into mine, but he was dead, killed instantly. We actually stepped on the dead and wounded in the sunken road, so thickly were they lying. Men were falling all around us. The bullets whizzed in our ears like a swarm of bees and the shells exploded among us incessantly. We reached the turn in the road and left it, the companies making a half wheel to get into line of battle, then charged forward on the double quick, without much regard to alignment. The ground was open and level, here and there a tree or a stump or a bunch of cane behind which a squad of men were crouching. The works were only a few hundred yards ahead, but it seemed a mile. We ran on through an iron hail before which our men fell like leaves, killed and wounded. Our flag went down—then reappeared—the air thick with the dust and the noise of the enemy's shots perfectly deafening. It seemed as if we would never get there, but at last we reached the ditch at the foot of the entrenchments, jumped and drew a long breath of relief. Our color-bearer was boosted up and planted his flag in the ground half way up.

“Well, it was just as General Grant anticipated, our charge was a useless waste of life; McClernand did not get into the city; indeed, he had never been inside of the works. We lay in the ditch until after dark. During the time we were lying there the rebels would put their muskets over the parapets and shoot down at us. If one of them showed his head above the works our boys were watching and it was a dangerous operation. Several of our boys were wounded in the ditch. After dark an armistice was proclaimed to carry off our dead and wounded and our brigade, indeed all the troops, marched back to camp. The regiment had thirty killed and seventy-five or eighty wounded. The next morning an order was issued that the works were too strong to be carried by assault, that we must get them by regular approaches, consequently we are now digging our way up; exactly the same

experience that the allies had before Savastopol. I think a fortnight will end the siege. There are supposed to be twenty-five or thirty thousand men in Vicksburg, we have not over twenty-five thousand, if that many.

"This campaign will be forever memorable in history and stamps General Grant as the greatest military genius of the age. He whipped Johnson's thirty thousand men and drove him so far away he can do no more mischief, then turned round and penned Pemberton's men up in Vicksburg, and all with a smaller army than either Johnson's or Pemberton's. His headquarters are only a short distance to our right and rear. We see him every day, common as a private soldier, but he always seems to be thinking. Grant, Sherman, Logan and McPherson are great soldiers. If the army of the Potomac had such generals, Richmond would soon be ours." During the progress of the Vicksburg siege the Eighth Wisconsin was moved about considerably. Had a sharp skirmish at Mechanicsville, also near Richmond.

"Camp on Black river, 12 miles east of Vicksburg.—I wish we had as great a general as Lee to command our eastern army. Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, 2 o'clock p. m.—I am writing this on a yellow piece of paper in the cupola of the Vicksburg court house, and I send it to you with a bunch of splinters from one of the pillars of the steeple, where a shell had gone through it. The whole cupola is riddled with our shells. The long siege is at last over.

"July 4.—Later in the day. The scenes we witnessed on coming into the city beggar description. I cannot write them to you. The Confederate troops were in the last stage of starvation. They had been living on mule meat for some days. I saw some of it and it was enough to turn one's stomach. The rebels were glad to see us, too. The hills are honey-combed with caves in which they have lived. As we walk along the street we can see women running toward each other, crying for joy, and throwing their arms around each other's necks and weeping and kissing."

Through the kindness of Mrs. Charles Coffin we furnish the following description of Vicksburg, as written by Captain Culbertson, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin: "If there were about ninety hills like Barren Bluff sitting near together with dugways through the hills, trenches, rifle pits, forts and redoubts on every commanding point. If there was such a place, it would be as near like Vicksburg as anything I can think of at present, but still it would want one thing to complete the scene, which these hills would want to be covered with buildings and the buildings riddled with

of Helen & Paul
Charles

shells. But for all this, there are some very fine streets in the place, also some fine buildings, but finest of all are the shade trees, which are on every street, almost hiding the houses. If I had seen this place before the boats run the blockade I should have said that Grant was crazy to attempt anything of the kind, but the old fellow has a long head and works to win. Let General Grant have his army in here and I would defy the world to take this place in seven years."

"Vicksburg, Miss., August 19, 1863.—Dear Mother, Sister and Brother: The steamer City of Madison was blown up today while lying at the levee loading ammunition to take below. There was a detail of about three hundred men, white and black, loading her, and it was all done by the carelessness of one negro. As they were loading percussion shells the negro threw one of the boxes filled with these shells into the hold, discharging the whole lot, and as the boat had several tons on, the bursting of one shell set the whole cargo off. The boat was blown so that you could hardly tell that it had ever been a boat. As near as can be ascertained now there were nearly 156 lives lost. The steamer Walch, that lay along side of her, was nearly as bad, but I believe there was no loss of life on the Walch. The loss of life and property was awful. There was not a whole pane of glass left in a building within 80 rods, so great was the concussion. Men were blown across the river and fragments of the wreck could be seen all through the city.

"Your son and brother, H. M. Culbertson."

It will be remembered that the Sixteenth regiment, to which Captain Wheeler's company belonged, was badly cut up at the battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh. Later engagements, sickness and death further reduced its ranks, and it was found necessary to reorganize the regiment. This was done by consolidating the ten old companies into five and adding "new companies B, D, F, H and K." John Kelly, who went out as a private in Captain Wheeler's Company G, was made captain of "new company B," a well earned promotion. I find no other Eau Claire man in this company, it being recruited from the eastern part of the state. One of the "new companies," Company H, was recruited here.

Free Press, December 3, 1863. On Monday last 67 men for a new company in the Sixteenth left for LaCrosse in charge of D. C. Whipple and John T. Tinker. This company has been recruited in less time than it required to raise any previous one. Messrs.

Tinker, Whipple and M. A. Shaw have labored zealously to raise this company, and their efforts have been crowned with the most ample success. No officers of this company were elected until after their arrival at LaCrosse. No list of the privates in this company was printed at the time, but from the official roster the list below is furnished. Capt., Darwin C. Whipple; First Lieut., John T. Tinker; Second Lieut., Milton Grover, Red Cedar; Second Lieut., Edward W. Allen, Eau Claire. Privates: John C. Bailey, Burzelia Bailey, Walter D. Bailey, John C. Barland, William H. H. Beebe, Harvey N. Benjamin, Edward J. Bonnell, John W. Brown, Wesley C. Butterfield, James G. Cleghorn, Peter Cromwell, Samuel C. Dean, Peter Deery, Isiah Drew, William H. Fox, John W. Gilbert, Freeman Grover, Jefferson Heath, John W. Heasley, Henry Hendrickson, Benjamin F. Howland, Hiram Hill, Lyman M. Hotchiss, Azro B. Hoyt, Arch K. Humphrey, Samuel Iverson, John Johnson, Daniel E. Johnson, Dwight A. King, Myron N. Lawton, Henry Longdo, George McElrath, Even J. Morgan, Ener Nelson, Patrick Nooney, David A. Robertson, Joel Ross, John Ross, Harvey N. Saunders, Myron A. Shaw, Canute Thompson, Cary P. Wood, Henry Wyborney.

The history of Company H, which christened itself the "Williams Guards" in honor of H. Clay Williams, was published in Tom Randall's history of the Chippewa Valley, as told by Lieut. E. W. Allen, and is herewith reprinted:

"From the cold snows of the North to the balmy skies and peach blossoms of Vicksburg was a pleasant change. After doing picket duty at Black River bridge for a month we were ordered back to Vicksburg, from thence north on transports up the river, passing Fort Pillow a few hours after the massacre by Forrest. Company H and two other companies were landed at Columbus to assist the colored troops in defending the fort against an attack momentarily expected from that chivalrous general, which, however, he failed to make. After two weeks of hard duty we joined the command at Cairo, then preparing to join Sherman's army in Northern George. From Cairo to Clifton, Tennessee, on transports, and thence by forced marches three hundred miles across that state, Alabama and Georgia, taking position on the left of the grand army, before Kenesaw Mountain, June 10, 1864. We suffered terribly during this march and many gave out by the way, among whom were Lieutenants Grover and Tinker, who went to the hospital.

"From this time to the tenth of September, three months, we were constantly under arms, marching, skirmishing and fighting,

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our first exploits being in the battles about Kenesaw, where we lost several men; then hotly pursuing the rebels night and day, until they took refuge in their trenches before Atlanta. We lay on our arms on the night of July 20, the enemy strongly fortified in front, and just at break of day we were ordered to charge. Grave doubts and fears were expressed, as there were so many new recruits in the regiment, whether it would not be better to put an old and tried regiment in our place, but after a short consultation it was decided to keep us where we were, for if the charge was made, the older soldiers who were supporting them would have no confidence in them, and they would lose all confidence in themselves. The result showed the wisdom of the conclusion. It was a trying moment when Colonel Fairchild shouted the order, 'Fix bayonets, forward.' Out of the timber, down a ravine, up and across a field, over their works, driving out Hardee's veterans and taking some prisoners, was but the work of a moment. Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds, coming up quickly, said to the new men, 'You are all veterans now, boys.'

"The general commanding the brigade sent word to General Blair, saying, 'The Wisconsin boys did nobly,' but it was praise dearly earned. Colonel Fairchild, Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds, Capt. John Wheeler, and many other officers were wounded, but fortunately none killed. Company H lost two killed and seven wounded. Captain Whipple particularly distinguished himself in this action, and a somewhat laughable incident occurred during the charge. So great was the excitement but little attention was paid to his efforts to keep the men in line with the colors, but finally becoming terribly in earnest and shouting above the roar and din of battle, he sang out, 'If you don't know what line on the colors means, keep your eyes on that flag.' We held the works all day under fire, and strengthened them at night; but about noon the next day the enemy burst on our left, and was crushing that part of our army like an egg shell, coming boldly on until they reached the works held by the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin, who repulsed them in six successive terrible charges, first in front, then in rear, and changing sides of their works as many times. Captain Whipple showed himself the same hero here as the day before, but the strain was too much; constant fatigue and anxiety and the suffering from his wound sent him to the ambulance, Orderly Sergeant Allen took command of the company, there being no commissioned officer with the company. Being ordered to another part of the field, by a forced march, Captain Whipple again joined us and assisted in repulsing several charges, but was

soon obliged to go to field hospital, and E. W. Allen, just commissioned, took command.

“The final battles of Jonesborough and Lovejoy’s Station closed the campaign, and with light hearts we spread our tents in Atlanta, September 10, 1864. Our company was reduced from ninety to twenty muskets, so severe had been the work. Here we received a quantity of good things, pickles, berries, condensed milk, etc., from kind friends in Eau Claire, for which, if ever men felt grateful, we did. But we did not rest long. Hood had gone north and was eating our crackers, so we were after him again, and for five days and nights we chased him over mountains, rivers and valleys, and then were ordered back to Atlanta again, where, for the first time in eight months, we received our pay, and voted for president, thirty-four for Lincoln and two for McClellan. That was the kind of men that composed Company H. On November 14 we started with Sherman on his grand march to the sea, and a month of constant marching brought us to the gates of Savannah, where, after a short resistance, we marched, flags flying, into the city. Starting again, we took Pocotaligo, out on the Charleston railroad, which fell in consequence, and next our company was at the burning of Columbia, then Cheraw, Fayetteville, Bentonville and Goldsborough were taken, and after a few days’ rest, waiting for our absent men to come up, a forced march brought us to Raleigh.

“When Captain Whipple, who had been sent home sick, rejoined us, how glad we were to see him. Here the war virtually closed. The fighting was over, but we were a long way from home, but marching was easy now, for every day brought us nearer to our loved ones there. On to Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, where on the twenty-third of May, we took part in the grandest pageant ever seen in America, the grand review; Mrs. Sherman throwing bouquets at our tattered and worn colors. We were soon transferred to Louisville, Ky., where, on the fourth day of July, 1865, General Sherman took a final farewell of us, and a few days after we were mustered out, sent to Madison, received our final pay and discharged on August 21, 1865, and with light hearts started for home, never more, it is hoped, to be called to take up arms for our beloved country against internal foes.”

On the roster of Captain Whipple’s company will be found the name of John C. Barland, who furnished to the Telegram the following reminiscences of that company.

J. C. Barland, on request of the editor of the Telegram, furnished an article on the late war, says, “to give a comrade’s recol-

lection of the old Sixteenth Wisconsin volunteers should have some response. The pressure of circumstances makes it difficult for me to do so just now. Still I would fain offer something, for when is not a tribute due to those gallant men? Through the dimming mists of fifty years again they come before my vision.

“I see them muster in a gleaming row,
 With ever youthful brows that nobler show,
 We find in our dull road their shining track,
 In every nobler mood,
 We feel the orient of their spirits glow,
 Part of our life's unalterable good—
 Of all our saintlier aspiration.”

Company G, the first to go, enrolled some of the choicest spirits that Eau Claire could give. I cannot stop to enumerate. Of one I will speak. John Kelly; rough, yes rough, but a diamond in the rough. Years later, when asked, “Do you receive a pension?” his answer: “John, why should I receive a pension? I was a better man physically, morally and mentally when I came out than when I went in.” This was true. He was a growing man to the last day of his life, and no finer thing can be said of any man.

In the fall of '63, while Vicksburg and Gettysburg still echoed in our ears, Company H enlisted and later joined the Sixteenth at Vicksburg. Of that company, Eau Claire may be proud. There were Whipple and Tinker and Allen, so finely identified with the early history of Eau Claire, all worthy of mention if these limits permitted. Only a few remain—Merton of Bloomer, a good soldier, and most worthy man, and Cleghorn of Eau Claire, splendid soldier, good citizen, who gave of his best to his country and the little valley that bears his name.

From the miasmas and sickness of the Mississippi valley the early spring of '64 found us at Huntsville, Alabama, after a series of arduous marches to join Sherman for the capture of Atlanta. It was a grewsome sight, that Sunday afternoon, when we arrived at Huntsville after a long forced march. The beautiful stream that bubbles up from a great spring in the heart of Huntsville was lined with our boys, their shirts in their hands picking off the greybacks, and washing in the stream. From Huntsville through an enemy's country, 400 miles of forced marching and fighting to our goal, Atlanta. On the long march, unable to obtain supplies, many a soldier had to go barefoot. Such was the writer's fate, who was known as the barefoot corporal. It was near the base Kenesaw that we joined Sherman. It was here

that Company H received its baptism of fire. For hours we had marched to the deepening sound of artillery. At first only a throb on the air, and then, nearer and clearer and still clearer. A strange silence stole over the men, and Captain Whipple, marching at our side said: "Well boys, that is what we have been marching so long for to find at last." And next the order to file right into line, and now the bullets are whistling in our ears and the shells from Kenesaw are bursting in our midst.

The great struggle for Atlanta was on. It lasted through all those long, hot summer months. These limits will only permit of a glimpse. There was a constant roar of battle, day and night, upon some part of our line, swelling now into the assault upon Kenesaw, where we were repulsed, now upon Lost Mountain, or South Mountain, which stood like sentinels between us and Atlanta, or again at Peachtree Creek, on the twenty-second of July, when Hood flung himself upon us in the madness of desperation. It was here that the Sixteenth Wisconsin, of all its memorable conflicts, distinguished itself the most. Hood's veterans had fiercely attacked our left wing in hope of turning it, and largely it was the determination of the Sixteenth Wisconsin which prevented this. If Hood could have turned our flank at that time he would have won a vast prize, for there, on our left flank, were massed the wagon trains of our army. It was the fortune of the writer at that time to be detailed to guard the wagon train. Five hundred six-mule wagons were massed not three miles from Decatur. Hood, for the moment, had turned our flank and was sweeping down upon our train. The wagon fled in a furious panic to form behind the center. The train guards were deployed in a thin skirmish line to hold Hood in check. It was here the Sixteenth, with others, saved the day, and Hood was turned back. It was this incident that enabled the writer to speak intelligently of that field. As we passed down the lines to rejoin our train, behind the center, we passed the Sixteenth where they lay in the midst of the carnage that had been wrought. There were the dead rebels as thick as leaves, right up to the very foot of the Sixteenth's lines. As we passed down the lines there were long rows of our own dead and wounded, and further on, young McPherson, the brave commander of our own army of the Tennessee, lay still in death.

It was only a few days later that, assaying to go to the regiment which lay beyond a little wood and down an open slope, that I ran across Willard Bartlett, a member of Company G. He was cooking at a fire. I knew him to be a good soldier, and I said to

him, "How is this, Willard?" "Well," he said, "I have only three days more to get my discharge and I prevailed on the officers to let me cook, so I might have a chance to get through." The writer passed on through the wood to the open slope. Though I knew that the regiment lay not forty rods away, not a sign of them was visible. No enemy was in sight. The stillness of death hung over the little valley. As I emerged from the woods the sharpshooters in the trees beyond got a line upon me. The bullets flew thick and fast. You may be sure I walked pretty fast. Though I did not like to have the Sixteenth see me run, when I got within ten rods of the ditch I heard Ed Allen's voice calling: "Run, John, why don't you run?" I ran. "Why," said Ed, who was down in the ditch almost out of sight, "it's not safe to show your head. The rebs are only ten rods away in another ditch." I stayed curled up in the bottom of the narrow ditch till it was dark and then I returned to my train, but I stopped on my way to see Willard Bartlett. They told me he had been shot soon after I had left him; slain doubtless by one of the bullets aimed at myself. I give this incident that you may just get a glimpse of this terrible conflict."

Note: The Willard W. Bartlett referred to was a brother of Hon. William P. Bartlett of this city.

Editor Daily Telegram.—We take up today the story of another company from Eau Claire county. The town of Pleasant Valley seems to deserve a considerable share of credit for this company, which later became Company K of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin infantry. I furnish you a picture of Capt. Warren Graves, who died near Petersburg, Va.

The first reference in the press to this new company for the Thirty-sixth regiment is the following:

(Free Press, March 3, 1864.)

The work of recruiting goes on in a satisfactory manner, and at the present rate men are coming forward it is confidently expected the towns of Lincoln, Bridge Creek and Brunswick will yet raise their quota prior to the draft. Eau Claire county has made a record which shines too brightly to be dimmed by failure to respond to the demands of the hour, and some of her sons have helped to make the grand old state of which we are proud to be the children, a synonym for all that is manly, courageous and brave. Since Friday last about one hundred and twenty men have enlisted to fill various quotas for this and adjoining counties, and the new company now being raised for the Thirty-sixth Regiment.

The town and county have already furnished a large amount to avoid conscription and are ready to make further advances in the same direction, if the men will come forward. The enthusiasm is at fever heat in this county, and the boys are determined to close up this rebellion before another summer.

Before the end of the month the ranks were filled and the company left for the front.

A week later further mention is made as follows:

(Free Press, March 24, 1864.)

One week ago last Monday, amid general enthusiastic rejoicing and well wishes from those they left behind, the volunteers of the new company for the Twenty-sixth Regiment, numbering one hundred and twenty men, left this place for Madison, where they are to be mustered into service. As we glanced at the many familiar friends leaving to share the uncertainties of war, one could not help noticing the large number of "Old Pioneers" in the ranks on whose countenance age had already deeply stamped its never-failing mark. They have proven their deep patriotism by enlisting side by side with younger companions, to assist in quelling this unholy rebellion, which speedily must have a termination. In the ranks were to be seen men whose "silvery locks" told that many summers had passed over them, beside the beardless youth whose ardent desire to serve his country knows no bounds; all leaving with many blessings and fervent wishes for their safe journey through scenes which they may be called to pass, and for their speedy return home when duties are discharged. Although recruiting for the company only commenced four weeks ago, it raised its maximum number in much less time; and in general appearance will compare with any other company raised in this section. A number of the volunteers are residents of Chippewa and Buffalo counties, all stout, well built, rugged looking fellows, as if inured to the privations, hardships and exposures of outdoor life. The company is yet unorganized, having expressed a wish to leave the selection of officers until they reach the place of destination, where they will be assigned to the Thirty-sixth Regiment.

The announcement of the election of captain and first lieutenant is given two weeks later.

(Free Press, April 7, 1864.)

We understand that the new company recently raised here for the Twenty-sixth Regiment has selected W. Graves for captain and E. A. Galloway for first lieutenant. Both of these men are quali-

fied to discharge the perplexing duties of their offices in a creditable manner. Charles H. Witherow, late of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, took six or eight new recruits with him last week to Madison.

I have found no satisfactory account of the service of the Graves company. Thomas Randall, in his history of the Chippewa Valley devotes a small amount of space to it, but his statements are not altogether accurate. The following is taken from his book: "Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment, was recruited under the call of the President for five hundred thousand men, in February and March, 1864, through the efforts of Capt. Warren Graves and Lieut. E. A. Galloway and Joseph R. Ellis, all of Pleasant Valley, in this county, and nearly all the men were from the country towns in Eau Claire, Chippewa and Dunn counties. It was a brave and hardy company of men, but the regiment was the most unfortunate of any that left this state, and of the eighty-eight men in Captain Graves' company, only one returned unscathed. W. W. Crandall, of LaFayette, Chippewa county, was neither sick, wounded nor taken prisoner while every other man in the company was either killed, wounded, taken prisoner or sent to hospital. Captain Graves was wounded, sent to hospital and died. Lieutenant Galloway was killed while leading an assault on the enemy's works. Many were taken prisoners in the deep railroad cut south of Petersburg, and suffered horrors a thousand times worse than death in rebel prisons, and many painful circumstances grew out of the long suspense and almost hopeless uncertainty as to their fate."

The number in the company was considerably larger than stated by Mr. Randall. The Free Press states that 120 joined, but some of these must have failed to muster in. The official roll shows 102 names. Captain Graves did not die of wounds and was not wounded, but died from heat and overexertion during an engagement. There is no such name as W. W. Crandall given on the official muster roll. There was a David Crandall, from Red Cedar, but this Crandall was wounded at Cold Harbor. Although this company unquestionably was fearfully decimated by death, wounds and prisoners taken, yet it is too strong a statement to say that only one returned unscathed. Of course, there is no means of telling how many have temporarily been sick and in hospitals, but I find over 20 names of those who were mustered out at the time of the general mustering out of the company on the twelfth of July, 1865, and a considerable number more who were mustered out a few weeks earlier.

I give below the names of all in this company who enlisted from Eau Claire, Chippewa and Dunn counties. As stated in the Free Press, quite a number in this company were from Buffalo county. I also give a summary made up from the official roster showing the fate of members of the company.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Capt. Warren Graves.
 Capt. Joseph R. Ellis.
 First Lieut. Elias A. Galloway.
 First Lieut. Henry D. Schaefer.

ENLISTED MEN.

James F. Allen, Nathaniel H. Benner, Matthew Bittler, Mortimer R. Brown, Richard Burpee, Henry W. Butler, Marion J. Cable, George W. Campbell, Ransler Cogswell, John Cunningham, Seymour Donaldson, Wilbur I. Ellis, Elias L. Fidler, John Hill, Walter L. Hobbs, William Hutchinson. George Kocher, John McLaughlin, Edward J. Nolan, Patrick O'Donohue, Martin Oppelt, Lars Pederson, Edward Reed, Even Thorsen, Running Tollefsen, Melvin Winslow.

FROM CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Albert B. Adams, Nelson C. Bates, Demas Besette, Nathaniel G. Calkins, Frederiek S. Capron, Joseph D. Cooper, Charles Corbin, Ambrose Corbin, Anthony P. R. Dahl, Charles Ermatinger, Alexander Gokee, Stephen S. McCann, Arthur J. McCann, Jordan J. McCann, Columbus Miller, Lewis Pratt, John S. Rains, Adolph Rodemacher, Albert H. Shipman, Perry Sowles, Peter Stumm, John Thomas, George P. Warren.

FROM DUNN COUNTY.

William Butterfield, Bernt Christopherson, William W. Chapel, Jordan Coleman, David Crandall, Orson T. Crosby, Almon A. Curtis, David C. Fayerweather, Johnson Graham, Marshall M. Granger, Lars Johnson, John Johnson, Oliver Johnson, John T. Laforge, Martin Larson, Phillip Lee, Michael W. Shafer, Henry Sippel, Nathan Skeel, Engebret Sorenson, Harold T. E. Tifferson, Henry Wright.

Killed in action, 5; died from wounds, 10; died from disease, 7; taken prisoners, 23.

In addition to the above a large number were wounded and some of them discharged on account of wounds.

Of the 23 taken prisoners, no less than 9 died in prison.

JAMES F. ALLEN.

Among the members of this company and who was also taken prisoner, was James F. Allen, a brother of C. L. Allen, of this city, and now a resident of Florida. At my request C. L. Allen wrote to his brother in Florida asking him if he would write something concerning his experience. I am allowed to quote his reply, which was as follows:

“De Land, Florida, July 13, 1911.—In regard to writing an article for publication of my war experiences. Now my actual war experience, outside of my prison experience, was very limited and covered a period of about thirty days, while in that time there was war enough to satisfy the most valorous spirits, for the length of time at least, it was too short a time on which to build a readable story unless supplemented by the imagination, and you know I am short on that quality.

“And when it comes to my prison experience, that is another matter entirely. It is a subject I don't like to think about, much less talk about and have been for forty-six years trying to forget all my prison life and its attendant horrors, and now to deliberately sit down and write about those terrible days, weeks and months (I was in the different so-called prisons ten and a half months) is more than I care to do, even if I thought I could write an interesting letter, which I can't. I am very much interested in the old war time letters being printed, with Ed's and Uncle Bill's and others.” *Allen*

S. S. McCann.—Among the names of those from Chippewa county we find the name of that old pioneer Stephen S. McCann. It was he who with Jeremiah Thomas began the first lumbering operations in Eau Claire, in the middle forties. At the time of his enlistment he must have been quite an old man.

A son of Captain Graves, Wilbur Graves, is living in this city and is head engineer at the paper mill. The widow of Captain Graves, now Mrs. Cleasby, is also now in the city. In response to a request I have received from the family the following brief account of Captain Graves. It was also from them that I obtained the excellent picture of the captain, which I am furnishing you today with the other material.

Capt. Warren Graves, Company "K," Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, recruited his own company; was commissioned in March, 1864; mustered into the service by Lieut. J. H. Purcell.

Spent two weeks in Madison, Wisconsin, drilling his company. From Madison, Captain Graves was ordered to Washington and on arriving there was ordered to join his regiment in Virginia, which at that time was the active seat of war.

Here Captain Graves and his men took part in the "Battle of the Wilderness," in which the Union loss was very severe. From May 5 to June 15, 1864, Captain Graves took part in one battle after another in rapid succession.

It was during this time that in a letter to his wife Captain Graves spoke in reference to this six weeks' steady work against the rebels. The following is the substance of the letter:

He said he had been engaged with the enemy all night and had just come into camp for breakfast and sleep when he and his men were called out for duty again. These six weeks of continuous duty weakened him physically and during the months of July and August made many long marches. On the fourteenth day of August Captain Graves went into battle after having made a long and severe march. During the heat of the battle Captain Graves suffered a sun-stroke and was taken off the field. (During this battle the greater share of his company were taken prisoners.) Captain Graves was removed to a hospital at Petersburg and there passed away the twenty-ninth of August, 1864.

MRS. HARRIET GRAVES CLEASBY.

September 1, 1914.

Since the series of Civil War articles was published in the Telegram in 1911, I have been fortunate enough to find a survivor of Captain Graves' Company K, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, and have obtained from him his story of the company and regiment. Corporal Henry W. Butler is still living, in the town of Washington, a hale and hearty veteran. Although lacking but a few weeks of being eighty-eight years of age, he appears much younger, and it is a common occurrence for him to walk the four miles from his farm home to the city, and if necessary, walk home again.

CORPORAL BUTLER'S STORY.

I came to Eau Claire in the fall of 1855. My former home was in Hartford, Dodge county, but wishing to make a change I, with several others, started out to seek a new

location. We first went into Iowa, and when at a point on the river near Dubuque we met the veteran lumberman, William Carson, then in business at Eau Galle. Mr. Carson was on a trip purchasing horses and oxen for the pineries. Learning that we were planning to come up this way he said: "Boys, if you will help me take care of this stock on the way up to Eau Galle, I will stand your expenses, also keep you over Sunday at Eau Galle, and furnish you provisions for your trip from there to Eau Claire." We accepted the offer. The trip from Eau Galle to Eau Claire was made on foot. Read and Gage's small saw mill and boarding house were the only buildings on the east side. There was a stage line from Madison to St. Paul running through the place, and there was a barn on the west bank. There was no bridge or ferry, but the stage drivers would put their horses in this barn, then load the stage or wagons on a raft and pole across the river. Arriving at the bank about dark we hallooed across to Jim Read, who came over with a raft and took us to the east side.

The land down on the bottoms near what was later Porter's mills, was open to homestead entry and we made a trip down there. Shortly before there had been a flood, and saw logs and drift wood were scattered all over the bottoms or found hanging up in trees. We wanted none of that. At Jim Read's place I met a man who said he had a farm for sale, four miles out, two hundred and twenty-five acres, twenty acres broke, with a log house and log barn—price seven hundred dollars. I went out to see it and bought the place, which has since been my home.

Chippewa Falls was then the county seat, and it was to that place that I went to have the papers made out.

I was married and had two children, my wife and child being still in Dodge county. Returning there I remained until March, when, with a yoke of oxen and sleighs, with a prairie schooner top and a stove, we made the trip to Eau Claire, and it was not such a very long trip either, considering the mode of travel. My oxen were young and active, and we made the distance, about 175 miles, in seven days, keeping along with horse teams that were making the same trip.

The Barland, Cook, Wyman and Robbins families were the only farmers in this vicinity. Sparta was our nearest trading point, and it required from five to six days to take

out grain there and bring back a load of supplies. The land was new, and produced heavy crops of wheat and other grains, and prices were high. We got \$2.00 for wheat, \$1.75 for oats and \$1.00 for potatoes. Our nearest grist mill was Duncan's, on Duncan creek, at Chippewa Falls. I helped to haul in the mill stones for the Peter Daniel's grist mill, which was later built on Lows creek, a few miles below my place, and about a mile above the present Coming's or "Silver Springs" farm.

Game was plentiful, and although not a hunter, I would occasionally shoot a deer. They had a runway to the creek near my place. Bear and wolves were also plentiful, the wolves especially doing considerable damage to stock. Lows creek was a good trout stream in those days.

In the spring of 1864 a company was recruited for the Civil War, the recruits coming largely from the farmers in our neighborhood, and in Pleasant Valley. I enlisted with the others. Our captain was Warren Graves, a Methodist minister, who had lived in Pleasant Valley and had been preaching at different points in that vicinity. He was an excellent man, kind and considerate to the members of his company, and generally highly esteemed.

We left Eau Claire about the fifteenth of March for Camp Randall, and left there on the tenth of May for Washington. We remained in Washington only one night, and on the fourteenth took boat for Belle Plains Landing. After a half day on the boat and a day's march, we arrived at Fredericksburg. Just before our arrival a New York regiment had been sent out against some Confederate bushwackers who had made a raid and captured several carloads of ham and hardtack. Being met with a brisk fire from the enemy, the New Yorker's came running back, claiming that the enemy were in greatly superior force. We were just cooking our supper coffee when the order came to fall in, and turn back the demoralized New Yorkers, also to attack the enemy. We were entirely successful in both, also recaptured the provisions. The battle of the Wilderness was practically over. From Fredericksburg we marched to Spottsylvania Court House, arriving there on the seventeenth, where on the day following we were held in reserve, and did not get into action in that battle.

It was on the nineteenth, at Spottsylvania Court House, that our Thirty-sixth Regiment was made a part of the

First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In regimental histories that have been published, the battle of Spottsylvania Court House is given as the first engagement in which our regiment was present, but this is a mistake, as we had already taken part in the affair at Fredericksburg, as noted above.

On the twentieth our entire Second Corps under General Hancock, marched toward the North Anna. On our way we came to a Confederate fortification. Hastily throwing up some breastworks for ourselves, we lay on our arms until two o'clock in the morning, when the order was given to charge the enemy's works. Rushing over their breastworks, we found the enemy had already departed, leaving only a few pickets to give the appearance of occupation.

The battle of North Anna began on the twenty-third. On the twenty-sixth Company H and Company K were ordered to charge a line of rebel works, which we took. Our loss was two men killed, twelve wounded and one taken prisoner. Both the men killed were from Company H. The pioneer lumberman, Stephen S. McCann, was a member of our company, and was wounded in this engagement.

From North Anna we marched to Cold Harbor, arriving there on the morning of the second of June, and on the following morning the brigade charged the enemy's works. Although starting out in the rear of the brigade, by a shifting about of the troops when near the rebel intrenchments, our Thirty-sixth Regiment was in the lead. Just at this time Colonel McKean, brigade commander, was killed, and Colonel Haskell, of our regiment, took command. Our lines were swept by a fierce fire from the enemy, and just as Colonel Haskell had given an order for the men to lie down, a bullet struck him in the head and he was instantly killed. His death was deeply felt in our regiment and in the brigade. Although only a young man, he was a thorough soldier and a first class officer. While in the act of putting a cartridge into my musket I was shot in the hand, shattering the bone. Although left with a permanently crippled hand, I was much more fortunate than my comrade, Biesecker, who stood just back of me, as the same bullet that crippled my hand struck him in the hip, wounding him so severely that he died a few weeks later. Our loss was heavy, much more so than that of the enemy. We remained in the vicinity of Cold Harbor until the twelfth, when we advanced

toward Petersburg. The day after we left Cold Harbor some half dozen of our company were left behind and while hurrying along to overtake the company were captured by a band of rebel guerillas. One of those taken prisoner was James F. Allen, of Eau Claire, or Fred Allen, as he was called by his friends. He was a son of James Allen, who for many years had charge of the rafting of lumber for Ingram & Kennedy, and their successor, the Empire Lumber Company.

Although my crippled hand made it impossible for me to serve in the ranks, I did not wish to be separated from my company, so asked and obtained permission to do duty at regimental headquarters. This I continued to do until mustered out at the close of the war.

We reached the vicinity of Petersburg on the fifteenth of June and the day following occupied the first line of the enemy's works. On the seventeenth our regiment was held in reserve. On the eighteenth we charged and drove the enemy from their second and heavier works, following them through dense woods to an open field on the opposite side of which were their main defenses. It was while charging through these woods that Lieutenant Galloway, of our company, was killed. He enlisted from Chippewa Falls, and was a thoroughly good and efficient officer. In the afternoon our regiment charged across the open ground and our Colonel Savage, who had succeeded Colonel Haskell, was mortally wounded as he was climbing over the enemy's breastworks. In this charge our regiment lost nearly one-third of its numbers in killed and wounded. As it seemed certain death to either advance or withdraw, the survivors of our regiment lay down on the ground and by scooping holes in the soft ground got what protection they could until darkness allowed them to leave the field. In the skirmishing around Petersburg our entire first brigade on the twenty-second was flanked by the enemy and nearly one-half of its members captured. Through the skill of our officers the Thirty-sixth Regiment changed front and escaped capture, but lost several killed and wounded.

Our troops were then moved back some distance, where we went into camp and remained several weeks.

The colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment from the mining district had proposed an underground mine under the enemy's works to blow up their fortifications and aid in

my father

the capture of Petersburg. General Grant had sanctioned the plan and by the latter part of July everything was in readiness for the explosion. In order to divert the enemy, Grant marched a part of the troops, including our regiment, to another place and made a demonstration, then quietly brought us around in front of the fortifications to witness the setting off of the mine. This took place on the thirtieth of July. It was an awful sight, even to us who had seen considerable of the horrors of war. I did not want to look. Mangled bodies of men, flying timbers and earth rose into the air as from a volcano. You know the result. It was a failure. On account of delay in getting troops across the pit, or crater, the enemy had time to rally. Many of our own troops met their death in trying to cross, and Petersburg was not taken.

The Weldon railroad, running south from Petersburg, was of extreme importance to the enemy, and Grant was determined on its capture. One force, including our regiment, were sent north of the James river to threaten Richmond, while another was sent south of Petersburg to capture the railroad already mentioned. We met the enemy on the fourteenth and had a severe engagement, our regiment loss being three officers and twenty-eight men killed and wounded. Grant's plan was a success and the railroad was captured, but the enemy continued to make desperate attempts to recapture it. For several weeks there was almost continuous fighting along the railroad south of Petersburg. Reams Station was on this road only a few miles from Petersburg. On the twenty-fifth the enemy attacked the Union troops at that place. The Thirty-sixth was stationed in a deep railroad cut. Although not successful in recapturing the road, at one time they drove back the Union lines and hemmed in our Thirty-sixth Regiment, whose position allowed them little chance to escape. A few did cut their way through, but a large part of the regiment were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Captain Graves, of our company, was overcome by heat and exertion and died in the hospital a few days later. He was succeeded as captain by First Lieut. Joseph R. Ellis, also from Pleasant Valley. My old neighbor, Patrick O'Donahue, of Pleasant Valley, who enlisted the same day as myself, was one of the number captured. He survived his imprisonment, and was mustered out with our company, but his

health was shattered, and he died a few years later. Some of his descendants are still living in this vicinity, but they have dropped the "O" from their names, which is now Donahue.

General Gibbon was not satisfied with the part taken by the Thirty-sixth Regiment at Reams Station, and without stopping to examine into the matter, issued an order depriving the regiment of carrying the national colors. A thorough investigation was later made, with the result that General Gibbon was ordered to personally present to the regiment a new set of colors. This was done about the first of November.

On the twenty-fourth of October our brigade marched to the left, and on the twenty-seventh reached the enemy's fortifications at Hatcher's Run. Company A of our regiment advanced and captured the rebel picket. This was followed by a general engagement in which the enemy forced their way through the Union lines, cutting off communication between the two parts. Captain Fisk, in command of our regiment, saw the danger, faced the regiment to the rear and ordered a bayonet charge. We doubled up the line of the enemy and put them to rout, capturing a large number of prisoners. General Eagan wrote a letter to the Governor praising the work done by the regiment under Captain Fisk, and stated that we had captured more prisoners than we had men on the field. Our regimental loss was some fifteen wounded and missing. After this engagement we returned to our former location, where we remained until mid-winter. Early in February we had another engagement at Hatcher's Run, then went into winter quarters and remained there until the last of March. We then moved against the enemy's works, capturing one line after another, including prisoners and guns, and early in April learned that Lee's army was in full retreat. One entire second corps followed, crossing the Appomattox on the seventh and on the ninth were present at Lee's surrender near Appomattox Court House.

We saw no active service after this, but what did remain of our regiment went to Washington and took part in the grand review, then returned to Madison and our homes.

In the fall of 1864 still another company was added to the credit of Eau Claire county. The leading educational

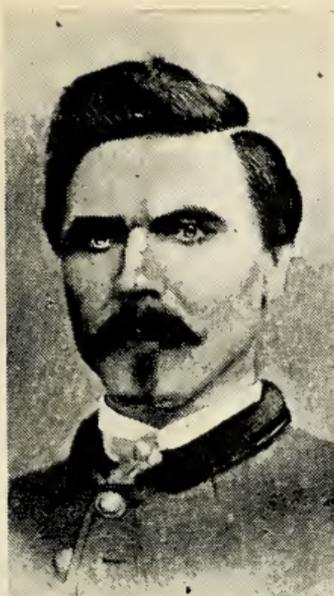
institution in the early history of the village of Eau Claire was the old Wesleyan Seminary, which stood where the high school building now stands. Principal Shadrach A. Hall went out as captain of this new company. Like the Whipple company, this one was also made up to take the place of another company in a reorganized regiment.

I have asked J. F. Ellis, who helped Captain Hall to recruit this company and who served as a private in same, to tell your readers its story.

J. F. ELLIS' STORY.

Eau Claire, Wis., August 14, 1911.—W. W. Bartlett: As I promised, I give you the following history of Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, which was mostly made up here. My diary, which I kept, was burned in the great Water street fire years ago, so my account is largely a matter of memory, which accounts for a general lack of dates. There were three Companies K in the Fifth Wisconsin: First Company K, Evans, captain, from Menomonie; Second Company K, Mott, captain, also from Monomonic, and Third Company K, Hall, captain, designated from Eau Claire. The last one is the company that I write about.

The recruiting of this company was for another regiment which was filled up and left for the front before we reached Madison, and so belonged to no certain regiment when we reached there. Company K, as made up here, was recruited by Captain Hall and myself in 1864. I turned my papers over to him in order that he might get a captain's commission and I went into the ranks, where I remained until mustered out. After reaching Camp Randall we consolidated with a squad from near Oshkosh. Those composing the Eau Claire squad are the following: S. A. Hall, captain. Privates—Andrew Anderson, Peter Anderson, David Babcock, Charles W. Bailey, John S. Barger, Lyman Beeman, Samuel W. Bennett, Erastus S. Bills, Charles E. Burpee, Heinrich Christman, John Crapser, James W. Crouch, Hiram S. Curtis, Joseph E. Davenport, Elias Davis, Francis W. Dighton, Philander S. Drew, J. F. Ellis, Roderick Elwell, Charles O. Foote, James Gilbert, Nelson Gillet, Patsy A. Hackett, Russell Hackett, Benjamin G. Hall, Dwight L. Hazen, John O. Hoisington, Demetrius P. Howell, Alfred Ingalls, Robert Jones, Miles Lansdell, Joseph Listy, James B. Louthier, Joseph B. Reynolds, Nicholas Roach, Isaac A. Shane, Peter Shores, George F. Silvernail, Adrian J. Smith, Uriah M.

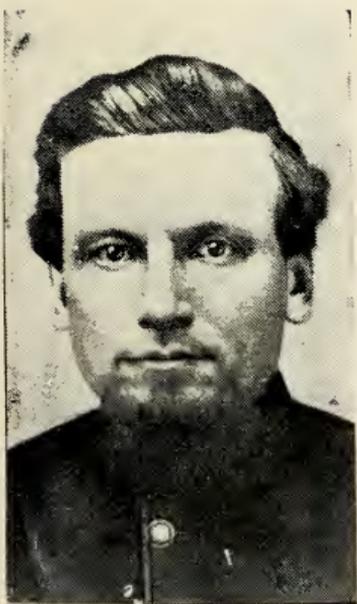


CAPT. JOHN KELLEY



CAPT. J. T. TINKER

The apartment built our dining room
at 44 1/2 - I fell on foundation & cut my
head & he hit me in the house



CAPT. D. C. WHIPPLE



E. W. ALLEN
of 620th Regt

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom left of the page]

Stone, Marshall Swain, Nahum S. Taylor, Meroni Ware, Samuel Welch, George W. Wells, Henry B. Westcott, James R. Whitney, Joseph W. Wiggins, Corydon Wyman, James Young.

Colonel La Grange, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, was at Madison when we reached there and offered Captain Hall and myself each a first lieutenantancy if we would join his regiment with our recruits, but we finally decided to join the Fifth Infantry and consolidated with a squad from Oshkosh in order to make a full company. By this plan Company K was organized and Hall was commissioned captain and commanded the company throughout its service, excepting when absent by sickness. Our recruits were mostly from Eau Claire, Dunn and Chippewa counties. We came together on the West Side and had a reception in the old Seminary Hall, where the high school building now stands. The ladies got up a banquet for us at which there were speeches and music, mostly war songs, and a flag presentation. The flag was made by the ladies and was presented by one of the most beautiful, bright and popular young ladies of the town, Miss Izzie Farwell, daughter of L. W. Farwell, a west side merchant. I was delegated to receive the flag, which I carried until we reached Madison, when we shipped it back to Eau Claire.

The next day, or soon thereafter, we all gathered on the East Side Hill (University Square), where lumber wagons waited for us with boards across the boxes for seats in most cases, and where friends, sweethearts and wives gathered to bid us good-bye. We traveled in those rigs to Sparta, where we took railway passage for Madison. We had our own improvised band. I. H. Shane, with his fife, and a couple of drummers. Every stop we made was enlivened, if there was anybody to look on, by getting in line with the flag floating and the band playing martial airs. Mr. Shane was very good with the fife and served for a while in the regimental band, but did not like the service and came back to the company and was with it until mustered out of the service. Shane was one of the best soldiers in the service, tall, muscular, but not fat, active, kindly, faithful and strictly honest. On account of his height he was always near the right of the line and so at the front. His feet were large and strong, a quality that helps in a long or forced march. At one time, when drawing clothing, he had to have a pair of shoes. There wasn't a pair in the whole supply that came to that post for the army large enough for him. He marched and did every duty called for, barefoot, good naturedly and just as faithfully as any man in the army. Years afterward, while in the employ of the Daniel Shaw Lumber

Company as teamster, hauling supplies to the woods, he was killed in being accidentally thrown from a load.

The company reached Madison and went into quarters at Camp Randall the latter part of August or early in September, 1864, and was there some time. Camp life in Camp Randall was very demoralizing, much more so than in the field. Although guards were stationed at all times at the entrance, yet everybody was allowed to enter and also go out, except those dressed in uniforms of the common soldier. Some of those wearing officers' uniforms were among the most drunken and worst gamblers there. As soon as our company was organized we began company drill, spending from one to four hours daily. After drawing our uniforms and guns and accoutrements we then drilled dressed in uniforms.

The Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, all told, in officers and men, from its first organization until it was mustered out, numbered over 3,000 men. When we joined it, it was reorganized, the old numbers were consolidated into Companies A, B and C, and we went out as one of the seven new companies, carried a new flag and a new state banner. The colonel of the regiment was with us. The balance of the regiment was then in the Shenandoah Valley. The seven new companies left Madison by rail to Chicago, thence to Pittsburgh, to Baltimore and on to Washington, all the way by rail. We were in barracks at Washington some time, and one Sunday morning about twenty-five of our company formed and under the leadership of one of our number, marched up to the White House and saw President Lincoln. Shortly after this visit to the President the regiment was sent across the long bridge into Alexandria, Va., in barracks next the railroad station and held ready for any emergency call, all dressed and arms at hand.

One afternoon late Company K and two other companies of the Fifth were ordered to draw five days' rations and report at the railroad station in five minutes. We rolled up our blankets, buckeled on our belts, slung on our knapsacks, canteens and took our guns and haversacks in hand and lined up before the commissary sergeant, took each his rations of hard tack, pork, coffee, sugar and doubled-quickened for the station. An engine with steam up coupled to a train of box cars was there. We climbed in in a hurry and away we went. We were run out to a siding on the old Bull Run battle-ground, fifteen miles in fifteen minutes. When we stopped at the siding army wagons hauled by mules and driven by niggers were coming toward the station

on the dead run, drivers yelling and lashing their teams with all their might. Some of the darky drivers were so scared that they had turned pale. We tumbled out of the cars before they had fairly stopped and formed in line between the siding and timber, about 80 rods away, where the teams had been gathering wood for the use of the government at Washington. Mosby and his men were raiding the teams. Two horsemen rode out of the woods and looked us over and rode back out of sight. We dug trenches and were in line of battle for several days, and did some scouting, but there was nothing doing. Returned to Washington.

A GRUESOME CAMP GROUND.

The seven new companies of the regiment were sent from Washington via Harper's Ferry to Winchester, where we joined the balance of the regiment and went into camp on the battle-field. It was a desolate sight. Every living thing was destroyed. Not even a weed could be seen. The ground was gouged and pounded. A fitting place for new recruits to camp. Shallow trenches had been dug, the dead laid in and covered with earth rounded up a little. Here and there a shallow place had been scooped out and a body twisted and stiffened in its contortions, so that it could not be laid in the trenches with its fellows, was placed in the shallow grave and covered. Rains had come and washed off some of the covering and here an arm and there a foot was pointing mutely toward the heavens. The stench was sickening. One of our boys saw a shoe almost new lying on the field. It looked to him to be about his fit. He thought he had made a good find. He rushed to it and picked it up. He found that it had a human foot in it, which had began to decay. There was no other place for our camp and there we camped for a few days. We formed in groups of fours, buttoned our pieces of tents together, making our tent large enough for four men to sleep in and huddle under during a storm and a shelter for our extra clothing and provisions. Each group of four owned a coffee pot and spider and usually cooked its coffee in common, while each man cooked his own meat. We had fresh beef and salt pork regularly and our rations were abundant and generally good. From Winchester we moved up the valley to Red Cedar Creek, where we became a part of the army under Sheridan, near the battle-ground where the battle of Cedar Creek was fought. Here we became a part of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, Wright commanding, and remained in that corps

until the close of the war. The Fifth Wisconsin was not in that battle, although it had been a member of the Sixth Corps from the time of its organization. While at Cedar Creek I became indisposed and was sent to the field hospital, which was located in a beautiful place in large tents. My care was very good there, and I was soon able to walk. The presidential election was coming on and I happened to be the only one in the company who had any experience in conducting an election, so the captain wanted me to come back to the company and take charge. The surgeon-in-chief advised against it, but did not forbid it. I took my belongings and went back to the company the day before the election and sat at the polls in the open air at the head of the company camp and polled votes all day. That night when I turned in, after making up the returns, I was about played out again.

The morning after election, before I had a chance to return to the hospital, the army was ordered to fall back, the hospital well in front. I was hardly able to march without any load, so with my gun, accoutrements and outfit, I struggled. The army made out a half day's march and it was night when I got in. I got some help in carrying my load by a wagon carrying supplies. The army, as the retreat began, was so severely harrassed by guerillas and rebel cavalry that it went into camp here and sent out strong picket lines. We stayed here until after Thanksgiving Day. The day and night before Thanksgiving snow began to fall and on that day the ground was covered and the weather was severe. The people in New England had sent down a ship-load of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens for a Thanksgiving dinner for the Army of the Potomac. A lot of "fixings" that go with them was sent too. The part that came to the army in the valley reached it the night before. The advantage of holding commissions was well shown in the distribution. Every group of four enlisted men got one chicken. Every officer a pair of chickens, a turkey or a goose or duck and fixings.

Sharp and deadly work was being done on the picket line. Strong picket posts behind rail and timber barricades composed of the best shots were shooting every enemy in range and many of them in turn were hit and brought in. Although I was not detailed on picket duty, I went out to see them work. Our camp was in the timber. There was no cooking or serving meals by companies or in groups. Each enlisted man usually received five days' rations, consisting of hardtack, a piece of side salt pork, coffee, C sugar, salt and pepper. Also generally fresh beef. The

cattle were driven with the army and when in camp enough were slaughtered for one to two days' rations and distributed. We were transferred by rail back to Washington to our old quarters in the shadow of the capitol, and soon marched across the long bridge again to Alexandria, thence by transport down the Chesapeake Bay and up the James river to City Point. At this place, which was then General Grant's headquarters, a train of flat cars was ready for us, on which we took passage for the left. This road was known as "Grant's Railroad," and extended from City Point, behind the lines as far to the left as the army reached, and was used to transport supplies and men back and forth. The road was level and graded but little. At places where the hostile lines were close to each other, a high bank was raised along the track on the side towards the enemy for protection. As we were whisked past these places the engineer pulled the lever wide open and we went by at a clip that made it very difficult for us to retain our footing. Each car was loaded to its capacity with standing men, holding on to each other. The noise of the rushing train provoked a storm of shot and shell, but all passed over us or fell behind us. The sharp rattle of musketry and the heavy roar and smoke and flash of artillery all along our right as we speeded along the track showed that the fighting was on all the time. We landed at General Meade's headquarters, some distance to the left of Petersburg, and moved out to the breastworks occupied by the Fifth, or Warren's Corps, and relieved it. Our pickets were detailed and sent out to the front, relieving their pickets and Warren's Corps fell back to the rear of Meade's headquarters and became a part of the reserve. The Second Corps, that we relieved, had built their winter quarters, which we occupied.

When we relieved the Fifth Corps in the long line investing Petersburg, the Union forces were opposed by the line of the enemy extending as far to the left as ours reached. Each line was protected by breastworks in which at every commanding or high point a fort stood, mounting from one to more pieces of artillery, and the field in front of the breastworks were generally cleared of timber. The breastworks were protected by abattis, rows of tree tops stripped of bark and sharpened tops lying with butts set in ground, tops pointing out. The ditches in front of the works were deep and at this time of year, early winter, were mostly filled with yellow, muddy water. The picket posts were rail barricades, the more exposed with earth thrown up against them in front. They were about sixteen feet front

with a wing at each end and from twenty-five to one hundred yards apart; each post manned with from five to twenty men. The picket lines were fighting all the time when we relieved Warren's Corps. Every man exposed on either side was shot at by some one or several men on the other side. Casualties were numerous. When we went in there we followed the old custom of the Sixth Corps not to try to kill an opponent unless necessary for the protection of our own lives. We had no personal feeling to gratify by wantonly killing. So after repeatedly firing at our picket posts, at a cap poked up in sight on a ramrod, a blouse with a hat above poked into view and getting nothing but chaffing in return, shooting at each other mostly ceased. Instead something like this took place: "Hello, Yank." "Hello, Johnnie." "Got any coffee to spare, Yank?" "Got any tobac, Johnnie?" "Leave me some coffee at the foot of that tree and I'll leave some tobac." And so the trading habit was put in force. The men from each going to the stump or tree sometimes got together and talked over their lots. Soon deserters began to come, sometimes one and later in squads. After a while they came so thick that the enemy attacked us several times, drove in our picket line, and drove us back to the breastworks, where the alarm of the attack had called up the entire army with reserves. We had several of these attacks during the winter, but none of them proved to be very serious. They were made to induce us to shoot deserters who made a run for our lines. They resulted in our capture of some of the attacking men, and as we could not shoot the one or half dozen men running to our lines, the desertions became more numerous. The practice of shooting at every one in sight by the troops, both to our left and right, continued as before we relieved Warren's men. The desertions to our corps were greater than those to the entire balance of the line. Desertion by them was a serious matter. Trusted men were stationed all along their line, good shots, with instruction to shoot every man leaving their line coming toward ours without a flag of truce and escort. Many tried it and were shot dead and the report of the effort and death circulated among the men of the rebel army.

During the winter an execution for desertion in front of the enemy while in battle took place in front of our regiment, outside the breastworks. Two men had been condemned to be shot. Their graves were dug in the field in our front. The men were brought through the lines in ambulance open wagon, sitting on their coffins; each man's legs were tied together at the ankles and knees and hands tied together behind their back. Each man's coffin was

placed across his grave and he was seated on the foot. His eyes were bandaged; ten men of the provost guard, with loaded muskets, faced the condemned men. The officer in charge took his station by one of the men and instructed the guard that when the word fire was given, they must fire at the man aimed at, aiming at his breast. He gave the command: "Guard ready, aim, one, two, three, fire." Before he gave the command "fire," he jerked the man next to him off the box and the shots were at the other fellow. He fell backward off his coffin with his bound legs still on the coffin, lying on his back, face to the sky, dead, his breast stove in. This was the only execution by court martial in the Sixth Corps while I was a member of it. Major General Humphrey, who executed so many men in the Nineteenth Corps, was reputed to be a brave commander, very rigid and austere. I had a personal taste of his austerity and promptly put his bravery to test, and it was wanting. I was stationed with a squad of men at the picket post on our extreme left. The next one to the left was the Nineteenth Corps post on the extreme right. In the picket posts along our front we had not been required to turn out the guard, form in line and present arms to the general officer of the day of the army, though the rules of war required it, and it was all a soldier's liberty was worth not to do it.

This major general commanding the Nineteenth Corps was general officer of the day when I was in charge of this post, and really before I was aware of it (the timber here was rather thick) he rode up at a sharp gallop from my left, just in the rear of my post with the big red sash across his breast and over his right shoulder and a long retinue of aids and orderlies following him, indicating his rank for the day. My post was not in sight of the post either to the right or left, nor of any of the posts of the enemy. Rebel pickets were shooting our way often. This commanding officer halted and called to the one in charge of the post. I stepped out. He told me in no uncertain language in a loud voice, showing anger, what was coming to me for not showing due respect for the general officer of the day by not turning out my guard. I went up close to him and told him that in his big red sash and bright equipment he was a good mark for a rebel sharpshooter over in front and that I did not turn out the guard as it would direct attention to him and he might get hurt. Just then a Johnnie's gun went off and the bullet struck the tree top overhead. He went to the rear like a rocket, leaving his retinue far behind, not even stopping to thank me for being so considerate of his safety. Several times during the winter the regi-

ment was ordered to break camp. We fell in, usually in the evening, marched down to the left a few miles, around and back again, or marched to the right towards Petersburg, and after a march of an hour or two, came back to our old camping ground and again pitched our tents in the same places we occupied before. The colonel told me that the army was full of spies and these moves were to mislead the enemy. The point we occupied in the line, with the line generally to the left of Petersburg, had been advanced and we were over a mile in front of its former location. A fort, Davidson, just back of Meade's headquarters and adjoining Warren's headquarters, occupied a commanding position and was cared for. A guard and a lieutenant from our regiment, part of Company K and others, were detailed for this job and stayed there until about the latter part of March. While we were doing guard duty at this fort the battle of Hatcher's Run was fought, way down on the left. Company K and the regiment took part, but only as reserves to the Fifth Corps. Company K lost one man, who dropped dead from heart failure. Warren's entire corps passed close by the fort in moving down to the left. We could plainly hear the guns. General Warren was there relieved of his command by Sheridan, who came back to his quarters looking a broken man. I was out in front of his quarters when he returned without his aids and orderlies, with only one orderly. He gave me the first tidings of the battle. From the accounts the boys gave me later, it appeared that Company K and the regiment were under a heavy artillery fire, but the shell and shot, though falling all about, did not hurt Company K. Shortly after the return of the regiment from Hatcher's Run, the guard in Fort Davidson was relieved and we went back to the old camp and took part in drills, maneuvers and dress parades, battallion, regimental, brigade and division. All winter, ever since we went into the trenches, the battle had been carried on between the picket lines, and the lines where they were too close together to put out pickets. The roar of musketry and artillery day and night was heard nearly all along the lines. The troops engaged on both sides were always alert to take advantage of any carelessness or weakness shown on either side. Assaults on the Sixth Corps were more frequent than elsewhere, because our troops were not keeping up a constant fusillade. These assaults were by a relatively small force, usually less than five hundred men. They came with a rush and noise that would call out the whole corps. After the shock and shake-up they would retreat with as great a rush as they came. The casualties were very small, two or three wounded

and once or twice a man killed. They never got off so cheap. Several of these assaults were made upon the line in our front. In one of them we captured a lieutenant and a bunch of enlisted men. The lieutenant was very despondent at being taken alive. I think he was slightly wounded, and that he would rather have been killed.

A SILENT NIGHT MARCH.

On the night of April 1, 1865, after dark an army silently marched in and occupied our breastworks and we were ordered to strike tents and prepare to march. The orders were given in a whisper or very low. We were told to put our cups in our haversacks, move our bayonet scabbards around toward the back, so that no metal parts would strike and rattle, to keep perfectly still, no talking nor noise in marching. After forming in line we moved out a little way toward the left and rear. Our guns were loaded and bayonets fixed. We each had sixty rounds of ammunition. We moved a little way in one direction and halted; then moved again and halted. The night set in misty and so dark that we could not see except by the uncertain light of campfires and that made by burning fuses from shells passing overhead from both sides. Just before ten o'clock at night of the first, I noticed by the fitful glare of the light made by the burning fuses of the shells, that we were close to the dark walls of a silent fort. This was Fort Fisher. We passed through a narrow opening to the left of the fort and against its wall, in the breastworks, just wide enough for one man, and out to the picket lines. Moving as still as we possibly could, yet a body of seven or eight hundred men make some noise in walking, though we moved slow and picked each step as carefully as we could in the dark and rain. The mist of the evening had developed into a light, drizzling Virginia rain, which kept falling nearly all night long. The rebel picket line was alert and at every unusual sound fired toward us and cursed and swore and abused the Yanks. We at once laid down and kept perfectly still. We saw the vicious flashes of their guns, heard the bullets cut the air about us, the thud when they hit, and all but two or three of the officers hugged the ground. Sharp picket firing had been going on this place for days and the breastworks on both sides had been held by a strong force. The two armies were strongly entrenched all along the lines for miles, but our men, while it was expected they would attack at some point, were trying to keep the point of attack secret. So every noise on our side was magnified by the enemy

into an assault, so when we made any noise their whole force manned their works and began firing at us savagely as long as there was any possibility in their minds of there being any force there other than the picket line. They had the range and if we were standing their fire would have got a good many of us, and as it was we lost a number of men during the fusillade. We lay flat on the ground in the darkness and the rain from about ten o'clock for an hour and a half. The firing upon us gradually ceased. Those hit made no outcry. No other noise than the thud of the bullets when they struck the victims. Two soldiers with a stretcher would noiselessly lay the man shot upon it and carry him away. All those hit, whether killed or wounded, were removed at once.

A mistake had been made when we moved out through the breastworks. We passed our left in front and when we faced the enemy the rear of the regiment was in front, so about midnight a whispered order was passed along the line, we got up and fell in, formed in rank, and changed front or countermarched. Although we were as still as we could be, yet the little noise we made roused the Johnnies again and they again began to shoot us. As soon as we were right in front we laid down again. In lying down we broke ranks and this time I laid down just in front of Lieutenant Squires of Company G, from Black River Falls. The rebels shot more accurately this time and we lost more men. I felt the air cut by a bullet which passed over me and struck the lieutenant; a flesh wound in the lower part of his body. He yelled, jumped up and ran the whole length of the regiment and fell and they put him on a stretcher and carried him to the rear. The noise of the lieutenant aroused the whole rebel line opposite and gave them our location. They fired on us a continuous rattling volley of musketry and yelled and yelled. The anguishing screams of the wounded lieutenant made them cheer, laugh, damn us and fire at us with all their might. They hit a number of our men, but the others did not cry out. We hugged the ground closer than before if possible. The surface sloped slightly downward toward the enemy and we moved ahead a little to be on a lower level and laid perfectly still while the bullets pounded the earth and cut the air about us. About two o'clock the firing upon us gradually slackened and finally ceased altogether. About 2:30 a. m., of April 2, we carefully and silently got to our feet and stood ready, each man a little way from his fellow waiting. The rain had almost ceased to fall. We were waiting for the order or signal to charge. Our feeling was intense. Nothing could be

seen in front. We knew nothing of the obstacles in our way. We knew that when the big gun in Fort Fisher behind us spoke that we must charge the unseen enemy and kill or subdue them or die in the effort.

Just before three o'clock the Johnnies had quieted down and ceased yelling and shooting at us. At three o'clock in the morning of April 2, the big gun in Fort Fisher was fired. We went in on the jump. Every man yelling, many shooting, all running, carrying our guns any way, every man paying no attention to what was being said or done by the rest; all charging upon the black darkness ahead. We cleared the space from where we waited, some hundred yards to the rebel breastworks, tore openings through the abattis and were upon their breastworks as quick as we could run there, but not quick enough to avoid a shot from every rebel who could get his gun and get to the works. A number of our men were killed and wounded, about fifty altogether. We surprised the enemy. After they shot the lieutenant and his yelling with pain caused the commotion at near midnight, we kept so still that they thought they had shot one of our pickets and so they had all turned in excepting the guard when we made the rush. Most of those we got when we went over the works were dressed only in their shirts and drawers. When I went over the works, a Johnnie laid in his shirt and drawers only. He had dropped on his knees and fallen over on his back, his head turned to one side, a good looking, strong, well built man, arms thrown out, his gun on his right arm, a bloody, ragged hole in his shirt just over the heart, dead. He was the first dead man I saw that day. A smouldering camp fire close by may have made the sight more impressive and the reason why I remember it so well, for I saw a great many men killed before the day was done, but none other made such a distinct impression upon me. The point where our regiment struck and captured the enemy's line of works was much lower than on both the right and left, the bottom of a small valley. The land was clear for eighty rods or more from their works to the timber in the rear. In our line of works both to the right and left, at the top of this valley and about eighty rods apart, were two forts. The bottom of the valley where we went in happened to be the point of least resistance. We made so much noise and our line was extended so long and we went with such a rush that though the line swung around and struck theirs end on, yet they must have thought the entire army was upon them. After the short resistance we drove them into the timber and our regiment was right after them. My strength gave out

and after we got inside their lines and most of the boys pursued the retreating Johnnies, I, with a few others, staid there at the works. Fires flared up all along the lines and the rain ceased about us. Most of the light, however, was from the flash of musketry and artillery. Then it appeared that lines were waiting ready, back at our picket lines, the outcome of our assault, and when our regiment went in and drove the rebels at this point then there was no occasion for concealment and fires burned everywhere and especially to our right and left. Other members of the regiment who did not chase the enemy gathered about me; some of Company K. They came over the breastworks and our force rapidly increased. There was no commissioned officer with us at first.

The flames shooting from the muskets and the two cannon in the fort to our right, and the screams of those shot, the angry yells of the attacking force and those defending, made the battle there fierce and hand to hand. Our forces in front of the fort were wavering; when I called to our men to attack the fort on the flank and in the rear. We sent a man over to those in front and we attacked with a rush and yells, shooting as we charged. Just before we reached the fort, the Johnnies ran and the force in front went in the fort with a rush. Just then the attack on the fort across the valley to the left, about eighty rods, began to develop. The Johnnies were working their one gun to the limit. The flash of musketry showed that there was a large force of infantry in there and that they were all fighting with frenzy. Because of the darkness, I could not see the line of men attacking the fort, but the flashes of their guns showed it to be a large body and that it was attacking and was within gunshot of the fort. I pointed out to those with me the fight going on at the fort across the valley and told them that we must go across the valley and help. We rushed down the slope, more men joining us on the way, among whom was a captain of one of the companies of our regiments, with his naked sword in his hand, wild and excited, not knowing what to do. I told him to put up his sword; that he could not do anything with that; to pick up a gun and some cartridges and come along, we were going to attack that fort up there on the left. The ground was strewn with guns and cartridge boxes, and he at once armed himself and came along. The wall of the fort on the flank where we attacked was ten to twelve feet high from the bottom of the ditch to the top, the side steep and sloping. I told the men that we would run up the wall with our loaded guns ready, point the muzzle down inside held at arm's

length above our heads and fire and run down in the ditch, load and run up and fire again as fast as possible. We attacked in this way and looked sharp for any of them who would dare to show himself. We made noise enough for a thousand men. By the cry of pain from inside the fort, I knew that an occasional shot of ours was hitting. The army attacking in front was pushing its force close to the fort, when cry for quarter came from the fort to us. I told them to throw down their arms, put up their hands and come over and surrender. They ceased firing; part of them ran away and some of them came out and surrendered to us.

We were in possession of over a mile of the enemy's works, including two forts and three pieces of artillery and a squad of prisoners in immediate charge of the men that were with me. The battle had begun to rage off to our left a half mile away in which large bodies of men were fighting. It was an attack on the rebel line. The Fifth Wisconsin had not yet returned from the timber into which it chased the enemy. I wanted to hold our prisoners until the regiment returned. Some of the men with me wanted to shoot them. The prisoners were scared. I would not stand for shooting them or tying them, but tried to get a guard of volunteers to take them to the rear and deliver them to the provost guards. No one would volunteer, so I decided to take them to the rear myself.

On the afternoon of April 2, 1865, after the enemy had been driven out of their works to the left, and forced back toward Petersburg, and after numerous battles were fought, in none of which we were called upon to take part, a rebel battery in a grove on a high place inside the enemy's lines was shelling the Union forces. Its fire was disastrous. The gunners were very active and their fire accurate. The Fifth Wisconsin was ordered to charge that battery and drive them out or capture them. From where we were to reach the battery we had to move across an open field of rolling or undulating surface. The regiment moved out in columns of fours. My feet had become so lame that I could not keep up. The regiment followed depression for protection. Its course was zigzag, always going nearer to the battery. I told the colonel that my feet were so lame that I could not keep up and so I would go straight toward the battery, which I did. As soon as the battery saw that the regiment was bearing down upon it, it directed its fire against the regiment. I went across higher ground and nearer the battery than the regiment and clearly saw them both. The first shell they fired went over the regiment,

struck the ground beyond and exploded. They depressed the gun, and the second shell struck the ground near me, bounded above the regiment also, went in the ground beyond and exploded. Both shells tore great holes in the earth. The third shot got the range of the regiment and struck a man in the shoulder and ranged through the file of four men, literally tearing them to pieces. The regiment charged the battery at double quick and it limbered up and went off at a gallop toward Petersburg to another high point and opened on us again just as we reached the ground where they were. A few shells exploded over us, but we were not touched. About four o'clock the army was formed in line of battle at right angles to the rebel works and as soon as formed, the left extending for half a mile inside those works and the right far beyond them, towards the Union works, the Fifth Wisconsin near the left, a general advance towards Petersburg was begun. I took my place in the ranks, though I was suffering excruciating pain in my feet. We moved slowly forward until about six o'clock, when we halted for the night, the whole line resting with arms at hand or lying on their arms all night.

Guards were detailed for camp and picket duty and the men of the regiment laid down utterly exhausted and slept with guns loaded and ready by their sides. I could not sleep, so I volunteered as guard and was placed in charge of both camp and picket. Towards night the commander of our brigade was detailed to serve as a member of a court martial and our colonel being the next in rank took command of the brigade. At six o'clock that night he was detailed as general officer of the day for the army and reported at headquarters, where plans for the night were completed and he was charged to execute them. By virtue of his position as general officer of the day, he was, while holding that position, in command of the army. He rode along the entire line, followed by a long retinue of aides and orderlies, giving instructions to the several commanders, and back to headquarters. The camp guards were posted, the pickets were also posted and each picket post sent out a vidette. While I was trying to rest and after dark (no lights were permitted along the line) the colonel came down from headquarters on foot wearing the big red sash over his right shoulder, across his breast and ends crossing on his left side, the insignia of his rank as general officer of the day. He asked me who was in charge of the camp. I told him I was. He said that he was completely exhausted and could not keep up any longer; that although it was contrary to the rules for him

to sleep while on duty, he could not keep awake any longer. I told him to get a blanket and wrap up so that his sash could not be seen and cover his head and I would call him if there was occasion for it; that I could not sleep and would watch for him. He outlined his duties to me, gave me his password for the night, pulled off his boots and put them under his head, rolled up in his blanket and covered up so completely that he could not be distinguished from any one else lying there. I jammed the bayonet of my gun down in the ground at his head with the butt of the gun straight up in the air as a guide and he went to sleep and I became the substitute general officer of the day for the Army of the Potomac, a position which a man in the ranks never held before or since. As soon as everything was quiet, I went down to a little stream which ran across our line and pulled off my shoes and stockings and sat on the bank with my feet in the creek for nearly two hours. This gave me great relief. I did this two or three times that night and my feet were much better.

Near midnight a noise as of moving bodies could be heard away out beyond the picket line. I went out to see about it, out to the picket posts, out beyond to the videttes and from post to post. When away out at the front I could hear noises like men tramping, wheels like those of wagons and artillery moving. I carefully noted the direction it was taking. I noticed that the noise was gradually increasing in volume, not from the cause of the noise coming nearer, but rather from those making the noise increasing in number. I went back to the regiment, woke up the general with some difficulty and told him that the rebels were evacuating Petersburg; that they were running away. He listened a minute and said, "Let them go," and drew his blanket about him and went to sleep again. So Lee and his army got away.

The evacuation of Petersburg by Lee and his army, the Army of Virginia, was begun at midnight on the second day of April. He retreated up the Appomattox river. We learned soon afterwards that Richmond was also evacuated and the whole rebel government in full retreat. From the beginning of hostilities the effort of the Army of the Potomac had been to capture Richmond and drive the rebel government out. Every battle in the East fought by it had that purpose for its ultimate object. The army under McClellan got almost there. Then Burnside got as far as Fredericksburg. Then Hooker was stopped and forced back at Chancellorsville. Then Grant was stopped at the Wilderness. "Baldy" Smith and Butler were turned back at Peters-

burg and on the James river. In none of the many bloody battles theretofore fought, had the way been clear to Richmond, although many of them were among the most bloody in history. Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the battles in the Wilderness, all failed to bring about the fall of Richmond. They were each and all more bloody than the second battle of Petersburg, but by none of them was the enemy forced into a hasty retreat and the victorious army able to make a prompt and vigorous pursuit. In no other battle in Virginia had the defeat of the enemy been so crushing or disastrous to it that it could not control its plan of retreat and take the necessary steps to recover from or repair the disaster. While the enemy became less and less powerful at each successive battle, whether won or lost by it, yet if any one battle was the decisive battle of the war, that battle was the second battle of Petersburg, for it produced results that no other battle accomplished, the fall of Richmond.

Early in the morning of April 3, the army started in pursuit of Lee. The Fifth Wisconsin, having been in front or first regiment to move the day before in the attack on Petersburg, was the last to move today. Rations were issued to us, including about a gill of whiskey to each man. I held my tin cup with the rest for my share and all the boys knew I did not drink, some thought that I would divide it up among them and so I got rather a larger ration. My cup was nearly full, but instead of passing it around, I turned it down my heels in each shoe and thereby incurred the bitter condemnation of some of the members of the company, who had a great liking for it. I think this was the only ration of whiskey issued to us while we were in the service. It was well toward noon when we began the march, in the rear. About the middle of the afternoon we halted at a small creek to fill our canteens and rest. While we were scattered along the creek resting and lying stretched out on the ground along side the road we were traveling, Generals Grant and Meade suddenly rode out of the brush along the road back of us and halted at the creek close by me in the road for a few minutes and talked with our colonel. Grant looked happy. The colonel congratulated him for the great victory won yesterday. The general replied, waving his hand along the regiment: "To you and those men belongs the credit."

In the morning of April 5 we were ordered to report to Sheridan at the front at once and half rations were issued to us, that is, half the usual amount for five days, and about eight o'clock we were on our way. We stopped to rest five minutes every hour,

half an hour at noon, half an hour at midnight, half an hour at six o'clock in the morning of the sixth of April, half an hour at noon of that day, and about four o'clock in the afternoon we were at the front. Company K was on the extreme right of the regiment and I was on the extreme right of the company and the regiment was on the extreme right of the line. Many of the men had fallen out. They could not stand the forced march. The whole number in Company K then in line was twenty-six men and it mustered more men than any other of the companies in the line of the regiment. Some of the companies had no more than half our number in line.

Sheridan, with his cavalry, had brought General Ewell's corps too, and it had been handling him pretty rough, and he asked General Grant to send him the Sixth Corps in a hurry. He was being whipped. It was the Sixth Corps that whipped the Johnnies at Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley. It was the Sixth Corps that Sheridan called for repeatedly to aid him in his fights down on the left of Petersburg, but Grant would not let him have it then. It was the Sixth Corps that assaulted this same Ewell's corps at Mary's Heights at Fredericksburg, and the Fifth Wisconsin led in that memorable assault and captured the heights and drove this same army that we now faced. From the time Sheridan with his troops, marched around the right of Lee's army and joined Grant's, or the Army of the Potomac, on the extreme left, he kept calling for the Sixth Corps. He called for it before the battle of Dunwiddie Court House, fought March 31, was offered the Fifth, Warren's, but refused it. He again called for the Sixth Corps before the affairs at Five Forks and Bradley Run. He told Grant that he could break in the enemy's right if he had the Sixth Corps. General Grant told him that the Sixth Corps could not be taken from its position in the line, and offered him the Second. Sheridan's campaign with his cavalry and the Sixth Corps in the Shenandoah Valley had been very successful, so when his cavalry was put back near Sailor's creek, he had again asked for the Sixth Corps, and by Grant's direction, it was sent him. In the note Grant wrote to Sheridan, he said, "The Sixth Corps will go in with a vim any place you may dictate." So Sheridan sent word to Wright, commanding the corps, to hurry, and he says that "The gallant corps came up as fast as legs could carry them." Wheaton's men (the Fifth Wisconsin was one of Wheaton's regiments) came up all hot and out of breath and promptly formed for the attack, and while the whole line promptly attacked the enemy and fought the battle of Sailor's

Creek, which Sheridan called one of the severest conflicts of the war. He said that it has never been accorded the prominence it is entitled to, because it was overshadowed by the stirring events of the surrender of Lee three days later. It resulted in the capture of six generals and from nine to ten thousand prisoners.

To our left, rapidly forming into line, was the first division of the Sixth Corps. Before us was the valley of Sailor's Creek; the creek was at the bottom of the valley, about 80 rods from us; we were formed on the edge of the hill, which dropped down to a freshly plowed field, which extended to the creek. On the other side of the creek, the land was more broken and rough with scattering timber to a Virginia rail fence, about 40 rods from the creek in the edge of the timber. Behind the rail fence, with guns pointing our way, was Ewell's corps, extending in a long line, both to right and left out of sight. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Company K took its place on the right of the line, the officers all being present. Captain Hall, Lieutenant Colonel Bull, who commanded the regiment, were in a group at my right; General Wheaton, our division commander, was in the group at my right, discussing the plan of battle. General Wheaton stated that the plan was, as soon as a line of battle was finally formed and the men had got their breaths, to advance the whole line and attack the enemy where it lay. After General Wheaton outlined his plan of attack, our colonel urged him to send in the Fifth Wisconsin against that line of rebels alone. Wheaton refused, then with tears running down his face, the colonel urged the officers to let us go; he said we could whip them alone. The colonel was so earnest and begged so hard, that General Wheaton finally, with reluctance, consented, saying to one of his aides that they would send troops in to support them. We were required to charge a line of nearly 20,000 desperate men, armed to kill, across on open plain with no kind of a shelter and no protection. We loaded our guns and fixed bayonets and all the commissioned officers and surgeons took their regular places in a charge in the rear and we moved forward in double line. We were ordered to cross the creek, deploy in a single line, each man about two feet from his fellow, and to lie down until the order was given to charge and then to jump to our feet and rush the enemy's line with all our might. The band played and filled the valley with its music; there was no levity among us. We marched with our guns on our shoulders toward the creek and the enemy beyond, down across the plowed field until we were near the creek, when a few of the enemy began to shoot at us and wounded two or three men.

The line wavered and became crooked and some of the men lagged. Lieutenant Colonel Bull, in command, halted the regiment, came forward to the head of the line where I stood and right dressed the line. As the men formed in line again in the face of a fusillade from the enemy, and a great cheer from the Union line, we again moved forward and plunged into the yellow, rapidly flowing water of Sailor's creek, which was about hip deep and a rod wide, and hurried across. Volleys from the whole rebel line were fired into us while we were in the creek. It got several men. We dropped down and hugged the earth as close as we could while they fired into us and kept up all the time the terrible "rebel yell." We laid just long enough to get our breath when Colonel Bull passed the word along the line that when the order was given to charge, not to try to keep in line, but every man rush to the top of his speed and fight for his life and yell. At the command, we jumped up and rushed for the enemy, yelling and firing, every man frenziedly fighting for his life. We ran against a terrific storm of bullets, men dropping as they ran. Those of us not hit rushed on over the crest of the slope and down at the rebels. There could be but one of two results from our charge; we must drive them or they must destroy us. As we charged down that slope at them, mad and firing and yelling, the whole rebel line in our front and near flanks gave way and started to retreat; they got but a rod or two from the barricade when some of them, their officers and men, yelled at each other: "What are you scared at, there is only a few of them," and they jumped back to the fence and began again to shoot at us more desperately than ever. In our charge, Company K had swerved off to the right; the general movement of the regiment was in that direction; the exposure was not quite so bad, but absolutely deadly everywhere, and just at this time I found myself among the men of Company B. Every man about me was down and I got down. Up to this time I had not fired a shot. I tried to shoot, snapped my gun several times, but it hung fire. There were none left for the Johnnies to shoot at, for most of those down were shot down, and those of us lying down for safety, took care to keep very still. The ground all around me was littered with guns, and as I could not fire my own gun, I dropped it and selected a good looking one from those on the ground, and loaded it. Firing upon us by the enemy slackened. The Second Rhode Island were sent in by General Wheaton on the double quick to our relief, and that diverted attention from us. A group of Johnny officers were talking off to the left behind their line, and I tried my new found gun on them. I aimed

at a man in the group and fired; there was a scream of pain, consoling words by others in the group not to mind, the shot was not serious. A yell from the line, an angry order from an officer, "Shoot the d——n Yankee ——," and a fire in my direction, it seemed to me, of a hundred guns. I have never been able to understand why I was not hit by that fire. I felt the bullets cut the air about me; I got back a piece behind a tree, for I realized the danger I was in. In looking about me, I saw Captain Hall, the only officer there on the field. Our colonel came up, his feelings all cut up over the drubbing we got and crying like a child. The entire regiment with their colors was captured by the Johnnies and recaptured later by the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts. Over 80 per cent of the rank and file of the Fifth Wisconsin that moved down across the plowed field and attacked the enemy were killed or wounded. The charge from the creek until we were—done up—lasted about five minutes. Nineteen of the twenty-six in line in Company K were hit, and it suffered less than any other company in the regiment. Every man in Company B, among whom I found myself, was shot. I alone escaped. Our colors were saved, but every man in the color guard was hit. The artillery had shelled the enemy when they repulsed us and captured the Second Rhode Island and then the whole line charged the Johnnies and drove them. Stragglers from the regiment kept coming in after the battle. Some of us remained and gathered up our dead and buried them and helped pick up the wounded. The company moved off with the balance of the regiment after the retreating enemy and I stayed working with those left behind until after midnight, when we laid down and slept till morning. This battle was not ended and the enemy in full retreat until night set in. Sheridan, in reference to the defense put up by the enemy to our attack, says that they fought like tigers. The result of the battle of Sailor's Creek was the capture of Rebel Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Barton, Corse, Dubose and Curtis Lee, and about 9,000 to 10,000 prisoners. Another result quite as important was cutting off Lee's retreat south to join Johnston, and driving his army across the Appomattox river toward Appomattox Court House.

The Sixth Corps had proved to the enemy by the bloody battle of Sailor's Creek that it was able and in position to prevent the rebel army from retreating south without exhausting its entire strength to defeat us. The victory and the capture of most of Ewell's corps by us had released the cavalry from its embarrassed position, and Sheridan again at once placed it across the enemy's line of retreat. The cavalry moved out in the right

after the battle was over and part of the Sixth Corps was sent out also to support it. This force was fairly across the enemy's line of retreat and it had either to turn north, cross the Appomattox river and get that stream between its army and us or fight another pitched battle at once. Fighting was on all the time, day and night, but the opposing forces were moving on both sides, the enemy in retreat and our troops pursuing. The sound of the rattling fire of musketry kept up during the night after the battle and kept moving away toward the west. The Fifth Wisconsin moved out in the rear of the Sixth Corps very early in the morning. Stragglers, members of the regiment, both officers and men, who were unable to keep pace with its two days' and nights' continuous forced march to take part in the battle, kept coming up until, when the pursuit of the enemy began after the battle was over, most of them were with the regiment. In helping to bury the dead and care for the wounded I became separated from the company and was not with it when it marched with the regiment, and about a dozen of us started out to join the army next morning, without rations. The sound of musketry had turned from west to north and was moving in a northerly direction, miles away from us. We started toward the sound of firing, across the country the shortest way, not following the line of march of the army, keeping together as protection against guerillas and bushwhackers and looking for something to eat. We sighted a mansion surrounded by great fields and negro quarters and other buildings. We cautiously reconnoitered and found that the place was not guarded. We went there and asked for enough food to last us until we overtook the army, which we offered to pay for. They told us there was not a mouthful of food on the place. The proprietor, an old man, with his wife, a daughter and a young woman and two or three younger children, were sitting together on the porch and lying on the floor of the porch in their midst was a young man, the son, bleeding from several wounds he received the night or day before, suffering. His father and mother showed the anguish they felt and the children sat quietly, tears running down their faces. They expected if they did not provide us with food that we would burn their buildings. We put out pickets to guard against surprise and began a search. In a store-room filled, as they said, with empty barrels, we found a barrel of flour at the bottom of the pile. One man found a pail of lard in the basement. Two or three chased down a few chickens that had been overlooked by former raiders and we had the old negro mammy cook some frying flapjacks and chicken. Artil-

lery and musketry sound off to the northwest was very heavy. We each took a portion of flour and piece of friend chicken and moved fast toward the sound of the guns and overtook the regiment at Farmville, on the Appomattox.

The Johnnies had crossed the river at Farmville and fired the bridge and made a stand there, but our men had charged and drove them out and put out the fire. The Fifth Wisconsin took no part in that skirmish. Up to the beginning of the war, Farmville was said to be the largest primary tobacco market in the world. There were huge warehouses there filled with all kinds of manufactured tobacco when the troops hit the town. The troops halted there for a while and when we struck the town, just after our regiment had come up, the streets were literally carpeted with pig tails, twist, plug and other styles of tobacco. The lovers of the weed were in the seventh heaven. Davis, of Company K, emptied all his clothes from his knapsack and filled every inch of it with tobacco, making a load that staggered him, but he was one of the happiest men in the army for a while. Some of the buildings were set on fire and destroyed. The continued pounding by the cavalry of the outskirts of Lee's army was crowding it en masse, and we were put in motion again. By rapid marches were pushed across his front, or on the south side, of his troops, in line of battle on April 9, 1865, in the edge of timber with a wide open field between us and his army. We stacked arms and with broken ranks were right by our guns, ready in an instant for any movement of the enemy, which we knew was just beyond the timber across the field in front. We all realized that the critical time was at hand; that the only chance for the enemy to escape was to break our line; that his escape meant aid for Johnston and the defeat of Sherman. Cheers came ringing down the line and with them word that Lee had surrendered. This report was premature, but for the time it set the army wild. The report was soon contradicted, but later in the day another report came that he had surrendered, and this proved to be true.

After the surrender of General Lee we marched back to Burksville Junction and went into camp, from whence we expected to be transferred to Washington to take part in the grand review, plans for which were begun. We had hardly gone into camp when the report came that President Lincoln, his cabinet and General Grant had been assassinated. The report had a peculiar effect on the troops. The Sixth Corps continued under the separate command of General Sheridan from the time it was sent to

him by Grant to help him out of the hole that Ewell had him in at Sailor's Creek, and he was now doing his best to be allowed to go to Washington so that he could ride at the head of his army in the grand review, but General Grant ordered otherwise. The terms that Johnston had gotten from Sherman for the surrender of his army was not satisfactory, and Sheridan, with the Sixth Corps and his cavalry, was ordered south. The march to Danville was a forced march, the only incident of special note on the march were the extraordinary beauty of Southern Virginia, across which we passed. We had scarcely reached Danville when Johnston surrendered on the same terms given Lee, and the effect of our march was completed. After Johnston's surrender, the Fifth Wisconsin did guard duty on the Southern railroad, guarding Confederate government property, which was being gathered up and shipped, generally to Washington. After the property had been shipped we were marched to Washington by the way of Richmond and Fredericksburg. We marched to Arlington Heights and camped there. We were impatient to be mustered out and go home, but we had to remain there until the accounts of the officers and men with the government were squared. Finally an officer came over from Washington and condemned our tents, guns and accoutrements. After remaining in camp at Arlington for some time, we were finally ordered home.

J. F. ELLIS.

The last company that went out from Eau Claire county for the Civil War was recruited in February, 1865, with Hobart M. Stocking as captain and Mark Sherman as first lieutenant, and was mustered into service as Company G, of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. I give below the names of those in this company who enlisted from Eau Claire county or vicinity. I also furnish you a letter received several years ago from Captain Stocking, in response to a request from me that he tell the story of his company. It is a very interesting and valuable addition to the Civil War history of Eau Claire county. Although Captain Stocking was unable to furnish a war-time picture of himself, I was fortunate enough to find a small picture of him in uniform, which I am furnishing you with this article.

Following are the names of those in the company who enlisted from Eau Claire county or vicinity.

Captain Hobart M. Stocking. First Lieutenant H. Sherman.

ENLISTED MEN.

Hans Amundson, Warwick Ayres, Francis C. Baggs, Lewis Bartz, August Bartz, Joseph Beau, George Betz, Ford Britton, August Brummund, Henry S. Bullis, Charles J. Bussey, John G. Claire, Horace F. Clark, William Clark, Henry E. Cole, Howard W. Craft, Stewart A. Davis, Joseph Denny, John Denny, Sylvannus Edson, Samuel Ellison, John G. Emerson, Nathaniel Flagg, Jr., Orange S. Frizzell, Roland Fuller, Benjamin F. Haines, William J. Hall, Samuel J. Hamilton, Phillip Hammer, Amasa Hathaway, Thomas C. Higgins, Alonzo E. Holden, Horace Hotchkiss, Actor Hunter, August B. Kaatz, Thomas F. Kenyon, Levi S. Ketchum, Squire B. Kidder, Andrew Kopp, George Kopple, Peter Launderville, Erick Leidiger, Sylvester M. Macomber, Frederick Martin, La Fayette Mattison, George W. Mattox, Nicholas Mergener, Julius Moldenhouse, Curtis Z. Nicholas, Ever Oleson, Manum C. Olin, Asabel-Putney, Royal Russell, Elias Salverson, James O. Sanborn, Christian Schwankee, John M. Shong, James Sloat, Horace H. Smith, James J. Simth, Marshus L. Snow, Joseph Spehle, Louis Spehle, Hortentio R. Stone, Sylvester P. Swan, Henry Tallmudge, John Teske, Charles Thayer, Charles F. Warren, Samuel Wilke, John Wilkinson, Freeman Williams, Henry L. Williams, Frederick Wittee, Obadiah Works, George B. Wright.

Although this company went out near the close of the war, they suffered severe hardships and in common with the recruits who went earlier, they made good and were a credit to the county.

In the preface to his letter, Captain Stocking states that he was unable to find a picture of himself in uniform, but an Eau Claire friend of the captain has unearthed a small picture and I am sending it to you, also a picture of Lieutenant Mark Sherman. I am sorry that I have mislaid the later picture of Captain Stocking, which is mentioned in his letter.

BY CAPT. H. M. STOCKING.

St. Paul, Minn., August 5, 1907.

Mr. W. W. Bartlett, Eau Claire, Wis.

Dear Sir: I neglected answering yours of the seventh ult., thinking I might be able to find some record which would refresh my memory and enable me to answer your inquiry in detail, but

I have looked from "cellar to garret" and not a vestige of record can I find, nor can I find a photograph in uniform, so I send you today, under separate cover, a photograph taken a few months ago. Forty-one years is a long time to remember, especially when one has been busy with other pursuits and interests, but I shall do the best I can.

The regiment to which I belonged did not put down the Rebellion nor force the surrender of Lee and Johnston. We were late in the field and had barely left the state when Lee surrendered. I presume he got news of our muster and was afraid we might be marching his way. It was my privilege to command Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which I recruited at Eau Claire. We were mustered in early in the year of 1865, either in February or March. The company was the heaviest in weight of any which ever left the state; rank and file, the average weight was 153 pounds. This included my drummer boy, who weighed 90 pounds, and myself, who weighed 93 pounds. This distinction caused us extra labor during our first march through Missouri in April, where we literally carried the wagon train across the western part of the state. My company being the largest and coming from the pineries, the colonel got the impression that we could endure, and whenever the wagon-train got stuck, which was often, he would ask me if I could take it out, and I think it is no exaggeration to say that I wheeled my company out of line each day a half dozen times or more and literally carried the heavy wagons and contents to good footing. There was never a swollen stream to ford, and they were many, for it was a wet spring, that Company G did not take the advance and "set the example." The colonel would say, "Captain, if you can take your men across there, half the regiment will follow the example; the water is deep and so cold that I dislike to order men to ford, but as your men are from the pinery and can stand hardship, if you will just take the lead you will oblige, etc." We always took the lead. So much for the reputation of being big and strong. In this case it was a handicap.

I think I was one of the youngest, if not the youngest, officer who ever left the state. I was mustered as captain two months before I was eighteen years of age. I forced my age a year in order to muster. The regiment was organized in Milwaukee at Camp Washburn, and early in March we were sent to Benton Barracks, Mo., to drill. We only remained there one week and were then ordered west to garrison posts along the Missouri and Kansas border, where the bushwhackers were still troublesome.

Our march through Missouri was uneventful, save for the mud and water and the trifling annoyances of bushwhackers, who were hovering about our flanks day and night. Being infantry, we could hardly go after the mounted bushwhackers, and they were very bold at times, burning houses and pillaging and murdering frequently within sight of the command. Before we could reach the spot to offer assistance they were mounted and off.

Our first stop was at Paola, Kan., where Companies G and F were detached. Our stay was limited, however, as the night of the second day after being detached I received orders to proceed to Mound City, thirty-five miles south, with all possible dispatch and take command of the post there. We made this march in thirteen hours. At one point, "Big Sugar Bottoms," for seven continuous miles the water was from waist to shoulder deep. It was a hard march and when I got there and reported to General Blunt by wire, I received in reply a complimentary dispatch, in which the general expressed surprise at the fact of our reaching our destination so soon, saying he expected it would take two days. I was young and inexperienced and supposed the order which read "all possible dispatch" meant all it said, and I fulfilled the order to the letter. We marched the distance in thirteen hours. I don't believe we could have cut off two minutes from the time, as it was heavy footing, and while in many places the water was too deep to wade with ease, it was hardly deep enough to swim with knapsack weighing from sixty to eighty pounds on one's back. We were ordered to Mound City to relieve a company of Kansas Jayhawkers, as the reckless Fifteen Kansas was called. Captain Swain, a former captain of this company, who had a few weeks before been sentenced by court martial to a term in military prison at Jeffersonville, Mo., had made his escape and was in hiding. A troop of regular army cavalry was scouring the country trying to find him. The captain in command of this troop suspected he was in hiding in the vicinity of Mound City and that this company was shielding him, hence we were ordered there to relieve the command.

I arrived at Mound City and went at once to headquarters and found there in command a much bewhiskered officer, faultlessly attired in regulation uniform, who received me with much formality and addressed me as "orderly." On reading the order he did not seem well pleased, and asked, "Where is this Captain Stocking?" I replied, "Here." With surprise and a slight sneer he looked me over and said, "You Captain Stocking?" I replied

in the affirmative and forgave him the sneer, as I certainly was a rough looking kid, a beardless boy in fatigue uniform, without a strap or bar to indicate my rank, and my clothes literally bespattered with Missouri clay. One could hardly blame the man for not wishing to turn over the command to such a youthful-looking tramp. On recovering from his surprise he asked, "When do you wish to take command?" I replied, "Immediately." He said, "Surely not tonight." I said, "You have read my orders, which say 'immediately.' You can consider yourself relieved now." He did not take this kindly. I had a man shot on picket duty that night, and when we were rolled out at midnight the situation had me guessing for a time. The night was dark as a pocket, with a strong wind and heavy rain, and the location entirely new, as I was too tired to reconnoiter much before retiring that evening. I really was at a loss to know whether it was an attack from Taylor's band of bushwhackers, which were operating in that vicinity, or a shot from some straggling horse thief who was trying to open the corral where the post was located. I had the satisfaction of ordering a detachment of twenty-five men from the Jayhawkers to roll out and scout in the dark and rain until daylight. I also reinforced the picket with mounted men from that command, which took the last man from their quarters and there was some swearing done on their part. After the fullest investigation I came to the conclusion that my man was shot by one of these self-same Jayhawkers in a spirit of revenge or an effort to stampede the "Doughboys." A stampede did not occur and I never was able to fasten the crime on them. The one satisfaction I had was in keeping their company out all night in the storm. They were a lawless bunch, and if I could ever have fastened this attempted murder on them they would have certainly received a sample of discipline of which they were in sore need, and with which they were not entirely acquainted.

We garrisoned this post about four months. Our duty here was light and rather uninteresting. Bushwhacker scares among the natives were frequent, as they were very nervous, having been frequently raided. We gave them the fullest protection, however, and in return we were treated better by the citizens than we would have probably been treated in our own state.

In August, General Taylor, seeing the "jig was up," and that they could not divide the spoils with the troops then garrisoning the border, capitulated to our colonel, who was in command at Fort Scott, twenty-two miles distant. He surrendered a band of

153 mounted guerrillas, who were taken to prison at Fort Leavenworth. This wound up the guerrilla warfare, and there was no further need of our services there.

We were ordered to Lawrence, Kan., to rendezvous as a regiment. We expected to be mustered out, but instead were sent west to relieve the Eighth United States "Galvanized" Rebels, who were garrisoning posts on the western frontier. This service was scattered from Fort Ellsworth on the east to Fort Union on the southwest. Fort Ellsworth was on the Smoky Hill Fork, and Fort Union was at a point about 100 miles southwest of Pike's Peak.

Companies E and G were stationed at Fort Zarah. Our colonel with four companies was at Fort Larned, twenty-four miles west. The remaining four companies in command of Major Butt were, I think, stationed at Fort Union. A little excitement was threatened shortly after Captain Hutchinson of Company E took command at Fort Zarah. The troops, who were rebels taken from Rock Island and other prisoners, officered by Union officers, and placed in the Indian service on the frontier, were really as bitter rebels as ever. We had 800 of them assembled at Fort Zarah awaiting marching orders to Fort Leavenworth, where they expected to be discharged. The order was slow in coming and the command mutinied and refused to do duty. Captain Hutchinson ordered that the arms be taken from the men and they confined to quarters on prisoners' rations. The men refused to give up their arms. The situation was threatening and it required courage to meet it, as they were 800 to our 135; they occupied quarters and we occupied tents, but Captain Hutchinson had the nerve requisite, and he made good, quelled the mutiny and the troops did duty until their orders came. Our service at Fort Zarah was strenuous if not exciting. It consisted of the ordinary garrison duty and escort duty, which in some cases was very distasteful. Colonel Dent was at the Big Bend of the Arkansas a few miles south, with a supply camp, issuing annuities to the Indians. Bodies of chiefs and head men of the tribes would come to the fort, and the commander would give them a liberal body-guard in command of a trusty officer to protect them from the desire of revenge on the part of the soldiers, on their way to receive the presents of the government at the hands of Colonel Dent. The situation was further aggravated by the knowledge that a half-breed son of this same Colonel Dent was in command of a body of Sioux warriors, murdering and pillaging on the Platte route, only thirty-five miles north. Stage coaches were

held up, passengers murdered, the stock stolen and coaches burned by this blood-thirsty band. Woe be to the straggling soldier who fell into their hands. Some of the most fiendish tortures imaginable were meted out to these self-same soldiers. We were lucky in escaping them, but they got some of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry and tortured them to death, sometimes in sight of Fort Fletcher, where a detachment of this regiment was stationed.

Being mounted, the tendency of the men was to straggle and hunt buffalo. I had a party of twenty men, who had been kept busy getting wood for winter for several weeks, and who were enjoying the hunt which had been promised them, when we came nearly running into the jaws of this blood-thirsty band. Some hunters discovered our camp fire and warned us of the close proximity of the Indians, and we stood not on the order of going, but "got" for the fort as soon as we could get our stock, which had stampeded, and run to the fort that evening. It seems an interposition of Providence that saved us, for that very day the men had been hunting in parties of ten within a few miles of Fort Fletcher, and that same day the Indians captured two stage coaches, shot the passengers one by one as they were trying to escape, burning the coaches and running off with the stock. They caught two soldiers of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry within sight of the fort and tortured them to death in a manner too revolting to put on paper. Little wonder the soldiers were ready to retaliate on sight and that it was necessary to strongly guard the parties who came for annuities. The father issuing annuities and the son murdering and torturing in the same vicinity was an aggravating situation.

Kit Carson, the famous scout and delightful man, later went into camp five miles north of us on the Walnut. As guests he had for a time the secretary of the legation of Belgium and the assistant secretary of the legation of Prussia, whom we often entertained at mess. Both were trying to enjoy the hunting of buffaloes, but they had some sad experiences, the Belgian shooting his horse through the neck by accident and getting a bruising fall when the horse went down. They soon got tired of the sport and returned to civilization at the first opportunity. We enjoyed their visits very much, and when they left us they gave each officer an urgent invitation to call on them should we ever visit their country. It was my privilege to command an escort for Kit Carson on his final and successful effort to complete a treaty with the five war tribes, which was accomplished after days of, to me, aggravating parleying at a point called Plum Buttes. Each day's

council would be broken up by the defiant chief of the Arapahoes, who had a white woman prisoner for his squaw and he refused to give her up, which was one of the conditions of completing the treaty. About 4 p. m. each day he would mount his horse and ride off, and all the chiefs would follow him, breaking up the council. The soldiers were very impatient, and the last day I suggested to Carson that we murder the whole band. He replied, "No, no, for God's sake put that out of your head. They will come to time in the end," and they did. Of this patient, persistent, quiet man I can only say he was one of the most delightful companions and straightforward, determined men I ever met. He believed in the Indians, or pretended to, and they swore by him. He deserved their confidence. This treaty was signed and peace reigned for a time. How long I do not remember, but for the few days we remained on the frontier it was safe to travel without fear of losing one's scalp.

Early in December we were relieved by regular troops and started on our homeward march. Here let me say, that I believe that for exposure and fatigue, no troops ever made such a march in America. The night before we left Fort Zarah a foot of snow fell. Our first two days' march was uneventful, the weather, although cold, was not severe. The morning of the third day a blizzard struck us, which continued almost uninterruptedly for four days. The first day the mules would not face it and we had to go in camp at the end of a five-mile march. Having only drawn enough rations to make the march, which, if my memory serves me right, was twenty-four days, we could not tarry or we would be out of supplies in that vast wilderness of snow and upon a bleak plain. The second day we started with a shovel corps of fifty men, who were relieved by a fresh detail of men each hour, and we literally shoveled our roads for eighty miles. The wagon-master would take his riding mule by the tail and start him out to find the trail. When he floundered the men would shovel him out, and they were shoveling him out most of the time. The snow was from three to thirty feet deep. Every ravine or depression in the plains was filled. Some of these ravines were twenty to thirty feet and often of greater depth. At night we would cut out a hole in the snow for our tents and pitch them. Companies E and G had only dog tents, properly called shelter tents, and these would often be covered up in the morning if the wind was high, making it snug and comfortable during the night, but "Oh, what a difference in the morning," when the cook's detail would roll out and make a fire of wet elm, over which the cook would

brew hot coffee. The men would take a cup of coffee in one hand and hardtack in the other and make a large ring about the fire and take a dog trot and keep it up until coffee and hardtack were consumed, then off for the day's tramp. Only one day did we lose the trail entirely. That night we camped about three miles south of a rocky prominence on a high sugar-loaf hill, which, if I remember right, was called Chimney Rock. When I went to the wagon train to get a shovel to shovel the snow away so I could pitch my tent I met the wagonmaster and said to him: "I thought we passed north of that rock when we marched out." He replied: "You did, the road is at the north, but I tell you, captain, no landmark ever looked so good to me as that very rock when I sighted it this p. m. I was lost all day." I replied that I did not know it. He said, "Of course you didn't know it. It was all I could do to fight the panic within me. Should I have let the situation be known there would have been 500 men in the damndest panic you ever heard of, and hell would have been popping. I am just truly thankful to be here tonight."

Strange as it appears to me up to this day we lost no man on this march. Our drum-major, a man well along in years, and John Wilkinson, a very large man, standing 6 feet 3 inches high and weighing 325 pounds, both gave out, and we put them in the wagon and covered them with blankets and left them at Fort Riley when we reached that point. I supposed that both lost their feet, but I met Wilkinson in West Superior twenty years later with both feet attached. He said the drum-major lost his feet, but he saved his, although they were not so good as he would wish. Our colonel froze his face so badly that both eyes were temporarily blind and we left him at Junction City, the border town.

He arrived in time to join the regiment before we left Fort Leavenworth and came back home with us. He was a young, sturdy man, who was duck-legged and could not wade through the snow, so he stuck to the saddle, and this came near costing him his life. It is said that a man can stand more than a mule. This march proved this assertion to be true. When we left Fort Zarah we had thirty-six six-mule teams, as fine animals as I ever saw and in prime condition. When we reached Fort Leavenworth all but four teams were condemned as no longer fit for service and sold under the hammer at auction. The only thing that saved our command was the fact that we had so much transportation. This wagon train was returning empty from a trip to the West and was assigned to our men. We had been on the plains for months and nearly every man had one or more buffalo skins and

wolf pelts, and here were transportation facilities enough so he could bring them home, as well as all his clothing and heavy blankets. Under ordinary conditions a man would not have been allowed transportation for half the luggage each soldier had, and these same skins saved the lives of the men. Halters and ropes were stretched along the wagons attached to the box, top bows, or any place where a hitch could be secured. A guard was stationed at each wagon to keep men from riding, as they would have frozen to death if they had ridden, but the halters and rope made a hold for the men and they could catch on and drag themselves through the snow, which was from knee to crotch deep, thus making the march and keeping warm at the same time, otherwise not half the command would have survived the first eighty miles of blizzard and deep snow.

When we arrived at Fort Leavenworth after twenty-four days' march we were a little battered, but still in the ring. We were mustered out as soon as we could get our muster-out rolls made and turned over our camp and garrison equipments. We were discharged at Madison, where we received a grand reception on our arrival on the ninth day of January, 1866, if my memory serves me right.

We did not put down the rebellion. We were never in a pitched battle. If we had been I would tell you of it, even if we ran, for "'tis better to have fought and ran, than never to have fought at all." Lee may have surrendered sooner having known that the doughty Forty-eighth Wisconsin was under arms. I am not informed as to that. We did not smell much powder, except as we shot down the unsuspecting buffalo and wolves, but we had a lot of hard marching and we were "Johnny on the spot" when orders came for any kind of service. Of course there is no doubt but that General Taylor hustled to make the best terms he could when the Forty-eighth Wisconsin relieved the Kansas Jayhawkers. This may seem a joke, but there is room for truth. The Jayhawkers were sometimes accused of whacking up with Taylor and his men in the divvy of stolen horses and other plunder. The Forty-eighth was there to protect lives and property, and I have never heard them accused of appropriating either people's stock or conniving at the acts of the guerrillas, or sharing the spoils with them. So General Taylor may have thought his occupation gone once we entered his domains.

As soon as the Indians found that this "unwhipped" regiment was assigned to garrison duty on the frontier there was "nothing to it." The five war tribes simply capitulated as soon as they

could be induced to give up their white women prisoners and be sure they would be well fed and cared for during that cold winter. Colonel Dent was liberal with the annuities. Both of these conditions may have had something to do with it, but I think that the fact that "that Wisconsin regiment" was out there praying for a chance to shoot something put the final touch to the conditions and induced them to lay down their arms and take no chances until the grass was high enough for feed, and the roving deer and antelope returned to their usual haunts.

What I have given you is history as I recall it, but not much of it is war history, and I doubt if any of it will be of service to you. To be honest, the nearest we ever came to a fight was to bury the dead at the Battle of Mine Creek. Our service with bushwhackers and Indians was inglorious and unsatisfactory. We, however, endured hardships and experienced enough fatigue to make us rejoice at the opportunity of returning to—if not more peaceful haunts—at least more congenial.

Respectfully yours,

H. M. STOCKING.

EXPERIENCE OF JAMES F. ALLEN. *Consigned to Prof (dad)*

Narrative of the Prison Experience of James Fred Allen, of Eau Claire, Wis., Private in Company K. 16th Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, Who Enlisted When Only Seventeen Years Old and Whose War Experience Was Practically All in Rebel Prisons.

After the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, we remained inactive until the 12th. That night after we had turned in, we received orders to pack up, fall in and move out quietly and with as little noise as possible. We of the rank and file didn't understand the meaning of this, to us, unnecessary caution, but learned later that Wade Hampton's Legion (cavalry) was suspected of being in our vicinity and would hang on our flanks ready to attack any of our troops they felt able to get away with, hence the caution which some of us later found to our sorrow was well timed. We moved out, as I remember, about 9 P. M. and after marching about two hours, the night being very dark, we were overtaken by a courier with the information that we, with a portion of the command had somewhere after starting taken the wrong road in the dark and must about face and get back in quick time, but with the main command now far in the front. We made a supreme effort to catch the command, but just before

reaching it we got whispered orders to stop for a breathing spell and a few minutes rest. This was our undoing, for in a moment we were stretched along the side of the road in the woods out of the mud and were sound asleep, as indeed, many had been for some time while marching in the ranks, and when a little later the order to fall in again was passed, still in whispers, some of us for obvious reasons, failed to respond, and it being still very dark were not missed by our comrades or by the orderly whose business it was to get us into line, until too late. It was broad day light when we awoke, and when we realized the situation our feelings can better be imagined than described.

But we pulled ourselves together and made another effort to catch the command; this however, soon proved futile for we hadn't gone a mile when we were halted by a command to surrender by a squad of cavalry who stepped into the road ahead of us, and as they outnumbered us we at once saw the point of their argument and like good soldiers, obeyed orders, but before they could get to and disarm us we had the satisfaction of spoiling the efficiency as well as the beauty of our new Springfield rifles by bringing their stocks suddenly in contact with near-by trees. This precaution in the interest of our cause, was however, strongly resented by our captors and had it not been for some of the older and cooler heads among them it would certainly have gone hard with us, for at that period of the war the most important capture a reb could make next to a live Yankee, was a new Springfield musket.

We were, as near as I can remember, about seven miles from Richmond to which city we started as soon as they stripped us of everything of value to them and arriving there were immediately put in Libby prison on the third floor, a hungry and tired lot of boys. We remained here about two weeks, being treated fairly well and little dreaming of the horrors in store for us when the gates of Andersonville closed behind us later.

About the first of July we were loaded in cattle cars recently used for transportation of cattle, and after a trip of four days' jolting and bumping over the worst roads imaginable, and filled with hardships and suffering, we reached Andersonville Prison, that horrible hell-hole of the Confederacy in the interior of Georgia, where in a stockade of thirty acres were confined as many as 33,000 Union prisoners at one time, packed in so closely that the space equally divided would allow only four square feet to a man. Here during the last year of the war were confined

*this is prison with Allen grandfather & sons
refused to be held -*

scurvy and loathsome diseases. No pen can tell what we suffered in the months we were held there till the close of the war.

Around the inside of the stockade, twenty feet from its base, ran the dead line and should a person step over the line accidentally or purposely he was shot by the sentinels on the stockade. Many driven half insane by the horrors of their daily existence deliberately walked to death by crossing this dead line.

A swamp was the center of the prison and through it flowed a small creek, which furnished all the water that was to be had for the daily use of the prisoners and in addition it was the sewer for thousands of men crowded together, who had to drink of its pestilential waters.

Most of us were without shelter from the winter storms or summer heat and the rags which we wore did not cover our nakedness. We yearned for the refuse food in the swill pails of our northern homes.

No attempt was made by Wirz, the inhuman rebel monster in charge of the prison, to lighten our sufferings and make us comfortable, but his every effort was to prolong and intensify our sufferings. Refuse bacon unfit for any human being, and unbolted cornmeal was our diet. It could not and was not meant to support life. Men were dying like flies each day, feet and ankles rotting off, limbs swollen to thrice their normal size. Unable to protect themselves, their food was stolen from them by their crazed comrades in their desperate fight for life. Although green corn and vegetables could easily have been furnished them, they were withheld so that scurvy could do its work.

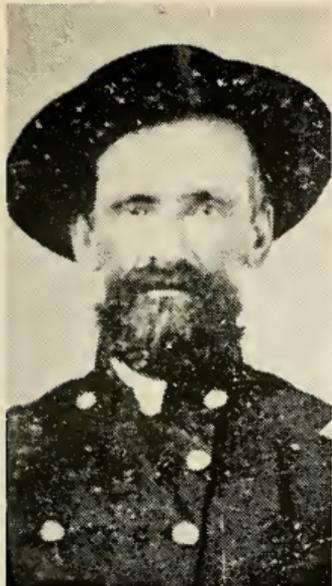
No clothing was given to us to wear or soap for washing, nor medical assistance in sickness. Chills and fever were rife and diarrhoea ever prevalent, while the stench was unspeakable and always with us.

In October, just before Sherman started on his march to the sea, and doubtless in anticipation of his attempt to liberate us, we were hurriedly put in cattle cars and run to Savannah, Ga., and put into a temporary stockade, pending the completion of the stockade at Millen, Ga., and after a short stay in Savannah were taken to the new one at Millen. This was a vast improvement over Andersonville in many ways, not the least of which was our escape from the monster Wirz, which, however, was only temporary, for those of us who survived until fall were destined to have more experience with that fiend in human shape. Our stay in Millen prison was about two months, and in November, on the day of the general elections in the north, and at the insti-

gation of the rebel authorities themselves, we held a mock election, the result of which was very disappointing to the rebels as we elected Lincoln over McClellan two to one, which showed them, plainly the war would be prosecuted to the end without compromise and that the loyal people of the country were in the majority. Some time in the first part of December when Sherman was nearing Millen, we were again loaded on box cars and sent back to Savannah and from there without changing cars on to Blackshear, a station on the coast railroad near Thomasville. We were placed in the woods with a heavy guard around us and kept here a few days and then on to Thomasville, Ga., where we stayed two weeks when, Sherman having gone to Savannah, we started on a four days' march across the country to Albany, Ga., sixty miles, taking the cars again at this point and on Christmas Day 1864, were back in Andersonville again. At this time our numbers had been greatly reduced by death, exchange, and transfer to other prisons, so we did not number more than three or four hundred. We suffered greatly from the cold and many died from cold and exposure who otherwise might have pulled through. But all things have an end and so were our days in this hell on earth. And when on the 28th of April, 1865, we were ordered to the depot to take cars for our line at Jacksonville, Fla., our joy knew no bounds. It came so sudden and was such a shock, that to say, some of us acted like lunatics in our great joy over the prospects of deliverance, would be putting it very mildly. But we got off finally and after a ride of two or three days in our old friends—the cattle cars, without much to vary the monotony we reached Baldwin, Fla., twenty miles from Jacksonville; the track being torn up between two places, we were escorted for a short distance by a rebel guard and then without further ceremony were turned loose and it was then every man for himself and a great strife to be the first to reach God's country, our friends, and the Stars and Stripes, which I had not seen for about eleven months.

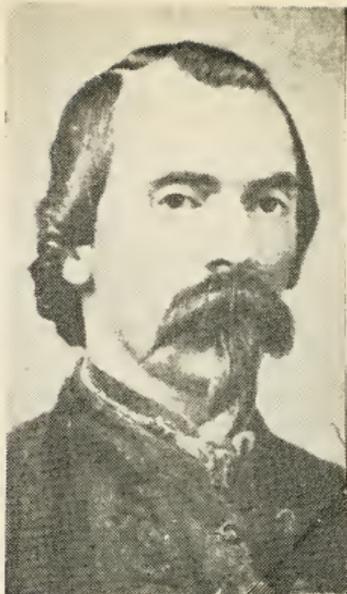
We stayed in Jacksonville long enough to gain strength to stand the trip north, which was about two weeks, for we were taken in hand at once by the doctors, who put us on a strict diet to keep us from killing ourselves by overeating. First of all we were led to the St. John's river, and after casting our rags in a common pile and being furnished with soap and towels, were ordered into the water for a general cleaning after which each was given a new uniform, a welcome exchange for the rags we had been wearing so long, and which we proudly donned.

We boarded a river steamer about the first of May for Fernan-



CHARLES WHIPPLE
Lieutenant Colonel

*Friend & neighbor of Mrs Eugene Pond
lives by rail road
he is winter at
at N. Abolys St*



CAPT. A. M. SHERMAN

*Second Ave San chair
at end of new jail on corner*



HENRY W. BUTLER

dina, where we transferred to an ocean transport for parole camp at Annapolis, Md. I will not attempt to describe our passage north, further than to say that of the six hundred on board probably seventy-five per cent were very seasick, which in many cases lasted during the trip, and when it is considered that we were all confined below decks, it will not require a very vivid imagination to realize the condition we were in when reaching our destination, and that our joy on reaching port was only second to that when being released from rebeldom.

We stayed a few days in Annapolis, received our commutation of ration money, which in my case amounted to \$72.00 at twenty-five cents per day, and were forwarded to the distribution camp for western men at St. Louis and a few days later we Wisconsin men were sent to Madison and home.

Edward Nolan and John Cunningham from my company were captured at the same time. Of the others taken at the same time from the regiment were two from Company I, Bogley and Parsons. They both died in Andersonville. I found Parsons dead at my side one morning.

I did not attempt to escape by tunnelling under the stockade, as many did, for none of the three locations I had was near enough the dead line to warrant it. Many got out, but few succeeded in getting away and when caught were subjected to horrible and inhuman torture by buck and gagging, being strung up by their thumbs and starving. I did escape for a time however, with two others, when lying in the woods at Albany, Ga., waiting for a train to take us back to Andersonville. Although a line of guards was around us we succeeded in eluding them one dark night and slipped through. We made a clean getaway for the time being, but when it became light enough to see we found we had traveled in a circle and were back to the point of starting. We started again and reached the home of a planter. We were nearly famished and decided to attempt to get food from the planter's negro slaves, who as a rule were friendly to the Yankees and would do all they could to help escaping prisoners. We cautiously approached the cabin furthest from the plantation house, but unfortunately someone saw us and reported to the planter who, with revolvers in his belt and a pack of vicious dogs at his heels, came down to interview us. Under ordinary circumstances we would have thrown up our hands and given up in despair after taking in the situation, but we had been up against similar situations many times and were by this time seasoned veterans and decided to make the best of it, and to this

end our spokesman, a comrade by the name of McKinley from a Pennsylvania regiment who was one of us, in a few well chosen words (he was good at that) told him that we were escaped prisoners, were nearly famished and that we had come out for something to eat. Mr. Mercer, for that was his name, looked us over and, probably under the influence of Mack's eloquence changed his aggressive look, dropped his hand from his revolver and in a friendly voice told us to come up to his house. Arriving there he ordered his cook to get us something to eat, others to make a big fire in the yard and still others to bring out chairs for us to sit on, and then he himself brought a large black bottle with glasses, and, being his guests and knowing the custom of the country and the sensitiveness of the people in such matters, we laid aside for the moment any conscientious scruples we might have had and helped ourselves. This put us in fine condition to do justice to the breakfast which soon followed, and which we ate still in the yard. To say that we enjoyed it but feebly expresses the intense satisfaction of being filled up again after our long fast on half rations. After finishing breakfast Mr. Mercer again sent his servants for meal, sweet potatoes, etc., for us to take with us. Then he made us a little speech in which he said he was not a soldier, being exempt on account of having a certain number of slaves, but it was his duty to take us back to camp; that he deplored the war and wished it was over; that he sympathized with us in our troubles and hoped we would finally reach home safely, etc., and now if we were ready he would take us to the provost marshal in Albany, which he did, and that night we were placed in the guard house and next morning turned in with the rest of the prisoners. This happened many years ago, but it seems but yesterday, so vividly was it impressed on my mind. It was the only bright spot in my prison experience and I shall never forget it.

I have always thought Mr. Mercer was a union man at heart and whether or not, he certainly was a man in the truest sense and stands out in violent contrast to all others with whom we came in contact while in the confederacy. I heard of him after we moved to Florida through a widow who came here from Albany. She always spoke very highly of him and that he was one of the solid men of that section.

On our way home from Andersonville the Government gave us stationery for writing home and instructed us to write on the envelope "Paroled Prisoner's Letter." This would allow the letter to go through the mails without postage being paid in ad-

vance, but it would be collected at its destination. When my letter written from St. Louis reached home the postmaster J. W. Farwell, called Myron Briggs' attention to it and said that it must be from me. Mr. Briggs promptly paid the postage and took the letter to mother.

Previous to this an exchanged prisoner had reported that he knew me in Andersonville, had divided his last morsel with me and saw me die. A funeral sermon was preached in Eau Claire by reason of that report to which all gave credence.

I reached home a few days after the Free Press announced (May 25, 1865) that I was still alive.

SOME NEWSPAPER NOTES DURING THE CLOSING MONTHS OF THE WAR.

The Free Press of June 30, 1864, records the return of Company C, Capt. Victor Wolf, and the survivors of the Eagle company. There were but fifty-six left, and of this number thirty re-enlisted for the remainder of the war.

Nearly every issue records the death of one or more soldiers who went out from this county.

In the summer of 1864 an attempt was made to recruit Chippewa Indians for service in the war, but the plan proved a failure.

In the Free Press of September 8, 1864, is found a very complimentary mention of Lieut.-Col. Charles Whipple. This Charles Whipple was a brother of Capt. D. C. Whipple and was an early Chippewa river steamboat man. He received a commission as lieutenant-colonel and served for a time in the navy, later being transferred to the Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

In the Free Press of September 22, 1864, is recorded the return of Capt. (later Major) John R. Wheeler, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, severely wounded in both legs.

In the Free Press of November 10, 1864, complimentary mention is made of Capt. A. M. Sherman, of the Second Cavalry, who had just resigned his commission and returned to Eau Claire.

In the Free Press of February 16 is recorded the promotion of Capt. John R. Wheeler of the Sixteenth Wisconsin to major of the regiment, and a very complimentary mention of the man.

The Free Press of March 9, 1865, records the departure

of Lieut. (later Captain) H. M. Stocking with his company for Milwaukee to join the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

The Free Press of April 20, 1865, appears with heavy black lines, and the announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln.

A CLOSING WORD.

In the preparation of this Civil War chapter my only aim has been to give a true and unbiased presentation of the part taken by Eau Claire county in the Civil War. The extracts from Civil War letters, newspapers and records have been given as found, and these records and the pictures furnished will be allowed to speak for themselves. It is for the reader to judge whether or not our county measured up to its full duty during those trying years from sixty-one to sixty-five.

WILLIAM W. BARTLETT.

CHAPTER XII.

EAGLE POST, G. A. R.

By

L. A. BRACE.

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866, by Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Illinois, who had served as surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. At the close of the war he resumed his practice in Springfield, where, in February, 1866, he first suggested the organization of the G. A. R., and made a draft of a ritual. Through his efforts, assisted by comrades, the first post, known as No. 1, was organized at Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866, Dr. Stephenson being in general charge of the organization of posts in other states. On October 31, 1866, he issued a call for a national convention of the G. A. R., which was held in Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. Gen. John M. Palmer, the first department commander, presided.

An appropriate monument has been erected in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, in honor of and love for the comrade who so faithfully labored for the success of the G. A. R. and through the efforts of the comrades of the G. A. R. Dr. Stephenson will long be remembered, not only by members of the organization, but by an appreciative people who may chance to see it.

On December 31, 1913, the members of the G. A. R. numbered 180,203, of which Wisconsin furnished 5,703. The losses by death for the year 11,338, of which Eagle Post lost eight. The whole number of posts in the states and territories, 5,663.

Eagle Post, No. 52, Department of Wisconsin, G. A. R. Eagle Post takes its name from "Old Abe," the war eagle, which was carried through the war by Company C of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Victor Wolf, captain, after the death of Capt. J. E. Perkins, its first commander. Eagle Post was organized on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1882, with thirteen charter members. E. M. Bartlett, who served as lieutenant colonel of the Thirteenth Wisconsin, was elected its first com-

mander, with Bentley S. Phillips its first adjutant. Since organization there has been added to the post by muster and transfer 427 members. Lost by death, transfer and other causes, 337, still leaving a membership of 104.

Eagle Post has always held a position in the front rank of the state department, has had the honor of giving two department commanders, Michael Griffin and Charles H. Henry, two adjutant generals in the persons of George A. Barry and R. B. Rathbun, and senior and junior vice commander in the person of L. A. Brace. Eagle Post has been highly favored and owes much to the Women's Relief Corps, No. 20, for its successful growth and present prosperous condition, which is evidenced by the regular attendance of so many comrades, several of whom are past the eightieth milestone.

The following named comrades served as commanders for the years indicated in the roster:

1882-1883, E. M. Bartlett; 1884, M. Griffin; 1885, L. A. Brace; 1886, M. Griffin; 1887, E. J. Farr; 1888, L. P. Hotchkiss; 1889, George A. Barry; 1890, R. H. Chute; 1891, M. Griffin; 1892, George M. Withers; 1893, A. W. Munger; 1894, William Palmer; 1895, W. H. Nichols; 1896, S. G. Church; 1897, E. M. Bartlett; 1898, J. F. McGrath; 1899, Henry Spaulding; 1900, C. N. Bostwick; 1901, Austin Chrisler; 1902, C. H. Buffington; 1903, C. H. Henry; 1904, E. W. Allen; 1906, Jerre Murphy; 1906, J. M. Jewett; 1907, A. J. Cheesbro; 1908, J. M. Botsford; 1909, L. A. Brace; 1910, J. F. Ellis; 1911, R. B. Rathbun; 1912, E. G. Jordon.

The following members were enrolled for the year 1912, with their company and regiment: William Allen, Company A, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry; Benjamin W. Brown, Company H, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry; G. L. Beardsley, Company F, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry; John C. Barland, Company H, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry; George W. Britton, Company G, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry; Robert K. Boyd, Company H, Eleventh Minnesota Infantry; L. A. Brace, Company K, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry; W. H. Biesecker, Company A, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry; J. M. Botsford, Company E, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry; Charles E. Bruce, Company A, Fourteenth Maine Infantry; G. N. Bostwick, Company H, Sixtieth New York Infantry; Thomas O. Bowman, Company E, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry; R. N. Brewer, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; George Bagley, Company B, Sixteenth Maine Infantry; Willis Britton, Company I, Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry; Frederick Batzold, Company G, Twenty-seventh Wis-

consin Infantry; Henry W. Butler, Company K, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry; C. H. Buffington, Company —, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; William F. Bailey, Company K, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry; Charles E. Brown, Company I, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry; George F. Banister, Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; George W. Churchill, Company A, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry; Jerome A. Cheesbro, Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Infantry; John Craig, Tenth Wisconsin Light Artillery; Enos S. Culver, Jr., Company G, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry; R. H. Chute, Company F, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry; Benjamin N. Castle, Company G, First Wisconsin Cavalry; J. G. Cleghorn, Company H, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry; L. P. Crandall, Company —, First New York Dragons; Austin Crisler, Company G, Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry; J. F. Cranston, Twelfth Illinois Infantry; John Cranie, Company K, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry; J. B. Demarest, Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry; A. N. Diekey, Company K, Third Iowa, and Company B, Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry; J. F. Ellis, Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry; Edwin J. Farr, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry; David H. Fort, Company G, Fifth New York Artillery; Frank Ferris, Company I, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry; Ira Flagler, Company G, Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry; J. H. Goodwin, Company K, Second Iowa Cavalry; A. S. Garnet, Company D, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry; John S. Green, Company E, Ninety-third New York Infantry; Peter Gebhard, Company L, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry; James D. Grant, Company D, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery; Thomas J. Hill, Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry; Charles H. Henry, Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry; Dwight L. Hazen, Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry; Patrick A. Hackett, Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry; William Hall, Company C, Twentieth Indiana Infantry; Peter Haas, Company A, Third Wisconsin Infantry; Edward H. Hussey, Company D, Second Ohio Infantry; Edward H. Hussey, Company C, One Hundred and Eighth Ohio Infantry; A. C. Hathaway, Company F, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry; James H. Hazen, Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry; George F. Hallas, Company B, Forty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry; Melvin Hubbell, Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry; G. K. Ives, Company H, Ninth Maine Infantry; Lafayette Johnson, Company A, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lafayette Johnson, Company G, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry; J. M. Jewett, Twelfth Wisconsin Battery; E. G. Jordan, Company B, First Maine Heavy

Artillery; E. G. Jordan, seaman gunboat "Pontiac"; John A. Jones, Company I, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry; John A. Jones, Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry; Lorenzo Johnson, Company F, Thirty-first United States C. T.; L. L. Lancaster, Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; George Linton, Company D, Fifteenth New York Cavalry; Henry Laycock, Company C, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; William Lord, Company I, Sixth Maine Infantry; L. W. Little, Company E, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; John Lorenz, Company B, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry; A. W. Munger, Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry; Jerre Murphy, Company B, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry; Henry Mitchell, Company B, First Iowa Cavalry; Abram Manchester, Company K, Ninth Maine Cavalry; John Mahoney, Company E, Forty-seventh Wisconsin Cavalry; James H. Niblett, Company A, Twelfth Michigan Infantry; Charles E. Newman, Eighth Wisconsin Battery; Mannum Olin, Company G, Forty-eighth, Wisconsin Infantry; Martin Page, Company A, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry; Thomas Powell, Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; John Pepper, Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry; Martin Pickett, Company H, Eleventh United States Infantry; James Pope, Company F, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry; E. A. Prink, Company E, First Wisconsin Cavalry; James M. Pixley, Second Vermont Battery; Edward P. Palmer, Company H, Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry; Jerry Plemon, Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry; Joseph Quinlan, Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Infantry; John C. Rorig, Company K, Sixth United States Infantry; Ranous, John G., Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry; R. B. Rathbun, Company I, Fortieth New York Infantry; Theo. H. Rockwood, Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry; Sidney A. Russell, Company H, Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry; George H. Swartz, Company G, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry; W. E. Stevens, Company K, Twelfth Michigan Infantry; A. M. Sherman, Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; Charles A. Seaman, Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Infantry; Julius Semich, Company A, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry; H. M. Stocking, Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry; Joseph Schimean, Company I, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry; Z. B. Stilwell, Company I, Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry; William Small, Company K, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry; Herbert Skeels, Company G, Thirteenth New York Infantry; Martin L. Smith, Company B, Third Minnesota Infantry; Charles Steinfort, Company G, Thirty-

eighth Wisconsin Infantry; H. J. Steady, Company K, First Wisconsin Infantry; H. J. Steady, Company B, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry; Thomas C. Sullivan, Company H, Sixth New Hampshire Infantry; Charles Strasburg, Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry; Henry F. Tanner, Company A, Sixtieth New York Infantry; George Turner, Company A, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry; Joseph Vermilyea, Company H, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry; Charles Vermilyea, Company H, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry; Charles Veitsch, Company A, Fifty-first Wisconsin Infantry; W. F. Vinton, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Infantry; George M. Withers, Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry; R. H. Wyman, Company G, One Hundred and Second New York Infantry; J. H. Waggoner, Company E, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; S. U. Washburn, Company H, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry; A. H. Wilson, Company F, First Pennsylvania Cavalry; Wales H. Willard, Company B, Sixty-eighth New York N. G.; Ephram Wilcox, Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry; Samuel Williamson, seaman United States steamship "Wabash"; G. H. Wooley, Company D, Ninth New York Cavalry.

John E. Perkins Post, No. 98, was organized in Augusta on August 3, 1883, in what was called Beebe's Hall. Two years later the hall was burned, including books of record and entire working paraphernalia. It was not long, however, before that indomitable pluck so characteristic of our Wisconsin boys was again brought into action, and things began to come our way, and, Phoenix like, out of the old came the new, being now located in William's Hall, where we remained until forced to vacate on account of remodeling and enlarging of the building. It was some time before we were again located in our present quarters in Teare's Hall, where we continued along the same old line of teaching patriotism and love for "Old Glory," as well as seeking out and caring for and administering to our needy co-partners of the great conflict of long ago.

Our post at this date (1914) has only twenty members in good standing, some of which are getting old and feeble and soon will have finished here and pass on to fairer climes to join the great majority. We continue to pay our annual tribute to the dead by strewing flowers over the graves of the Blue and the Grey. Why not? One country and one flag is our slogan.

The time and place of meeting is Teare's Hall every second and fourth Friday evenings. The following are the commanders of John E. Perkins Post since its inception to the present time:

Capt. R. D. Campbell, C. W. Culbertson, C. A. Kirkham, F. N. Thomas, H. H. Kyle, W. H. H. Coolidge, G. F. Caldwell. We have a large and flourishing Women's Relief Corps, alert and watchful contributors to the old boys' best interests. "God bless the Women's Relief Corps of the old Badger state."

G. F. Caldwell, Senior Vice Commander.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

By

MARSHALL COUSINS.

In the days previous to the War of the Rebellion no military organizations are known to have existed in this part of Wisconsin. The militia was organized on paper, however, into eleven divisions of two brigades each with two regiments to each brigade. The organization was complete throughout the entire state in that all officers from Colonel to Major were commissioned and assigned. It is hard to understand in this day why such an organization should have been planned as the population of the state was far from sufficient to fill the ranks to the maximum.

Eau Claire County, together with Pierce, Dunn and Pepin counties was in the territory assigned to the Second Brigade, Eleventh Division, Wisconsin Militia, and William P. Bartlett, still living, was commissioned a Major in the 43rd regiment. He has been a resident of Eau Claire for nearly sixty years.

This organization fell to pieces when troops were actually needed in 1861.

Under another chapter the military history of Eau Claire County in the War of the Rebellion is taken up. This paper relates only to militia or National Guard organizations.

From the files of old newspapers it appears an armed and uniformed military organization known as the "Sharpshooters" was organized in April 1875. From the Free Press the following items have been taken:

Free Press, April 26, 1875.

The Sharpshooters, a new organization deriving their being from the Norden Society, went through the first drill above University Square yesterday afternoon.

Only about fifteen had received their arms and the rest were not present, though quite a large crowd of spectators were. They made a handsome appearance marching and will no doubt make a fine volunteer company. They were armed with military rifles. G. L. Johnson acted as drill master.

Free Press, June 6, 1875.

Sharpshooters mentioned as in parade. Captain Sherman, Marshall of the day.

Free Press, December 23, 1876.

Colonel Kelley, of the Governor's staff, received an order a short time since to inspect the company of State Militia in this city, also the Clark County Zouaves.

The company at this place was inspected on Tuesday. Forty-six men appeared with accoutrements.

In the absence of a Muster Roll of the "Sharpshooters" the writer has been unable to locate any one who could give further information concerning this organization.

February 11, 1878, the City Guards were organized and it is understood several members of the Sharpshooters, which company had disbanded, joined the new organization. The following is a muster roll of the City Guards:

MUSTER ROLL OF THE CITY GUARDS W. S. M., EAU CLAIRE, EAU CLAIRE COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

Dorwin C. Whipple, Captain.	B. Frank Teal, 5th Sgt.
Michael E. O'Connell, 1st Lt.	Chas. Jefferson, Corporal.
Edward W. Allen, 2nd Lt.	Geo. W. Smith, Corporal.
Robert K. Boyd, 1st Sgt.	J. M. Smith, Corporal.
John S. Owen, 2nd Sgt.	J. C. Bartlett, Corporal.
George W. Churchill, 3rd Sgt.	W. S. Winters, Corporal.
E. S. Radcliffe, 4th Sgt.	George Burt, Corporal.
	J. E. McGrath, Corporal.

PRIVATES.

[Charles L. Allen,	Hugh Fitzpatrick,
Sever E. Brimi,	E. B. Bartlett,
D. C. Baker,	M. W. Burns,
S. A. Cuddy,	J. H. Brooks,
A. B. Converse,	B. S. Phillips,
J. C. Churchill,	Chas. H. Graham,
B. J. Demorest,	Wm. H. Huyssen,
W. W. Downs,	D. J. Harrington,
Chas. H. Dunn,	John L. Joyce,
Godfrey Dawe,	John E. Joyce,

Thos. E. Kemp,
Edward Kemp,
Lloyd Morrison,
Wm. C. Merrill,
S. R. Mann,
N. A. Norluig,
E. B. Putnam,
C. W. Rickard,
C. A. Stouch,
Chauncey Smith,
Wm. W. Searles,
Frank Hunter,
R. B. Wall,
William Wall,

M. C. Whipple,
Charles H. Daub,
Chris. Hogau,
William Bonell,
J. H. Thomas,
Thomas L. Gadsby,
A. Carden,
A. Furgerson,
Zach Severtson,
Geo. W. Pond,
Frank R. Sebenthall,
S. W. Hutchinson,
Emanuel B. Flescher.

The arms and accoutrements were furnished by the State to the Company but they had to furnish their own uniforms. Shortly after organization a committee consisting of E. W. Allen, B. J. Demorest and Geo. W. Churchill was appointed on ways and means. They arranged for a play to be put on under the auspices of the Company. The title of the piece was the "Color Guard" and March 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1878, it drew fine houses at the Music Hall. Among many others whose names appear on the program as taking parts we find those of C. W. Loekwood, Wesley Butterfield, Frank R. Sebenthall, Judge M. D. Bartlett and Miss Russie Tinker.

The City Guard at one period during their activity went into camp on the Fair Grounds.

In 1880 the City Guard appear to have disbanded, for in the "Eau Claire Leader" of April 10, 1880, we find the following item:

"Eau Claire Light Guards will meet Monday night at the Armory at seven o'clock, to perfect the enlistment under the new law, and receive recruits to increase the numerical strength of the Company. By N. B. Rundle, Capt."

Military matters seemed to have lain dormant for many months but again on September 20, 1881, the "Leader" says:

"The Militia last night met only to disperse. The Chairman of the Committee on uniforms, Captain Wolf, has placed in the hands of Mr. Rust the subscription list, which will be referred to the principal business men of the city at his convenience."

Owing to the loss of the records the story of the struggle to re-organize and perfect the company cannot be told. Efforts

however, were finally successful and the company was mustered into the State Service as C Company.

C COMPANY, 1885.

C Company was mustered-in June 29, 1885, by Captain John W. Curran, A. D. C., by order of Governor Jerry Rusk. Fifty-nine names were on the roll. The company took the place in the Third Regiment made vacant by the mustering-out of the La Crosse Light Guard. The officers were:

Victor Wolf, Captain,
Louis Babb, First Lieutenant,
Louis Schmidt, Second Lieutenant.

C Company attended the regimental encampments at Chipewewa Falls, September 7 to September 12, 1885, and at Wausau, June 14 to June 19, 1886.

On account of internal dissensions the company was mustered out of the state service June 10, 1887.

Captain Wolf had tendered his resignation some days before. At an assembly of the company June 10, resolutions of respect and regard for the sturdy old soldier were adopted. Captain Wolf had served as captain of C Company, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, with great credit.

Captain Wolf was born December 24, 1824, in Obendorf, Germany, and came to America at age of twenty-two years. He came of soldier family and almost at once enlisted in New York for service in the war with Mexico. Much to his disappointment his company was sent to Governor's Island for garrison duty, instead of into Mexico. In 1850, meeting Lieutenant Buckner, who later became a well known general, he asked him to intercede for him, and was sent to Florida as second in command, with a company of one hundred men, for service in the Seminole War. With H Company, of Fourth Artillery, he fought in the swamps and at Key West. Was discharged in 1856 after nine years and ten months' service. Settled in Eau Claire in 1858. In August 1861, was commissioned First Lieutenant of C Company, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and became Captain May 11, 1862, on the death of Captain Perkins, killed in action. This was the company that carried Old Abe throughout the war. He died at the age of eighty-five years, January 21, 1910, and was given a military funeral.

The company kept up its organization and remained an independent company until again mustered into the Guard as L Company, May 13, 1889. It was through the efforts of General Grif-

fin, Senator William A. Rust and Captain Hobart M. Stocking, assemblyman, the company was again admitted to the state service. General Griffin was the mustering officer, and he, Senator Rust and Captain Stocking all made addresses following the muster.

The officers at this time were: John Beisang, Captain; Christopher Schlosser, First Lieutenant; Otto H. Kitzman, Second Lieutenant.

During the two years the company was out of the state service it built an armory costing \$12,000.00. This building was located on Railroad street, between North Barstow and Dewey streets. It was burned December 31, 1890. Another armory was at once built on the west side of North Barstow street, between the C. M. & St. P. tracks and Eau Claire river. The building was 72 feet front by 186 feet deep, three stories in front part, with drill floor 70 by 120 feet, and cost \$25,000.00. This armory was burned February 15, 1902.

Captain Beisang resigned and was succeeded as captain by Christopher Schlosser December 20, 1893; Otto H. Kitzman being promoted to first lieutenant and Peter Schlosser to second lieutenant on same date. L Company was again mustered-out of service June 30, 1896.

The company reorganized with the election of Otto H. Kitzman as captain, C. L. Brown as first lieutenant and George L. Prehn as second lieutenant. Lieutenant Brown served but a short time when removal from city caused him to resign. Lieutenant Prehn was promoted to first lieutenant and Karl A. Franklin was commissioned second lieutenant. In a few months Lieutenant Prehn resigned on account of leaving the city and was succeeded by Lieutenant Franklin and August Wuerch was commissioned second lieutenant.

Following the muster of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments into the volunteer service, the state began the organization of other regiments of the National Guard, to be prepared for another call by the Washington Government, and Captain Kitzman's company was assigned to the Fifth Infantry, as B Company. It was mustered July 25, 1898, by Captain George Graham, of Tomah.

The service of the Fifth Infantry was not required by President McKinley, and the regiment was mustered-out in 1899, on the re-entry into the Guard of the First, Second and Third Regiments, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. On the failure of E Company of the Third Infantry to reorganize, B Company was trans-

ferred to the Third as E Company, on the recommendation of Captain J. M. Ballard.

Lieutenant Wnerch resigned in January, 1899, on removal from the city, and was succeeded by Wm. J. Kessler on May 16, 1899. The officers at the time of the transfer to the Third Infantry were as follows:

Captain O. H. Kitzman, First Lieutenant Carl A. Franklin, Second Lieutenant Wm. J. Kessler.

On January 16, 1902, Earle S. Pearsall was commissioned as captain. This was his entry into the Wisconsin National Guard. He had served with the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines, and had been a resident of Eau Claire for about two years at the time he was commissioned. He is still in command of the company. Other changes in the commissioned staff are noted in a list further on in this article.

Captain Pearsall had been in command less than one month when the armory burned, February 15, 1902. He secured quarters for the company in what was known as "Putnam Hall," where they made their home for several years. They are now occupying a small hall on the second floor of a building on River street. The quarters are entirely unsuited for military purposes.

Few matters of particular interest have occurred in the history of the company since 1899, other than the loss of the armory. The company has attended the annual encampments. It was with the regiment at the manuever camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, September 21 to 30, 1898.

September 14, 15 and 16, 1911, the company participated in a special military camp on the State Fair Grounds, Milwaukee. This was by invitation of the State Fair Association.

A call for service was made in the fall of 1911. On Sunday, October 8, late in the afternoon, Captain Cousins received a telephone message from Major Williams, at Camp Douglas, advising the governor had ordered Company D, of Mauston, Captain Witherby, and Company E, Eau Claire, Captain Pearsall, to Black River Falls, Jackson county. That city had suffered great losses by flood a few days before and the troops were required for the preservation of order and protection of property. At 10:15 P. M. Captain Cousins wired Madison as follows:

Adjutant General, Madison, Wis.

E Company, three officers and forty-nine men, left for Black River Falls at ten tonight. Will send other men tomorrow morning.
Cousins, Adjutant.

Major Williams had been ordered from Camp Douglas to Black River Falls and was in charge of the troops and relief work. For some days the companies were on duty and rendered valuable assistance.

The officers and men of the company have made repeated efforts to secure a suitable home and it is hoped that in time an armory will be erected. At the present E Company is the poorest provided of any company in the regiment for quarters.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF E COMPANY, THIRD INFANTRY.

1899.

Captains.

Otto H. KitzmanJuly 25, 1898
Earle S. PearsallJan. 16, 1902

1st Lieutenants.

Karl A. FranklinJuly 25, 1898
Thomas W. GruberMay 5, 1902
Charles W. DingerFeb. 28, 1909
Karl C. KraemerJune 13, 1909
Richard F. SortommeJuly 5, 1914

2nd Lieutenants.

Wm. J. KesslerMay 16, 1899
Edward D. McMillanJuly 14, 1902
Chas. W. DingerNov. 29, 1904
Karl C. KraemerFeb. 28, 1909
Harry O. HansonJune 13, 1909
Richard F. SortommeJuly 11, 1912
Carl H. JohnsonJuly 5, 1914

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GRIFFIN RIFLES.

In the Summer of 1887 a number of the younger men of the City of Eau Claire assembled to discuss the formation of a military company. A preliminary meeting was held early in July, and on the evening of July 13, 1887, a second meeting to effect a temporary organization was held in Smith's Hall, corner of South Barstow street and Gray street. Harry B. McMaster was elected chairman and Thomas B. Culver performed the duties of secretary. A large number were in attendance and the meeting was an enthusiastic one. Committees were appointed to perfect the organization. Interested gentlemen who had been investigating the financing of the company made a favorable report. Measures were taken to secure the Roller Skating Rink at the corner of Second avenue and Ann street, on the west side for use as an armory.

July 27, 1887, another meeting was held of which Harry B. McMaster was chairman and A. J. Sheridan acting secretary. A civil organization was formed with the election of Joseph M. Ballard as president, Homer D. Cooley as vice-president and William P. Chrissinger as secretary and Thomas B. Culver as treasurer. These gentlemen with H. B. McMaster, George B. Mason and Moses W. Burns composed the board of directors.

The committee on armory made a report that the old skating rink, corner Ann street and Second avenue, could be secured for a rental of fifty dollars per year and that the premises could be bought outright for three hundred dollars.

In honor of a prominent citizen, the name "Griffin Rifles" was adopted by a unanimous vote, by acclamation.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a Captain and on an informal ballot Harry B. McMaster received forty-two votes and Walter J. Fitch four. The election of Captain McMaster was made unanimous. A ballot for First Lieutenant was taken and Walter J. Fitch received twenty-four votes, John P. Sheridan nineteen and scattering four. Mr. Fitch declined the election on the ground that he had in contemplation a business arrangement which would cause his removal from the city. Another ballot was then taken and John P. Sheridan received forty

votes, John Fred Farr four, George B. Mason two, and J. M. Ballard one. The election of Lieutenant Sheridan was made unanimous. An informal ballot for Second Lieutenant was then taken, resulting in John Fred Farr receiving twenty-seven votes, George B. Mason nine, J. M. Ballard three, and scattering seven. Lieutenant Farr was thereupon unanimously elected.

The meeting then appointed a committee on by-laws and articles of association consisting of Messrs. Fitch, McMaster and Cooley and arranged for the appointment of a committee to solicit honorary memberships.

In August the old rink became the armory of the new company and frequent meetings and drills were held to perfect the organization. The citizens responded liberally in taking out honorary memberships. The Griffin Rifles Armory Association was organized to take over the building and remodel it. This association was a stock company and the citizens freely subscribed for stock. October 11 to October 15 the company gave a fair at the old Music Hall, then standing at the corner of South Barstow and Kelsey streets, now the site of the Kahn-Truax building. A report of the treasurer following the fair gave the net receipts as \$943.97. The ladies rendered great assistance to the members of the company in making the fair a success. The money thus obtained was used in the purchase of uniforms. Events of this fair being of great interest were the cane contest and the hat contest. The cane was won by John S. Owen, who received 950 votes. George B. Shaw was close competitor and Frank McDonough came in third. John Ure won the silk hat with Ralph E. Rust and Frank Moon second and third contestants.

October 19 First Lieutenant John P. Sheridan tendered his resignation, owing to removal from the city, and First Sergeant Joseph M. Ballard was unanimously elected to the position.

On October 26 Captain McMaster announced the Adjutant General had advised arms would soon be shipped to the company. The drilling in the foot movements was already under way. At this same meeting a committee was appointed to consider plans for the remodeling of the building and to provide for heating. In December the company got down to hard drill. Squad drills were held from 8:30 to 9:30 and then company drills for one hour.

At the annual meeting December 6 A. J. Sheridan was chosen recording secretary of the Civil Association, C. H. Greene financial secretary and Thomas B. Culver treasurer. The by-laws had been amended to provide for the captain of the company being president of the Civil Association.

On November 22 the rifles, the old Springfield, were received from the State and the company, which had heretofore been drilling in foot movements, took up the manual of arms. The uniforms did not come until December 15. These were purchased by the company and each man received a pair of blue trousers, a dark blue blouse and a dress coat. These coats were highly decorated with facings and brass buttons, and fitted very tight.

The armory had been put in condition for drills and all through the winter the company worked hard. In spite of great stoves at either end kept at a red heat the men suffered from the cold while drilling and many rifles fell to the floor from the benumbed fingers of recruits. Captain McMaster was rapidly molding the company into shape. In the selection of his non-commissioned officers he used great care. Joseph M. Ballard when the company first organized in the summer was First Sergeant and on his election to First Lieutenant was succeeded by William P. Chrissinger. Charles H. Green early in the history of the company was made Quartermaster Sergeant.

During the winter of 1887-88 the Germania Guard, of Wausau, was mustered out of the State service and the Griffin Rifles, together with two other independent companies, made application for the vacancy. Adjutant General Chandler P. Chapman ordered the three applicants to prepare for a competitive drill, and in this contest the Rifles were the victors.

March 29 was the date set for the inspection. The other two competitors for the place had already been inspected. The armory was filled with friends of the company to witness this critical event in the career of the Rifles. General Chapman departed for Madison on completion of the inspection and that the company made a satisfactory and successful showing is evidenced by a telegram received on March 30 from General Chapman conveying the information that Governor Rusk had directed the vacancy in the Third Infantry be filled by the mustering in of the Eau Claire Company. On April 6 notice was given muster would take place on April 20.

MUSTER IN AS E COMPANY.

On the evening of April 20, 1888, the company assembled at Smith's Hall, owing to the armory being again under repairs, and with due ceremony were mustered into the State service by that grand old soldier, General Chapman. The muster roll of April 20 was as follows:

Captain Harry B. McMaster.
 First Lieutenant Joseph M. Ballard.
 Second Lieutenant J. Fred Farr.
 First Sergeant William P. Chrissinger.
 Quartermaster Sergeant Charles H. Green.
 Sergeant T. Frank Thomas.
 Sergeant J. Eugene Horan.
 Sergeant Edward G. Kehr.
 Sergeant Edward B. Kendall.
 Corporal Allen J. VanValkenburg.
 Corporal Homer D. Cooley.
 Corporal Andrew T. Simms.
 Corporal Dan McGillis.
 Musicians Percy Cochrane, Will C. Off.

Privates Fred H. Allen, Percy C. Atkinson, Frank H. Bartlett, Sumner P. Bartlett, C. M. Boardman, William Bonell, Jr., John M. Bostwick, Frank S. Bouchord, M. W. Burns, William L. Butler, Carlos L. Carle, George A. Carlson, Will J. Carpenter, George B. Chapman, Jr., James M. Charles, James I. Chrissinger, Walter J. Conway, Marshall Cousins, Sam F. Crabbe, Charles A. Fleming, Edward E. Fleming, Louis Fredricks, Arthur M. Fort, Henry A. Glenn, Charles H. Graham, M. C. Griffin, Walter H. Hainer, Will P. Hart, Clare S. Howland, C. Burt Johnson, John Kemp, Jr., Gilbert L. Larson, Hugh McGough, Arthur A. Meggett, Frank L. Morrison, Albert E. Palmer, Robert E. Parkinson, Eugene L. Pond, Dan O. Ray, U. Grant Richards, Will J. Seney, Ollie R. Seevers, Herbert W. Smith, Isaac B. Spencer, Harvey G. Stafford, Elmer E. Stanton, John H. Stockbridge, John C. Thompson, Ed. V. Wall, George R. Watson.

E COMPANY, THIRD INFANTRY.

The Griffin Rifles were now to be known as E Company of the Third Infantry. Of this regiment Colonel Martin T. Moore, of La Crosse, was in command. In the following summer the company went into its first state camp. This was at Menomonie. The company was designated by the men of the other companies as the "Babies," owing to the fact they had but so recently entered the service. They were under constant and critical observation by the regimental officers and inspectors and came home with an excellent record.

June 17 to 25, 1889, the Third Infantry encamped at the newly established Wisconsin Military Reservation near Camp Douglas.

The Third was the first regiment to make use of the grounds. Previous to this time the regiments had camped at various towns in the State. General Chapman and Captain George Graham, of Tomah, were the first to consider the grounds near the village of Camp Douglas for military purposes and in the summer of 1888 made an investigation. They found the present reservation as well fitted for encampment purposes and maneuvering. No funds being available for the purpose, General Chapman at his own risk purchased four hundred and forty acres from seven different owners. On April 22, 1889, a conference of officers recommended the State purchase of the grounds from General Chapman.

Nearly all the reservation was covered by second growth timber and brush. The first drill of the regiment after reaching the reservation and making their camp was fatigue work. All hands turned to and proceeded to clear uprooted stumps and brush. This was piled in a huge heap near the guard quarters and made a magnificent bonfire which burned throughout the week.

The annual encampments since 1889 have been at the Wisconsin Military Reservation.

The Griffin Rifles were one of the several companies invited to the inauguration ceremonies of Governor William D. Hoard, at Madison, January 7, 1889. They left Eau Claire in evening of Sunday, January 6, and returned Tuesday morning.

October 14 to 19, 1889, the company gave a second "Fair and Art Loan," which proved to be a great success. A cane contest evoking great interest was a feature of this fair. Richard T. Farr, a lumberman, was voted the cane. His principal competitor was Horace Rust, another lumberman, and the race between these two gentlemen was fierce but good natured. Net receipts of this fair were about \$800.00.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

Late in the evening of July 19, 1889, a telegram was received by Captain McMaster, reading as follows:

"Madison, Wisconsin.
July 19, 1889.

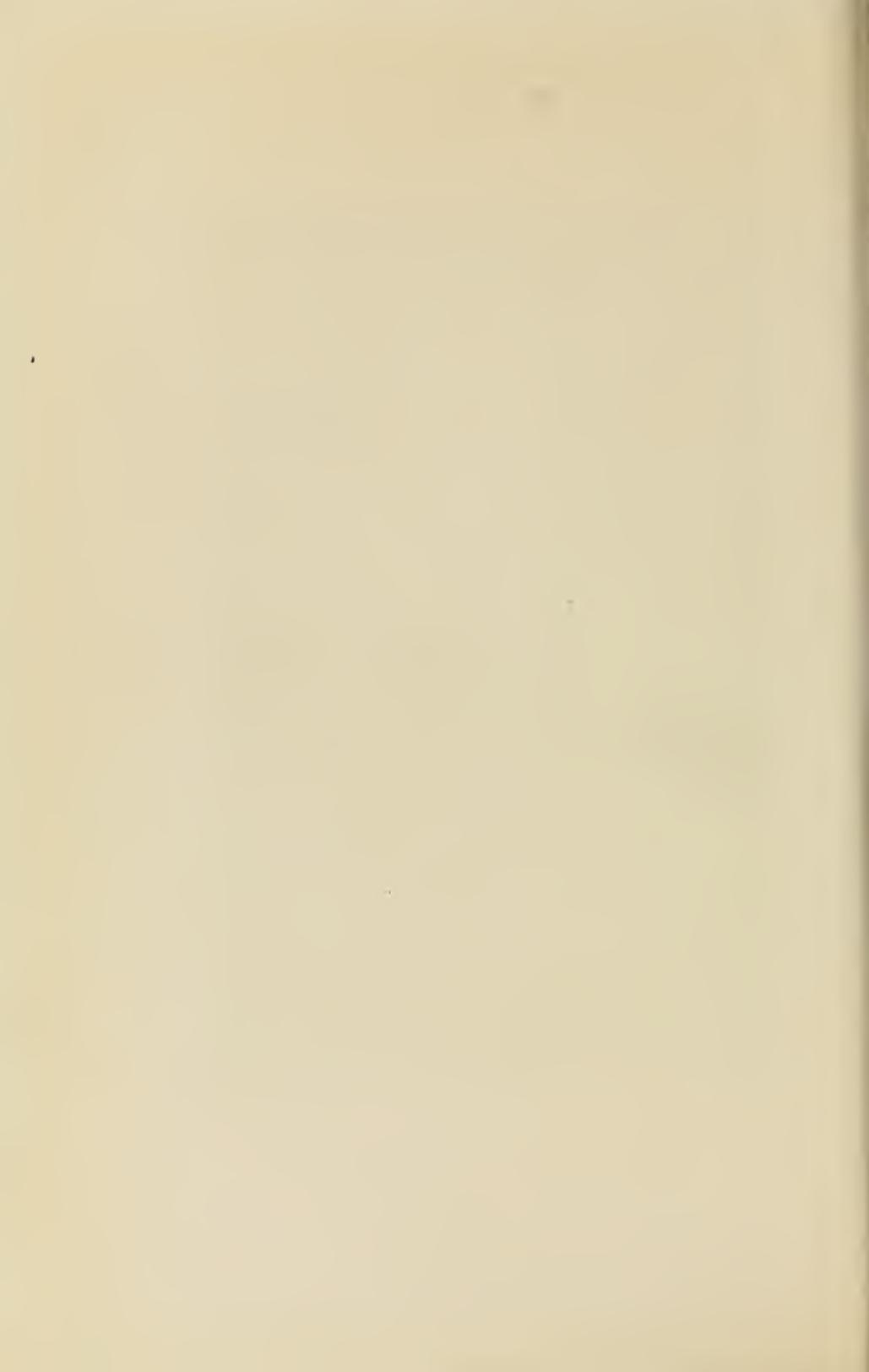
To Captain H. B. McMaster, Eau Claire:

Muster your company and proceed at once to West Superior and report for duty to Mayor of West Superior and Sheriff.

William D. Hoard,
Governor."



MARSHALL COUSINS



A large party was in progress at the residence of Clarence A. Chamberlin and several members of the company were there as guests, among them the Captain. Those present were immediately dispatched as messengers to notify other members of the company. An hour after receipt of the telegram fifty men were at the armory in uniform, fully equipped and ready to march. The limited number of ball cartridges on hand were issued. As the sun was rising on the morning of the 20th the company took the four o'clock train on the Omaha for West Superior. General Griffin accompanied the troops.

The riotous demonstration by several hundred strikers prompted the West Superior officials to call for troops. A general strike had been inaugurated. The police officers and deputy sheriffs were unable to guard property and protect those men who desired to work. The extensive coal docks were threatened with destruction and work on public improvements had been stopped. Mob rule prevailed.

The company arrived at Superior at 9:30. Their arrival was unexpected by the rioters and produced an excellent effect. The company marched through the city to the city hall, where their barracks were established. The men had hardly reached the city hall when they were ordered out to intercept a body of strikers reported to be moving on the water works trenches where laborers were working. A press dispatch of that date reads as follows:

"The strikers were encountered and were much surprised at the soldiers' sudden appearance, and many faint-hearted strikers began to steal away from the scene. The prompt action of Governor Hoard, and the fine appearance and soldierly conduct of the troops are subjects of much favorable comment."

Sunday was spent in a comparatively quiet manner. On Monday morning a mob of about two hundred men started out to "run the town," while the greater portion of the Rifles, under Captain McMaster, were protecting laborers at the coal docks. The mob was encountered by Lieutenant Ballard with nineteen men and by the firmness of General Griffin, who had hurried to the scene, was dispersed under the most critical circumstances. A thousand rounds of ammunition hurriedly forwarded were received from Madison for the Griffin Rifles, while, late in the afternoon, Company L were placed under arms in their armory at Eau Claire, in accordance with telegraphic orders, and held in readiness to start for Superior till 10 o'clock that night, when they were dismissed, but notified to promptly respond to a given

signal. The needed lesson had been taught, however, for the mob element realized that the military authorities "meant business." and Tuesday was spent by the troops in the comparatively simple duty of protecting laborers and standing ready to quell any riotous proceedings. Most of Wednesday passed in much the same way. It had become evident that much of the riot spirit had been subdued and the troops departed for home on the afternoon train of that day. During the whole tour of duty, the purpose of sustaining the civil authorities, suppressing disorder and preserving the peace was steadily maintained by General Griffin, and his judicious management fully accomplished this design without bloodshed, the civil authorities being enabled to make arrests, with the troops at hand to support them.

On their arrival at Eau Claire that night, the Rifles were met at the depot and escorted to their armory by their gallant comrades of Captain Beisang's Company L with a band. At the armory the members of Company E were welcomed by a large number of ladies, who had prepared for the soldier boys an elegant repast. The "war" was over; the Rifles had endeavored to do their duty as citizen soldiers; their superiors, including General Griffin and the commander-in-chief, were satisfied with the conduct of the members of Company E, and the boys were content.

Governor Hoard in General Orders No. 13, 1889, made public acknowledgment of the excellent service rendered by the company. The order reads as follows:

General Orders,
No. 13.

Adjutant General's Office,
Madison, July 27, 1889.

Late in the evening of the 19th inst. the Governor received a message from the Mayor of Superior and the Sheriff of Douglas county, representing that the civil authorities there were unable to maintain the peace and protect the persons and property of the citizens and requesting that a company of the National Guard might be sent to their assistance. Complying with this request, an order was issued to Captain Harry B. McMaster, commanding Company E, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, at Eau Claire, to muster his command and proceed by first train to West Superior and report to the Mayor. A message was also sent to Brigadier General M. Griffin, Quartermaster General, requesting him to accompany the troops, not only to provide quarters and subsistence, but to act as the personal representative of the Governor.

These messages did not reach their destination until after one o'clock in the morning, but when delivered they were acted upon with such promptness and celerity that the several members of the company were called from sleep at their homes, and it is represented forty-nine officers and men reported for duty within an hour. Leaving Eau Claire at about 4 o'clock a. m., in five hours thereafter the company reached West Superior, 147 miles distant, and reported as directed.

All reports concur in ascribing the avoidance of most serious trouble, involving destruction of property if not loss of life, to the timely arrival, soldierly bearing and complete discipline of this detachment of the National Guard of the State, aided as it was by the experienced judgment and wise direction of General Griffin.

A most delicate and unwelcome duty was performed with eminent credit to all concerned, to the entire satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, and with great profit to the community calling for assistance, and therefore to the State at large.

Most happily bloodshed was avoided, but the power and the dignity of the military arm of the State were manifest, and thus aided, the civil authorities were enabled to reinstate order in place of chaos, and law in place of mob rule—demonstrating once again the wisdom of establishing and maintaining an efficient body of well instructed and properly disciplined state troops and once again warning all persons that Wisconsin can and will protect its citizens in their right to labor as and when and where they choose.

The Commander-in-Chief takes pleasure in extending to Brigadier General Griffin and to Captain McMaster and the officers and men of his company this public expression of his estimate of the value of their services.

By Order of the Governor,
Geo. W. Burchard,
Adjutant General.

The second call for active duty for Company E was in the summer of 1894. At 12:20 a. m., July 9, 1894, Captain Ballard received the following dispatch from Adjutant General Falk:

Milwaukee, Wis., July 8, 1894, 11:40 p. m.

Captain J. M. Ballard,

Commanding Company E, Third Infantry, W. N. G., Eau Claire, Wis.

Assemble your command at armory immediately, equipped for the field with two days' rations. Take all ammunition on

hand. Will probably require your service in the morning. Expect Colonel Moore to be in Eau Claire tomorrow morning. Will wire further instructions later. Answer at once.

(Signed) Falk,
Adjutant General.

Immediately upon the receipt of this order Captain Ballard communicated with his First and Second Lieutenants, and ordered them to notify each non-commissioned officer to report to him at once at the armory with his squad. At 2:15 a. m. he instructed the First Sergeant to fall the company in and call the roll. There were found to be fifty-seven officers and enlisted men in the ranks present for duty. The company remained constantly in the armory ready to respond to all orders, and had a regular tour of duty. Guard mount at 8 a. m., drill at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., and dress parade at 7:30 p. m. daily from the time it assembled at 2:15, July 9, until 8 p. m. July 11, 1894, when the company was dismissed.

Companies L (Eau Claire), H (Menomonie) and C (Hudson) were also assembled and held in readiness at their armories during this period.

Colonel Moore and Major Julius E. Kircheis arrived at an early hour July 9 and established quarters at the Eau Claire House. The Regimental Sergeant Major, Marshall Cousins, reported to Colonel Moore for duty. The great railroad strike of 1894 was then at its height and the sheriff at Spooner on the Omaha railway had made a call on the Governor for aid in protecting property and securing the movement of trains. Fortunately the assembling of troops at their armories was accepted by the strike leaders as a proof of the Governor's determination to prevent violence. General Louis Auer, Quartermaster General, visited Spooner and conferred with the strike leaders, and order was soon restored. The officers of the guard and men of the company were well pleased they were not required to visit the scene of the disturbance.

Following this little occurred out of routine military work up to the call for troops in April, 1898. Rifle practice was taken up by E Company very soon after it was mustered into the State service. Moses W. Burns, a private in the company, was instructor in rifle work. A range was fitted up on the prairie south of the city which the men reached by crossing the Milwaukee railroad bridge in the Fourth Ward. Mention of Private Burns will be made later. The company soon developed a number of

shots who were much above the average and among them may be mentioned Captain Ballard, Sergeants Wall, Cousins and Farr, and Privates Burns, Burroughs, Ray, Parkinson, Larson, Charles and Carlson. The E Company rifle team won first place in the National Guard of Wisconsin at Camp Douglas in 1890 and in 1891, in competition with teams from all other companies in the State, won a handsome and costly trophy, generously presented by Robert K. Boyd, of Eau Claire. In 1892 E Company lost the Boyd trophy by a few points. In 1891 Moses W. Burns qualified as sharpshooter and Captain J. M. Ballard, Sergeant Marshall Cousins, Private Robert E. Parkinson and Sergeant Edward V. Wall as marksmen. In the following season, 1892, Private Edward S. Burroughs was awarded the decoration of marksman.

At a camp of instruction and interstate rifle competition held at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, October 24 to 29, 1892, Private Edward S. Burroughs was one of the contestants and Private M. W. Burns was present on detail as an instructor.

In the social life of the city E Company in its earlier days took a prominent part and its dancing parties were the events of the season.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF GRIFFIN RIFLES.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Election.
Captain,	Harry B. McMaster.....	July 27, 1887
First lieutenants,	Walter J. Fitch.....	July 27, 1887
	John P. Sheridan.....	July 27, 1887
	Joseph M. Ballard.....	October 19, 1887
Second lieutenant,	John Fred Farr.....	July 27, 1887

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF E COMPANY, THIRD INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.
Captains,	Harry B. McMaster.....	April 20, 1888
	Joseph M. Ballard.....	April 15, 1890
First lieutenants,	Joseph M. Ballard.....	April 20, 1888
	John E. Horan.....	April 15, 1890
	Edward G. Kehr.....	September 25, 1890
	Thomas P. Cochrane.....	March 19, 1891
Second lieutenants,	John F. Farr.....	April 20, 1888
	John E. Horan.....	April 24, 1889
	Edward E. Kehr.....	April 15, 1890

Thomas P. Cochrane.....	September 25, 1890
Samuel F. Crabbe.....	March 19, 1891
Wesley O. Smith.....	December 5, 1895
John E. Barron.....	August 20, 1897

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Sketches of those prominently identified with the company in its earlier days are of special interest.

The Griffin Rifles was named in honor of General Michael Griffin of Eau Claire. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, September 9, 1842. Enlisted in the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, September 11, 1861. Wounded in battle of Bald Hill, Ga., on February 11, 1865. With Sherman on the march from Atlanta to the sea. Commissioned First Lieutenant July 5, 1865. In 1894 was elected to Congress and served two terms. Was Department Commander of the G. A. R. Died suddenly December 29, 1899.

General Griffin was Quartermaster General during the administration of Governor Hoard, 1891 and 1892. He was an active and sincere friend of the company from its organization to the time of his death.

Harry B. McMaster, Captain from the organization, resigned and received his discharge January 28, 1890. He had two years' experience at West Point and served the interests of the company with zeal, and established it upon a firm foundation.

John Eugene Horan, a charter member of the company, was discharged as First Lieutenant August 25, 1890. He was a model officer, capable, indefatigable, and thoroughly informed. He is now a prominent lawyer in the State of Washington, residing in Everett.

Edward G. Kehr was discharged as First Lieutenant March 13, 1891. He rendered the company valuable service and was a particularly efficient and popular officer.

John Fred Farr, now a prominent practicing physician of this city, resigned and was discharged April 4, 1889. His retirement was the subject of much regret. He was an able, energetic officer. In 1898 he resided at Stanley, Wis., and organized a company for service in the Spanish-American War, which was offered to the Government. The war ended before the services of this company were required. Several years later Dr. Farr again established his home in Eau Claire.

Moses W. Burns was the father of small arms practice in E

Company and was among the first in the State to take up this branch of the military work. No attention had been paid to practice until after the establishment of Camp Douglas ranges. There in 1889 Captain Phillip Reade, of the regular army, started the work and from that day to this Wisconsin has been a shooting State and the Third Infantry has the reputation of being one of the best shooting regiments in the National Guard of the country. Private Burns was made the team Captain of E Company and took entire charge of the instruction. For years he had been interested in rifle shooting and had made a reputation as a rifle shot before he began with the military rifles. With him rifle shooting had been reduced to a science. As an instructor he was very efficient and took great satisfaction in imparting to the beginner information on the many fine points of the shooting game. He took more delight in coaching a recruit into a good score than to make one himself.

He had been a member of the old City Guards, which existed in the seventies, and became a charter member of the Griffin Rifles. He served five years in the company, when ill health compelled his retirement. He died October 1, 1894.

CHAPTER XV.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

By

MARSHALL COUSINS.

All through the month of April the people of the nation watched the gathering war clouds with deep concern. With all others of the National Guard of the country, the members of E Company were particularly close observers of developments, and as day by day went by the feeling became more certain war would result. The Armory, then situated at the corner of First avenue and Ann street, facing on the Chippewa river, was open every evening and the rendezvous of the men of the company.

At 12:19 on the morning of Thursday, April 28, the following telegram was received by the company commander:

“Captain J. M. Ballard,
Eau Claire, Wis.

Assemble all men enrolled at Armory ready to entrain at 10:30 a. m., Omaha. Bring all extra property, one day's rations.

By Command of the Governor,

C. R. Boardman,
Adjutant General.”

Many men were in the Armory when the call was received and immediately were dispatched to carry the word to all other members of the company. It was a busy night and by eight o'clock on the morning of the 28th the company was assembled at its Armory ready to take up the march to the depot.

Captain Ballard had been advised by General Boardman several days before, the maximum strength of volunteer companies was fixed at 101 and the minimum at 89. These figures included officers. Instructions had been given, however, not to enlist over 65 men in the National Guard Company.

All business in the city was practically suspended. At ten o'clock banks, stores and factories closed. Shortly after ten the company left the Armory and began the march to the Omaha Station. An immense cheering assembly greeted the men as, in heavy marching order, in column of fours, they moved out onto First avenue. An escort column was made up as follows:

Metropolitan Band.

Mayor, Aldermen and other City Officials,

Eagle Post, Grand Army of the Republic, 150 strong.

Griffin Rifles, E Company.

From Armory to the depot was one grand ovation. At the depot it was estimated fully half of the people of Eau Claire had assembled. The troop train from Hudson did not arrive until 11:15 and the company immediately boarded the car assigned to them. Plentiful lunches had been provided by the Grand Army and the Women's Relief Corps. Carnations and roses from the ladies decorated the blue uniform of every soldier. Ninety-seven men and officers were on the company roll.

On this train was C Company, of Hudson, and H Company, of Menomonie. At Merrillan A Company, of Neillsville, was attached.

The Regimental Sergeant Major, Marshall Cousins, traveled with E Company.

Among those who accompanied the troop train from Eau Claire were Captain Charles H. Henry, a veteran of the War of the Rebellion; Harry M. Atkinson, editor of the Leader, and Professor M. S. Frawley of the Eau Claire High School.

Harry Atkinson was determined to enlist. He had, for a short period several years before, been a member of the Guard. His brother, Percy C., had already enlisted, but it required long argument on the part of Captain Ballard, Captain Henry, Professor Frawley and others to convince Harry his first duty was to remain with his paper. He only gave up when assured should a second call come, he would be permitted to go.

In Captain Ballard's Company were a number of high school boys, among them members of the spring graduating class. The graduation essays of several of the young soldiers were then in the hands of Professor Frawley. At frequent intervals throughout the day the professor would take out these essays and gaze at them with tear-dimmed eyes.

It was a bright sunny day and at every village and city along the route the troops received an ovation. Madison was reached late in the afternoon. There were assembled thousands of students and citizens. Several state officers boarded the train to extend their greetings, among them being the noted newspaper correspondent, Hon. Gilbert E. Vandereook, then Assistant Secretary of State, and Hon. Sewall A. Peterson, State Treasurer, a former officer of H Company. Nels Nelson, a University stu-

dent, had served an enlistment with E Company. He boarded the Eau Claire car to bid his former comrades goodbye, but soon changed his mind and announced to his classmates on the platform he was going on with the company. He finished his course at Madison after the war.

The Wisconsin troops were mobilized at the State Fair Grounds, near Milwaukee, the camp being named "Camp Harvey," in honor of the War Governor, Louis P. Harvey, drowned April 19, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, in the Tennessee river, while on a visit to the wounded Wisconsin soldiers at Shiloh.

Sometime after dark the train reached the camp and was met at the depot by Governor Scofield, General Boardman, Colonel Patton and Colonel Ginty. The trotting horse stables were assigned to Colonel Moore's Third Infantry, and to these quarters the troops from the northwest were conducted. The writer of this sketch recalls the trip in the darkness with Governor Scofield as a guide, from the station to the Administration Building, where the Governor had established his military headquarters. Lanterns were few and the night dark, but the companies moved without confusion to the quarters.

The large roomy box stalls had been plentifully supplied with fresh straw and the tired men were glad to roll themselves in their blankets and seek rest in these improvised barracks.

From this point on, the war history of the company becomes intermingled with that of the other companies of the regiment. The history of the regiment will be given with such additions as pertain particularly to the Eau Claire Company.

On the regimental roster when the regiment was called to service were the following field and staff officers:

- Colonel Martin T. Moore, La Crosse.
- Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Parker, Milwaukee.
- Major Thomas J. George, Menomonie.
- Major Julius E. Kircheis, La Crosse.
- Major Randolph A. Richards, Sparta.
- Captain Orlando Holway, Adjutant, La Crosse.
- Captain George A. Ludington, Quartermaster, Neillsville.
- Major John B. Edwards, Surgeon, Mauston.
- Captain Edward H. Grannis, Assistant Surgeon, Menomonie.
- Captain Charles F. King, Assistant Surgeon, Hudson.
- Marshall Cousins, Regimental Sergeant Major, Eau Claire.

In addition to the above, the regiment carried as a National Guard Organization three Battalion Adjutants, but at the first

call for troops the Battalion Adjutants were not included. They were:

First Lieutenant E. Bartlett Farr, First Battalion, Eau Claire.
First Lieutenant Louis Schalle, Second Battalion, Tomah.
First Lieutenant Henry W. Klopf, Third Battalion, Neillsville.

A few days after the regiment arrived at Camp Harvey, Congress passed a law accepting National Guard Organizations as they had existed in the states and the Battalion Adjutants were ordered into the camp.

Immediately on arrival of the regiment at Camp Harvey, Colonel Moore looked about for a regimental headquarters. Between the barracks occupied by his men and the race track, under a spreading tree (not a chestnut) was the blacksmith shop, where the trotters, the former occupants of the barracks, had their shoes adjusted. This being the only available building, was quickly converted into the headquarters of the Third Infantry.

The morning of April 29 opened cold and raw. Throughout the stay of the troops at Camp Harvey the weather was uncomfortably cold. The men sleeping in the barracks or box stalls, being well supplied with straw, did not suffer greatly from cold during the nights, but those officers who had been supplied with tents would get up in the morning chilled through and through. The dressing room facilities at this camp, while perhaps suitable for the former occupants of the barracks, were not exactly convenient for the young soldiers, but they made the best of it. Going across the race track from quarters they would break the ice on the brook and make their toilets, talking and laughing even with chattering teeth.

The period at Camp Harvey was full of excitement and uncertainty. The air was charged with rumors of battles fought and orders to the front. It was fully expected the Wisconsin regiments would be rushed into Cuba. Governor Scofield made every effort to prepare the men properly for service. He looked with no enthusiasm upon war and much deplored it, although heartily endorsing the course of President McKinley. He had made a brilliant record for himself in the War of the Rebellion and received promotion to the rank of Major for gallantry on the field of Gettysburg. He knew what war meant.

The troops were, immediately on arrival at Camp Harvey, put on the regular army ration. To this the Governor, however, insisted there should be added milk and butter. He said the

great dairy state of Wisconsin could well afford to supply her soldiers with these articles while they were still in the state; that there would be time enough later for them to do without.

A change in the personnel of the regimental staff took place during the period the regiment was in preparation for muster in. Captain George A. Ludington, who had for so many years served faithfully and well as Regimental Quartermaster, owing to his physical condition was rejected by the surgeons. Charles R. Williams for some years had been in charge of Camp Douglas Reservation and held the rank of Captain in the Quartermaster's Department. He was transferred to the regiment as Quartermaster, and Captain Ludington became depot Quartermaster at Camp Douglas. Captain Williams came to the regiment splendidly equipped owing to his familiarity with the supply departments of the army and proved to be a most efficient officer.

Another change in the staff occurred at this time. Lieutenant E. B. Farr, of Eau Claire, was rejected by the surgeons and Marshall Cousins, then Regimental Sergeant Major, was commissioned as Battalion Adjutant and assigned to the First Battalion, commanded by Major George. This position had been offered to Lieutenant Cousins in 1895, but he had declined it in order to find a place as a commissioned officer for Lieutenant Farr.

May 1 was the first Sunday in the camp and the newspapers of Milwaukee estimated 60,000 visitors passed through the grounds. Daily during the time the troops were at Camp Harvey thousands of citizens visited the camp. Monday morning, May 2, the camp was aroused at an early hour by the cry of the newsboys announcing Dewey's great victory at Manila, "and many Spaniards killed." Cheer after cheer went up from the young soldiers and the chilly sunrise temperature was forgotten.

Active preparations were going on night and day to complete the organization and to fully and completely prepare the troops for active service. Lieutenant Colonel Tilden, Deputy Surgeon General of the United States Army, organized and swore the Regimental Surgeons as Government Examining Surgeons, and on May 5 the examination of officers and men was begun. A few of the Eau Claire boys failed to pass this physical examination. Several of them, on being informed by the kindly Dr. Tilden they could not be mustered in, could not restrain the tears.

Wednesday, May 11, 1898, was an eventful day in the history of the soldiers of the Third Infantry, as well as of Wisconsin. For on this day at 1:30 o'clock, Captain William L. Buek, of

the United States Army, began mustering the regiment into the United States service.

Shortly after noon Captain Buck entered regimental headquarters, formerly the blacksmith shop, where he found Lieutenant Cousins on duty. The headquarters' rolls were in readiness and Captain Buck asked they be immediately signed by the officers of the field and staff, handing a pen to the Lieutenant. That officer, however, suggested Colonel Moore be given the honor of first signing the oath as a soldier of the United States. Following Colonel Moore, the Lieutenant signed and became the second to muster. After the headquarters had been mustered, one by one the companies were taken up, the roll called and in an impressive manner the men, with uncovered heads, took the oath as United States Volunteer Soldiers. Many spectators witnessed this interesting ceremony.

The Third Infantry was the first Wisconsin organization to be mustered into the Federal service.

MUSTER-IN ROLL.

Joseph M. Ballard, Thomas P. Cochrane, John E. Barron, Fred Arnold, Seymour H. Knight, Francis Deline, Guido H. Faber, Horace L. Whittier, Frank Hill, Donald Boyd, Joseph Bellmer, Percy C. Atkinson, Henry A. Bitter, Harry Stanard, Samuel Hillstad, Wilfred A. Kutzner, Hugh O. Beadle, Roy M. Baston, Sumner P. Bartlett, Russell C. Bailey, Ezra L. Cathcart, Roy Fowler, Earl C. Tebo, George Herron, Adam Ahneman, James G. Brackett, Herbert E. Bush, Herbert L. Boleman, William H. Bruce, Dwight C. Braee, Fred W. Bandoli, Holford F. Calvert, William J. Cameron, William P. Carroll, Malcolm J. Cernahan, William Cheators, Carl F. Bandelin, Charlie Curry, Patrick Dechaine, Charles E. Day, William H. Dodge, George E. Ecklund, Eugene Eldridge, Philip C. Elbert, Charles Eck, William F. Elbut, Lawrence A. Flaghr, Harry F. Fowler, Jerome E. Gillett, Samuel E. Gront, Charles W. Hall, Edward Haggerty, Roy W. Hebard, George M. S. Hort, Julius W. Holberg, Clarence H. Hutcheson, Frank Humes, Martin H. Johnson, John F. Joyce, Charles E. Kelley, Frank S. Kopleberger, Hans S. Lund, Augus McKay, Al. S. Morgan, Charles T. Mosher, Nels B. Nelson, Bernie Nelson, Charles R. Nichols, Carl G. Nyquist, Joseph Nelson, George C. Ranous, Harry M. Samuels, Samuel L. Stafford, George Sherman, Christ H. Schroeder, George L. Slosson, Carl M. Toft, Herman

Watson, Harry W. Werner, Felix H. H. Watterbury, Roswell B. Van Wagenen, Charles Russell.

The above is a list of officers and men who were mustered into the United States Volunteer Infantry May 11, 1898, by W. L. Buck, Captain U. S. A. When the orders came for volunteers, it called for three officers and 101 men. Company E left Eau Claire, Wis., April 28, 1898, with three officers and 99 men, for Camp Harvey. Before the time for mustering in, an order was issued reducing each company to 84 officers and men, the surplus being sent home. After arriving at Camp Thomas an order came to increase company to 106 officers and men. Following is a list of same:

Simon Rohm, John Ahearn, Alfred G. Ballerd, William J. Baxter, John H. Cheever, Thomas F. Dowling, Lester Frost, Eugene E. Hanson, William Hall, W. H. Hawley, Harry Huey, Charles H. Johnson, W. P. Kennedy, Arthur Kalanguin, Gilbert N. Krohg, John Kungerman, August Kessler, Herbert S. Lyons, Louis Larson, Leonard Loken, Albert J. McClintock, Niles E. Meservey, Timothy J. Reagan, Ward Ross, John S. Shallenburger, Arthur S. Sherman, Homer W. Sloan, John Somerville, Arthur Thompson, Graham B. Thompson.

The following named men came to Camp Harvey with E Company, but were rejected by the examining surgeon and ordered sent to their homes:

Richard Hollen, LeRoy Binder, William Myre, S. Edward Bostwick, O. Olson, J. Frederick, Floyd Jones, William A. Schwahn, J. A. Cooper, J. B. Noble, Lieutenant E. Bart Farr. Most of these men were rejected owing to being under weight.

Officers of the regular army assisting in the organization and muster of the Wisconsin troops were Lieutenant Frank M. Caldwell of the Seventh Cavalry. Lieutenant Caldwell went to West Point from Oshkosh and took a warm personal interest in Wisconsin. He was on an inspection tour of the Wisconsin companies when the call came and he was directed to report at Camp Harvey. He was detailed as Post Quartermaster and Commissary. When the Fourth Regiment was organized Lieutenant Caldwell was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel and rendered valuable and able service with that regiment.

Captain William L. Buck, Thirteenth Infantry, was the chief mustering officer. Captain Buck had several years previous to the war served a detail as United States inspector with the Wisconsin troops.

A very popular officer paid a visit to the regiment unofficially, Captain Phillip Reade. It was under Phil Reade's instruction the first rifle practice was had at Camp Douglas. This was the subject in which Captain Reade was greatly interested and the Wisconsin men quickly partook of his enthusiasm. He had a personal acquaintance, through the close contact on the range, of many officers and enlisted men, and has always been exceedingly popular with the Wisconsin Guard. Several years ago he retired as a Brigadier General.

The medical department of the army was represented by Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Tilton, Deputy Surgeon General of the army. He called to his assistance Dr. Ladd, of Milwaukee, and Dr. Reynolds, of Geneva. These three distinguished surgeons arranged for and supervised the physical examination of the troops previous to their acceptance by the Federal Government.

Two interesting events occurred during the period the regiment was in Camp Harvey. One of these was the marriage of Sumner P. Bartlett and Miss Olga Arnold, one of Eau Claire's beautiful daughters.

Charles W. Hall, of the company, was also married to a Milwaukee young lady.

The marriage of Corporal Bartlett was kept a secret from his comrades until shortly before his death in Porto Rico.

During the period the regiment was at Camp Harvey many friends from home visited E Company. Among them may be mentioned General Michael Griffin, Captain C. H. Henry, Major William P. Bartlett, Captain John Kelley, John C. Fennessey, John F. Roberts, Captain Chris Schlosser, Mayor S. S. Kepler, D. A. Cameron, Aldermen—Hugh J. Forest, J. H. Young, Frank Gregoire, Martin Severson, John H. Fleming, M. S. Beecher, Charles S. Lee, N. J. McIntyre, Chief of Police John Higgins, William K. Atkinson and wife, Harry M. Atkinson, Florence Atkinson, Miss Clara Zwiekey, Mrs. Thomas Hutchinson, Mrs. J. M. Ballard, Mrs. H. L. Whittier, Mrs. Henry Cousins and Miss Mary Cousins. Other welcome visitors were George B. Early, of Chippewa Falls, and Lieutenant Governor Emil Baensch.

This subject cannot be passed without special reference to the visit of Miss Vera I. Moore, daughter of Colonel Moore. For a long period Miss Moore had been known as "The daughter of the regiment," and annually encamped with the regiment, for which she felt the same love, admiration and pride as her worthy father.

THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION.

The organization in the Wisconsin regiments differed in a few respects from the organization under the United States laws. The Wisconsin regiments had regularly appointed Quartermasters with rank of Captain, and also had regularly appointed Battalion Adjutants with rank of First Lieutenant, mounted, and Battalion Sergeants Major. In the regular service these positions were filled by detail of line officers.

General Charles King, some years previous to the war, had recommended to the Governor and Legislature the passage of a law making these positions permanent ones, and Marshall Cousins, when a member of the Legislature, had prepared and secured the passage of such a law. On the reorganization of the army, following the Spanish-American War, the Federal laws were amended and now closely follow the Wisconsin regulations of that day.

As previously stated, the Battalion Adjutants and Battalion Sergeants Major were not included in the first call, but a few days after the call Congress enacted a law accepting the organizations as they had existed in the states, and those affected were ordered into camp. In the Wisconsin establishments the Regimental Adjutant and Regimental Quartermaster held the rank of Captain. Assistant Surgeons also held rank of Captain. When these officers were mustered into the United States service, however, their rank was reduced to First Lieutenant.

When the call was made, Marshall Cousins, of Eau Claire, went into the camp as Regimental Sergeant Major, which position he had held for several years. On the rejection of Lieutenant Farr by the Surgeons, the Sergeant Major was commissioned Battalion Adjutant with rank of First Lieutenant, and assigned to the First Battalion, commanded by Major Thomas Jefferson George, of Menomonie. Samuel E. Grout, of Eau Claire, was the Battalion Sergeant Major.

ASSIGNMENT TO BATTALIONS.

In the State organization the regiment was divided into three battalions, and companies were grouped on geographical lines as far as possible. They took their numerical designations from the rank of their Majors. The same assignments and designations continued in the United States service, as follows:

First Battalion.	Second Battalion.	Third Battalion.
E—Eau Claire.	B—La Crosse.	A—Neillsville.
C—Hudson.	K—Tomah.	D—Mauston.
H—Menomonie	L—Sparta.	F—Portage.
I—Superior.	M—La Crosse.	G—Wausau.

May 13 formal orders were received for the regiment to move on Saturday, May 14. Their designation was Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Friday was spent in packing up and saying good-bye to friends. Saturday morning bright and early the camp was astir and baggage hauled to the train. At 3:30 o'clock the first section pulled out. The regiment moved in three sections, Colonel Moore, Major George and Major Kircheis, respectively, in charge of sections. In the second section, under Major George, were about five hundred men, being companies of B, C, E, H, I and M. Chicago was reached after dark and some time passed in switching in and about the stock yards. It was well along in the night before the train pulled away for the Southland.

Sunday morning dawned on the regiment making its way through Indiana. At every station the troops were greeted by large crowds. The season was well advanced over that of Wisconsin. The ladies were out in summer frocks and bright colors. The grass was green and foliage well out. Leaving Indiana the regiment passed through Kentucky and into Tennessee. At Nashville they found Quartermaster Sergeant Ludington awaiting them. He had left the first section and reported a pleasing compliment paid the regiment by an officer of the regular army. For some time the first section stood in the Nashville depot. After they had pulled out an officer of the army, noticing Sergeant Ludington, inquired of him what regiment had just pulled out. The Sergeant reported it was the Third Wisconsin, to which the officer replied, "No, it was some regular army regiment. No volunteer regiment carried itself as the regiment which just left." The Sergeant, however, convinced him it was the Third Wisconsin.

Monday morning, May 16, the regiment found itself in Chattanooga and after several hours on the road reached Lytle, the detraining station for Camp Thomas. Between Chattanooga and Lytle they had their first view of Lookout Mountain. The First Battalion under Major George was quickly under way after detraining and was conducted by a guide to the Kelley Field, where they were instructed to await the arrival of the remainder

of the regiment. While the battalion was resting on the field they first met their Brigade Commander, General Andrew S. Burt. The General, alone and dismounted, came out from under the shade and approached Lieutenant Cousins. He wore a plain service uniform, showing considerable wear, and was close up to the Battalion Adjutant before that officer discovered the stars on the shoulder straps. The General hardly waited for the formal salute, but stepped forward and extended his hand, introducing himself, remarked, "Possibly the order has not yet reached you, but I have the honor to be your Brigade Commander. My name is Burt."

General Andrew S. Burt had for many years been Colonel of the 25th Infantry, colored, and had made a soldierly, well-disciplined body of men out of that regiment. He was one of the first officers in the regular service promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers. He had a long and splendid record and the Third Infantry of Wisconsin was pleased to be assigned to his brigade. General Burt also expressed pleasure at having the Wisconsin men assigned to him.

Grounds for the camp were assigned to the regiment just off the Kelley Field. Streets were mapped out, all facing north. Baggage was very late in arriving and many of the companies were unable to put up their tents before night fall. Major George's tent and that of his Adjutant were but a few feet from the monument of the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, where they did severe fighting on September 23, 1863. There were other monuments in all directions.

The camp was very well shaded and ground level. The Kelley Field, just to the west of the camp, furnished fine opportunity for drilling and parade. There were also fine grounds to the east of the camp in the woods, and here the battalion drilled during the stay at Camp Thomas in the battle exercises.

On Tuesday evening the 17th, the Third put on evening parade on the historical Kelley Field and the exercises attracted a number of spectators.

The regiment began daily drills, but during the mid-day hours, ten to four o'clock, owing to the heat, to which the men were unaccustomed, Colonel Moore ordered a general rest.

Friday, May 20, unwelcome news reached the regiment that General Burt, to whom they had become much attached, had been transferred and ordered to Tampa. The command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel C. B. Hunt, of the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Sunday, May 22, occurred the first death in the regiment, that of Private Charles Eck, of E Company. He had been reported sick on Saturday and died at 4:20 Sunday morning. Captain Ballard was with him at the time of his death. The body was removed during the day and later interred in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. Private Eck was one of those who had joined the company at the call for troops and his death was deeply regretted by all his comrades.

Monday, May 23, a division review was held in the morning. Fifty-four hundred men passed the reviewing officer. The Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania were pronounced the best appearing regiments.

Wednesday, May 25, a battle exercise was held. The division took part in the exercise. The first battalion of the Third marched to Snodgrass Hill, where they took post, and later under orders fell back towards McFarlane's Gap. This was the ground over which Wisconsin troops fought in September, 1863. Evening parade was before General James H. Wilson, who reviewed the regiment following parade.

May 27 the regiment was vaccinated from the Colonel down and many sore arms were the result for some days. Some of the men, after passing the surgeons themselves, found much amusement in watching the others while the surgeons were performing their task upon them. Some men would walk up without a flinch or change of expression and smile while the virus was being applied. Others showed the greatest concern and several fainted.

May 28, through the Chattanooga papers, the pleasing information reached the regiment that their long-time friend, Captain Charles King, had been named by President McKinley for Brigadier General of Volunteers. Major George's battalion wired him their congratulations. This day was taken up with a tiresome, thorough inspection of equipment. Late in the afternoon General Charles R. Boardman arrived from Jacksonville. He represented Governor Scofield and presented new commissions made out on parchment. The regiment paraded before him. He was much pleased with the inspection reports on the Wisconsin troops.

On Monday, May 30, the regiment assembled about the First Wisconsin monument at 10:30 and held Memorial day services. Addresses were made by Colonel Moore and the Chaplain. Never before did the men of the regiment so fully appreciate the meaning of the day. On this historical spot the First Wisconsin and

the Tenth Wisconsin, on September 19 and 20, 1863, rendered valiant service for the Union cause. The Tenth Wisconsin monument shows a full-size figure of a soldier made to represent the brave Lieutenant Colonel John A. Ely, whose regiment was driven back across the ground now occupied by the Third Infantry camp to the LaFayette road beyond the old Kelley Field. Colonel Ely fell at daybreak on September 20. Out of the 240 men of the Tenth Infantry engaged, the total loss was 211 killed and wounded.

June 1 a rumor reached the camp the Third would in all probability be ordered to the Philippines, but nothing further was heard concerning such an order. Several years afterwards it was learned it had been seriously considered by the authorities and it was probably only a rule established many years previously by a division commander that prevented the Third from going to the Philippines in General King's brigade.

Had battalion drill on June 2, Captain Ballard of E Company commanded. He was the senior captain of the battalion as well as of the regiment, and at frequent intervals during the absence or sickness of Major George Captain Ballard was in command. He was fully competent to handle the battalion and reflected credit not only upon himself but his company.

On June 3, Colonel Moore was in command of the brigade owing to the absence of Colonel Culver, of the Fifth Illinois, and Colonel Hunt, of Ohio. The brigade was reviewed by Colonel Moore in the evening.

Large detail from the regiment engaged June 8 and 9 in building bath houses. Captain Hommel, of A Company, took charge of this work and made the plans, and by the use of canvas partitions a very serviceable row of bath houses was erected in the woods east of the camp. The pipes supplying the water to the baths were placed very near the surface of the ground and the hot sun heated the water to a point where it was scalding when the showers were turned on. However the baths were exceedingly popular and served their purpose well.

June 9 orders were received to recruit the companies to 106 men and a Lieutenant from each battalion and a noncommissioned officer from each company were detailed to go to the home stations for this purpose. Lieutenant Hiram Nye, First Lieutenant C Company, Hudson, went from the First Battalion, together with Sergeants Horace L. Whittier, of E Company, Eau Claire; Milton F. Swant, of H Company, Menomonie; Charles

W. Newton, of I Company, Superior, and Alfred P. Goss, of C Company, Hudson.

On the 11th a division review was held. The Third Wisconsin was the first regiment to pass and had the opportunity of seeing the other regiments march by.

On June 15 an order came from headquarters directing that a Lieutenant from each company not already represented at home stations be sent on recruiting service at once. Lieutenant Cochrane, of E Company, was sent on this duty to Eau Claire. On this day General O. H. Ernest assumed command of the brigade. The Third is in the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Colonel Hunt, of the First Ohio, had been in command since the departure of General Burt.

Sunday, June 26, orders were received to prepare to move at once. Twelve regiments, it was announced, would probably go. The First Kentucky was dropped from the First Brigade and the Eighth Massachusetts took its place.

This day arrived the E Company recruits. The names appear elsewhere in this article, following the names of the original muster roll. The rookies were given a hearty welcome by the veterans of the company.

Friday, July 1, was a welcome day, as Major Doyan paid off the regiment in crisp new bills. The Major was a Wisconsin man.

July 3, Sunday, just after parade, received an order to prepare to start at any moment for the front.

Independence Day was a day of rush and uncertainty. It opened with a salute by the Ohio battery in honor of the birth of the nation. The regimental commissary had gone to the depot at five o'clock to draw travel rations in accordance with orders. There the commissary found orders which directed the issue be withheld until three o'clock. In the meantime the regiment was breaking camp and preparing for the march to the trains. Shortly after three came an order directing the remaking of the camp and putting up of tents. It had been expected the regiment would march to Ringgold at eight in the evening. It was a disgusted and tired regiment at sundown.

Early July 5 the commissary again reported for rations and after hours of delay the travel ration was issued. Again came the order to pack up and march to Ringgold. At three o'clock the regiment swung into the road for the twelve-mile march to the waiting trains.

The recruits who joined in June had not been fully equipped or drilled and were left behind. They numbered about twenty in each company, or two hundred and forty in all. Major George, of the First Battalion, was left in command of the recruits and Captain Ballard, of E Company, commanded the battalion. Among other officers left behind was the popular, able and soldierly First Lieutenant of I Company, William H. Smith. Major Jeff and Billy Smith, as they were popularly called by their fellow officers, with tear-dimmed eyes watched the departure of the regiment.

The march led through a beautiful country and the regiment was heartily greeted by the wayside, excepting in one instance. In this case an unreconstructed rebel paraded his premises with an old musket over his shoulder, shouting threats of destruction upon the marching column. At one point a group of pretty girls came out with buckets of cooling drinks for officers and men. Ringgold was reached about dark and the regiment quickly entrained in three sections and was away for the coast.

Wednesday morning found the trains in Atlanta and all that day they were traveling from Atlanta to the sea. The train service was slow and a number of breakdowns of the engines occurred. It was not until the morning of Friday, July 7, the regiment reached Charleston. After considerable delay the Third was assigned to its barracks, which were the old warehouses on the docks, and into these they quickly moved. From the docks could be seen Fort Sumter, and two torpedo boats were anchored but a few rods from the docks. Down the bay were two recently captured Spanish prizes. On Friday, July 8, the day following arrival, the regiment marched through the city to Marion Square and there held evening parade just back of the heroic statue of John C. Calhoun and between the statue and the South Carolina Military Academy. This academy had been an institution of learning previous to the Civil War and when Charleston fell was taken by the Federal troops, who maintained a large garrison there for several years.

The people and officials of Charleston extended a hearty welcome to the troops. Every courtesy was shown them. Merchants sold the soldiers at cost price. Committees of ladies visited the organizations with a view to giving attention to the sick. They advised the city hospitals would care for those men the surgeons thought needed such care. The mayor of Charleston supplied each regiment with one thousand pounds of ice daily. Many invitations from citizens to officers and men for

meals were extended. All clubs were thrown open to officers. The people of Charleston did what they could to make the stay of the troops pleasant and comfortable.

Thursday, July 14, came the news of the surrender of Santiago. When the regiment left Camp Thomas it was intended to rush it through to Santiago for the reinforcement of General Shafter, who had called for additional troops. In the meantime, however, General Miles had gone into Santiago and quickly brought the Spaniards to terms. It was now announced the Third would go to Puerto Rico in an expedition under command of General Miles. The work of loading began on the 13th, and officers slept on board that night. Throughout the night a large force was engaged in coaling and loading. Major George and Lieutenant Smith, with the recruits left at Camp Thomas, arrived and were given a hearty welcome. Lieutenant Smith at once took command of the Superior Company, it having been without officers for several days, Captain Newton and Lieutenant Swift both being sick in the hospital.

On the morning of the 14th, orders came to unload. The same condition of indecision appeared to prevail as just before the regiment left Camp Thomas. A fire in the hold of the vessel during the day burned a part of the bedding rolls belonging to officers, but did no other damage.

July 15 the orders were first to load and then to unload. This was repeated several times.

On Saturday, July 16, the regiment was ordered out for one of the practice marches which occasioned so much comment in the Wisconsin papers. Many men fell out during the march and some were very ill after being taken back to the barracks. The day was particularly hot and very few of the men were properly prepared for a long march. Some had eaten little or no breakfasts and for some distance the line of march lay through the city.

Another such march was taken on Monday, the 18th, over a different route, and while some men fell out the number was not as great as on Saturday. On Monday's march the column crossed a long bridge, which swayed, and the motion caused several men to become sick.

These marches caused much criticism in Wisconsin and the brigade and division commanders were severely censured. Governor Scofield demanded an investigation by the war department.

The marches were severe and uncalled for, but a few weeks later the regiment thought nothing of making considerably longer

marches under worse conditions, without a man falling out or grumbling. Had these marches been made to meet an enemy there would have been no falling out. As it was, the men were heartily tired of the indecision and uncertainty as to movements. They were anxious to be in Spanish territory. Time and time again had the boat been loaded and then unloaded. Just before the march began, a rumor came the regiment was to go up the coast several miles and go into a bivouac camp for a couple of weeks. The disappointment, and the failure to properly prepare themselves for the march were largely responsible for the unfortunate results.

On the 19th again they were loading. Men worked all night of the 18th-19th, loading the transportation into Transport No. 21. About five o'clock on the 20th the men were ordered aboard the Obdam. This was a freighter which had been purchased by the government. Its official title was "Transport No. 30, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A." It was illy fitted for carrying a large body of men. All the afternoon thousands of citizens had been crowding the dock and at six o'clock the Obdam pushed off, the regimental band playing national airs and men and citizens wildly cheering. Just beyond Sumter anchor was dropped for the night.

Eleven companies of the Third traveled on the Obdam, one company being detached and sent on No. 21 with the transportation. The officers' horses were carried on the Obdam. General Wilson and staff traveled with the Third and General Ernst and staff with the Second, which was on the "Grand Duchess." Early on the morning of July 21 the Charleston bar was crossed and the troops were on their way to Puerto Rico.

July 25 land was sighted in the afternoon about four o'clock. It was expected to meet a warship at this point. None, however, was in sight. At dark all lights were ordered out and the Obdam cruised at half speed in a circle throughout the night. During the night, out of the darkness, came "The Wasp." Great consternation and fright was caused by her searchlight being suddenly thrown on the boat. She had come up with all lights out and discovered the Obdam before the lookout on that boat knew another boat was anywhere about. The searchlight came through the blackness like a shaft of fire.

Orders were then received to proceed to Guanico, where General Miles had effected a landing the day before.

The Obdam proceeded under full steam and about daylight was met by a warship, the Columbia. This great fighting ma-

chine looked decidedly grim in the morning light. She wore her battle garb of bluish-gray paint and was stripped for action. Guided by the Columbia, the Obdam made its way into the beautiful, tranquil harbor. Here a glorious view unfolded itself to the interested soldiers. They were not allowed to disembark and after an interval again steamed out into deeper water, where they came to anchor. The Massachusetts, in all her grim glory, lay but a few rods away.

At daylight, July 28, Thursday, the naval vessels and transports were on their way to Ponce. Accompanying the Obdam were the Massachusetts and the cruisers Gloucester and Dixie. Orders were given to disembark and the Third Infantry was given the honor of leading the way. The shallow harbor made it necessary to use lighters and the ships were anchored at a considerable distance from the shore. Major George, First Battalion, was given the lead, and Captain Ballard, with E Company, entered the first lighter, which was slowly propelled towards the shore. The men were in readiness to fight for a landing. As the ships came to anchor they were surrounded by small boats containing natives cheering for the "Americanos," but on the dock could be seen many men in uniform. These, from the ships, resembled soldiers. It was found later, however, they were members of the Ponce fire department. Their red shirts made them very conspicuous. They were there to welcome and not repel. Captain Ballard landed without resistance and was directed by General Miles, who had run in ahead of the lighter in a launch, to take immediate possession of the custom house. The other companies were disembarked as rapidly as possible. Before landing of the troops the civil authorities, through the foreign representatives, had surrendered the city to the naval officers. The garrison had withdrawn and was fleeing down the military road in the direction of Coamo. The story of the surrender and the landing of the troops is told in the *La Nueva Era*, a newspaper published at Ponce, in the issue of July 30, 1898. The paper was printed principally in the Spanish language, but a few columns gave the account of the landing of the troops in English, and it is quoted herewith:

"On the 27th inst., at 2 p. m., a fleet approaching the port was signalled from the signal hill, and truly from all the roofs and points of vantage of the city could be seen three ships nearing our harbor at great speed, of which two were apparently transports and the other a tug. It did not take them long to come into port and anchor. After a while a boat was seen to

leave the side of one of the ships bearing a white flag, reached the shore shortly afterwards with an officer, who on landing bent his steps to the captain of the port's office in search of the military commander of the town, for whom he had a despatch.

"The captain of the port answered him that he had no military jurisdiction and sent for the military commander, residing up town here, to take delivery of the despatch brought by said officer. At about this time a small volunteer force got into position near the custom house, and the two companies of the regulars, which on the first alarm of the approach of the American fleet had been ordered to the port, were stationed on the road leading from here to the harbor. With the latter forces came the late military commander of this district, Colonel Sanmartin.

"On the latter being informed that there was an American officer bearing, under flag of truce, a despatch for him, he replied that without direct authority from the governor general he could not receive it. On getting this reply the American officer informed the captain of the port that he would give half an hour's grace for the military commander to come and take delivery of the despatch.

"In the meantime Sanmartin had come up town and had a conference with the governor general by wire, laying before him the state of affairs. But as the hour fixed by the American officer was drawing to its close, and he threatened to return on board with the despatch undelivered, two members of the consular body—Messrs. F. M. Toro, British vice consul, and P. J. Rosaly, vice consul of the Netherlands—went down to the port together with our mayor—Mr. R. U. Colom—and one of our citizens—Mr. P. J. Fournier—with the object of requesting an extension of the time fixed by the officer to await the reply of the governor general.

"It seems that the latter's answer to the military commander was that he should do his duty; by which, we suppose, he implied that resistance should be made, in spite of the immense superiority of the invading forces and of the fleet, which, by this time, had increased by the arrival of several vessels more. As the American commander grew impatient at the non-return of the first boat sent ashore, they sent another, bringing two officers and a squad of soldiers, who bore with them the American flag and two rockets for signalling, we presume, in case of need. Said officers with the squad and flag advanced as far as the very door of captain of the port's office; but the British vice consul requested that the soldiers should withdraw to the seashore, the

officer with Old Glory, etc., remaining, however, at the door of the building. The consular and other officers entered the building. They were there received by the captain of the port, who, by the way, was dressed in a soiled white drill suit without any insignia to denote his rank. The German vice consul—Mr. H. C. Fritze—joined his colleagues of England and the Netherlands in their good offices in the matter, together with the American merchant, Mr. Lucas Valliviese.

“Said consuls began to work to bring about the surrender of the town (which had been demanded at discretion), in their desire to avoid bloodshed and damage to the town, as the Spanish forces were insignificant, compared with those of the United States and besides the Spaniards having no defensive works or artillery to answer the fire of the fleet. At about 10 p. m. it was rumored that an armistice had been arranged, in virtue of which the Spanish forces would evacuate the town and that the American troops would not land within a stipulated time to allow the former forces to get well on their way to Aibonito. It was reported that this arrangement was firm and the people began to treat more freely about the peaceful solution of the conflict. But unhappily their joy was of short duration as—about 1 a. m.—it began to be noised about that the governor general had deposed the military commander, Sanmartin, ordering him to give up the command to the lieutenant-colonel of the Civil Guards, instructing the latter to offer resistance to the invading forces.

“On this becoming known the alarm was great among all classes, and the exodus to the neighboring country, which had already begun in the afternoon and evening, was immense, approaching nearly to a panic. But the vice consuls continued their labors to obtain that the armistice arranged with Colonel Sanmartin by them should be respected and kept in good faith, and the representative of England and Germany protested against its being broken and brought to bear on the negotiations all the weight that their nations represent.

“The lieutenant-colonel of the Civil Guard, on his part, seeing the impossibility of resistance to the powerful fleet of the enemy, which had been reinforced by several ships more, with the means he had at his disposal, decided at length to evacuate the town, retiring with all the forces under his command, by the road leading to the interior of the island.

“As soon as this decision was arrived at the retreat began, but not before attempting to set fire to the railroad station, in which they only succeeded in burning a few cars. But even after

the retreat there was anxiety among the inhabitants, as it was reported that the powder magazine of the barracks would be blown up before the Spaniards left the town definitely; we are happy to say that this did not happen.

“The town was left in charge of the local first brigade, who undertook the duty of keeping order, but their services were not called upon that night, nor have been since, as not the slightest disturbance has taken place. Ponce gave proofs of its good sense as usual. At daybreak the next morning a half dozen men of the American forces hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the custom house together with the headquarters’ flag of the commander in chief. Later the flag was unfurled over the town hall.

“The landing of the troops began and were distributed about in accordance with instructions of the American commanders. The people welcomed the American forces as liberators and friends and with the greatest demonstrations of joy and heartiness.

“The commander of the expeditionary forces decided that the municipal and judicial authorities should remain at their post as well as the local police and the employees of the custom house, which latter is in charge of Colonel Hill, appointed inspector of the port and customs. The American troops have entered this town with the greatest order and are fraternizing with the people. Said troops later relieved the firemen at guard duty at the city prison and other places.

“The political prisoners have been set at liberty and among them our friends, Messrs. Santiago Geraldino, Rudolfo Figueroa, Jose Hilaria Roche and others. We heartily congratulate them all. The inhabitants that had gone into the country have gradually begun to return to town, in which the greatest order prevails.

“At the town hall there took place an incident worthy of mention. Mr. Figueroa, who had been just set free, went up to the Seasons hall and unslinging the portrait of the queen regent with the king and the crown which overtopped them, attempted to throw them over the balcony, saying: ‘There go the remnants of Spanish domination.’ But an American officer who was present interfered in a friendly way, requesting that said picture and crown should be given him as a historical memento of the occasion, which request was immediately granted.”

Notice. “To this office has been brought a hat belonging to one of the guards of the army at present in the city. It is marked R. J. Bilie, Fort Wingate, N. M. We hold same at the disposal of said guard.”

After landing, the troops were surrounded by frantic natives, shouting, laughing, waving flags and crying "Viva Americanos! Viva Americanos!"

An orderly from General Roy Stone, of the army, reported a short time after Major George had landed, to that officer, with a message from General Stone requesting a detail be sent to him at the railway depot in the city. The orderly reported General Stone, with two or three staff officers and orderlies, had gone into the city and found the Spaniards had evacuated. The General desired the escort for which he sent to accompany a train he was making up to proceed to Yauco. Before leaving, contrary to pledges given the authorities, the Spanish troops had attempted to burn the depot and rolling stock and disable the locomotives. The fire department had saved the depot and most of the cars. Mechanics soon made the locomotives available for use.

Major George directed Captain Ballard to detail a Lieutenant and seventeen men from his company to proceed to the station and report to General Stone. The detail was made up as follows:

Corporal Bartlett, Corporal Bailey, Privates Carroll, Kelley, Harry Fowler, Curry, Eldridge, Watson, Holberg, Nichols, Calvert, Hibbard, Charles Johnson, Rohn, McKinnon, Van Wagenan, Samuels.

The city of Yauco had been in possession of American troops for several days. None of the enemy were encountered on the trip. The train proceeded with caution, but found efforts to destroy the track had failed.

A sensational and fabulous story was sent back from the island of the capture of Yauco by this detachment of E Company, and many of the men were greatly annoyed that such a story should have been published.

About noon Major George, with Companies H, Captain Ohnstad, and I, Captain Newton, marched into the city and took possession of the barracks. This was a very fine building, built of concrete, located in a plaza, and was capable of housing a regiment. It had been occupied up to five o'clock on the morning of the 28th, by the 25th Infantry of the Spanish Army. Everything in the barracks was in confusion. In the officers' quarters clothing and articles of personal property were strewn about everywhere. Evidently they had picked out the valuables but abandoned all else in their haste to get a change of air. The courtyard was surrounded by a high stone wall. A ladder against this wall showed that some had departed by this route

rather than to lose the time to go around by the gate. Before leaving they had set fire to the magazine, which stood in one corner of the courtyard, but a detachment of the fire department had extinguished this blaze.

In the office of the Commandant, Adjutant Cousins found, among other papers, a communication written in Spanish, addressed to the commanders of detachments at other points, giving the plan for the defense of the islands. It was intended all troops should, after a resistance, gradually drop back, avoiding decisive engagements, but retard the American advances as much as possible until San Juan was reached. Here they proposed to annihilate Uncle Sam's men. This communication was forwarded by Major George to General Wilson.

A large number of machetes and other weapons were found in the barracks, together with ammunition. Some of this ammunition created comment, as the balls appeared to be brass jacketed. A considerable quantity of rations was also captured. The hard bread was a great contrast to that in use by the Americans. It was made up in round disks about the size of an American pie and five-eighths inch in thickness. To all appearances it made an excellent food and certainly looked appetizing, being nicely browned.

H and I Companies remained at the barracks for several days. C Company, of Major George's battalion, was on outposts to the west of the city. E Company was left at the port. Colonel Moore, with other companies of the regiment, established a camp north of the city on the road leading towards San Juan.

The road from the port to the city is along a beautiful highway. On both sides the luxuriant growth of tropical vegetation appealed to the eye. In all directions could be seen the flags of France, England, Holland and other European countries. A celebration was quickly organized by the citizens.

To show their pleasure many engaged in festooning trees and the streets with strips of paper. These strips were put up in goodly-sized rolls and the rolls could be thrown over tree branches and across streets. In many of the yards foliage was largely concealed by this form of decoration.

Most of the places of business in the city were closed and the windows protected by heavy wooden shutters. Many of the merchants and wealthier class had sent the ladies and children out of the city, expecting bombardment and a battle between the Spanish troops and the Americans for possession. The

Spaniards, for a long time, had industriously circulated reports of the villainies committed by the American soldiers and many of the natives stood in fear of the treatment they might receive. This feeling of fear quickly passed.

A brief sketch of the island of Puerto Rico and the landing of General Miles will not come amiss at this point.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico was discovered in 1493 and from that day until 1898 was under Spanish rule. It is one hundred and eight miles in length and about forty miles wide. It is a most healthful and delightful country, with mountain ranges and many streams. In area it is about thirty-six hundred square miles and the population in 1898 was computed at 800,000. It is fourth in rank, according to size, of the Greater Antilles group, but in prosperity and density of population it is first. The white population was claimed to outnumber the black. In few of the tropical islands was this the case. The commercial capital and largest city is Ponce, situated three miles inland from the port of the same name on the southern coast. The city rests on a rich plain, surrounded by gardens and plantations. There are hot springs in the vicinity which are much frequented by invalids. At the port are extensive depots where products from the interior are stored for shipment. There were no docks and ships were loaded and unloaded by means of lighters. The last enumeration gave to Ponce the population of 37,545, while San Juan, the capital on the north coast, had a population of 23,414. In Ponce are a number of fine buildings, among them being a town hall, theater, two churches, the Charity and the Women's Asylum, the barracks, the Cuban House and the market. The road connecting the city and the port was a beautiful promenade.

Besides Ponce and San Juan, the largest towns were Arecibo, 30,000; Utuado, 31,000; Mayaguez, 28,000; San German, 20,000; Yauco, 25,000; Juana Diaz, 21,000; and there were reported to be ten other towns with population of 15,000 or over. Nearly half the population lived in the larger towns, where there were many fine residences.

Porto Rico had been more lightly touched by Spanish rule than other provinces. Internal improvements had been inaugurated. There were nearly one hundred and fifty miles of railroad. This was narrow gauge and skirted about the coast. A system of particularly fine military roads connected Ponce and San Juan with some of the other larger cities.

In times of peace the island abounded in sugar, coffee, tobacco, honey, wax and fruits. A large part of the trade had been with the United States. The entire island is said to be rich in natural resources and very healthful.

The capital, San Juan, was the best fortified city of Porto Rico, occupying there the relative position that Havana occupied in Cuba. When General Miles started on his expedition the expectation was it would effect a landing at Fajardo, on the northeastern coast. After this ostensible purpose had been well published the convoys and transports changed their course, swung around the east of the island and suddenly arrived off the harbor of Guanica on the southwestern coast at daylight on the morning of July 25.

A small Spanish garrison in a blockhouse on the beach was utterly surprised when Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester, ran into the beautiful little harbor and opened fire with small guns. The Spaniards attempted to reply, but were soon driven off and a party of marines landed and hoisted the American flag over the blockhouse, the stars and stripes taking the place of the flag of Spain, which was first raised 405 years before. No Americans were injured, but the Spanish lost several killed and wounded. The 3,500 troops of this expedition were landed in the forenoon without difficulty. The Guanica harbor is the best in the island. East of Guanica are the towns Yauco and Ponce, the former not more than five miles distance and connected with Ponce by railroad.

Marching on Yauco on the 26th, there was a skirmish with the enemy in which the Americans had four men wounded and the Spaniards lost sixteen killed and wounded. When General Miles' troops entered Yauco they were received with enthusiasm and joy, not unmingled, however, with some anxiety. The Alcalde, or Mayor, Francisco Megia, had issued in advance of the troops, a proclamation which accepted annexation to the United States as an accomplished fact:

Citizens: Today the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful festivals. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle, because for the first time there waves over it the flag of the Stars, planted in the name of the government of the United States of America by the Major General of the American army, General Miles.

Porto Ricans, we are, by the miraculous intervention of the

God of the just, given back to the bosom of our mother America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back, in the name of her government, by General Miles, and we must send her our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct toward the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles.

Citizens: Long live the government of the United States of America! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail, Porto Rico, always American!

Yaucó, Porto Rico, United States of America.

The 29th, 30th and 31st of July were passed quietly. Men and officers alike, when opportunity offered, were looking about the historic old city and viewing with great interest the mountains in which lay the enemy.

Before daylight on the morning of August 1, E Company, which had been relieved from duty at the customs house by General Miles, went on outpost. Adjutant Cousins this day made an arrest of a private of the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment, whom he found trying to pass a worthless Confederate due bill for \$300.00 on a merchant. The culprit was turned over to the Provost Marshal, who happened to be his own company commander. The prisoner attempted to bribe the Adjutant by offering to give him the due bill. This incident is mentioned, as later it became a matter of considerable official agitation. The man came from a prominent family and was one of the leaders in Y. M. C. A. and Sunday school work when home. His regimental commander, Colonel Hulings, of the 16th Pennsylvania, and even an officer superior in rank to him, at different interviews suggested Adjutant Cousins withdraw his charges against the prisoner. This the Adjutant would not do, as the man, when first arrested, had claimed to be a Wisconsin man.

During the stay in the Ponce camp the old Springfield rifles with which the regiment were equipped at the time of their muster into the volunteer service, were replaced by the new Krag. This was a magazine rifle and entirely unfamiliar to most of the men. It is a far superior rifle to the old Springfield, being lighter, equipped with magazine, and more powerful.

Second Lieutenant John E. Barron was taken sick during the stay at Ponce and left in hospital when the command marched into the interior. Later he came on to Coamo, but after a few days was sent with other sick soldiers back to Ponce, and did not again join the company until the return to Eau Claire.

On Sunday, August 7, at 7 a. m., the regiment marched towards the interior along the San Juan road. This is a beautiful macadamized road. There are several hundred miles of such roads on the island. They are known as the military roads and were built and kept in repair by the Government. The regiment passed through the city of Juana Diaz about noon. The Mayor met Colonel Moore outside of the city, extending a welcome to the American troops and made the request the band play during passage through the city. An enthusiastic welcome was extended by the citizens. At three o'clock the regiment went into camp, having marched about twelve miles. This camp was about five miles from the enemy's lines. On August 8, men were given an opportunity for a little practice with the new rifles. At noon the regiment, in light marching order, advanced about three miles and again went into camp. All extra baggage, together with the sick, were left behind, with the band as a guard.

Camp was made in front of Coama, within striking distance of the Spanish troops. K Company, of Tomah, Captain Warren, was put on outpost to the front.

The main military road from Ponce to San Juan, along which the brigade had been advancing, becomes quite tortuous before reaching Coamo, but has a general northeasterly direction entering the town. About two miles from Coamo it is joined by the road from Santa Isabel, an excellent macadamized highway. Before its junction with the Santa Isabel road it crosses, by an arch of masonry, a deep gorge with very precipitous sides.

The town lies upon a plateau on the right bank of the Coamo river and well above its level, surrounded by high hills. It is in the foothills of the main ridge of the island, and the surrounding country is rough. According to the best information obtainable it was occupied by about 400 Spanish troops well intrenched, and resistance was expected. A small blockhouse of corrugated iron on the Santa Isabel road was occupied by an infantry outpost, which had frequently fired upon our reconnoitering parties. The exact location of the other defenses was not known.

A trail had been discovered practicable for infantry, by which a force leaving the main road well to the southwest of Coamo could, by a wide detour, reach the road again in rear of the town.

The main body of the brigade, consisting of the Third Wisconsin Infantry (Colonel Moore), the Second Wisconsin Infantry (Colonel Born), Battery F, Third United States Artillery

(Captain Potts) and Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery (Captain Anderson), the two batteries being under the command of Major J. M. Lancaster, Fourth Artillery, was in camp about two miles nearer Coamo, to which camp it had advanced that day.

The division commander was present with the troops and directed their movements. With a view to capturing the garrison, he directed that one regiment be sent by the mountain trail above mentioned to the rear of the town, and that the front attack be deferred until this regiment could reach its position.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry was selected for the turning movement. It left its camp, 650 strong, at 5:15 p. m., August 8, and under the guidance of Lieutenant Colonel Biddle, marched six miles and then went into bivouac. At 6 a. m., August 9, the two other regiments of the brigade and four guns of Captain Anderson's battery left their camps to take position for the front advance upon the town.

The Third Wisconsin Infantry, 788 strong, was sent to the right, with orders to cross the Coamo river and advance on the Santa Isabel road until the latter should reach the river, then to leave the road and advance up the left bank of the river. While it was moving to its position, fire was opened upon the blockhouse with the four guns of Captain Anderson's battery.

An advance on the city by any other route than the pikes is next to impossible. Three roads lead into the city, one from the southwest, connecting with Ponce; one from the northeast, connecting with San Juan, and the Santa Isabel road from the south. These were all military turnpikes, and streams were crossed by substantial iron and cement bridges, or, in case of smaller streams, reinforced cement bridges.

From the block house above mentioned the Spanish troops had a clear range of the valley leading towards the city.

K Company, Captain Warren, had been on outpost throughout the night. K, together with G Company, Captain Abraham, was now posted on the high hills commanding the San Juan road and had a full view of the block house and the city.

At four o'clock in the morning a silent reveille was had. The companies fell in and in light marching order, with only rifles and belts, haversacks with one day's rations, and ponchos, the regiment moved out to the position it was to occupy on the firing line.

As the regiment advanced, Companies G and K were left behind on outpost duty. A Company, Captain Hommel, was guarding the city of Juana Diaz and this left only nine com-

panies in the field. The Third Battalion, Major Richards, with his two remaining companies, D, Captain Turner, and F, Captain Lee, was assigned to lead the advance. Following him came Major Kireheis, with three companies of the Second Battalion, B, Captain Schultz, M, Captain Peek, and L, Captain McCoy. The advance began at 6:30 and at 7:05 the first shell from Lancaster's Battery was fired. At the third shot the gunners had the range and the block house was set on fire. With the advance began the opening fire by the enemy. The deep tropical grass almost concealed the Americans from view. The regiment followed closely the skirmish line. The opening by the battery started a lively battle. When the block house was fired by the shells the Spanish retreated along the road back into the city. Major Richards advanced the skirmishers towards the east and reached the range of hills on which the Spanish outpost was stationed. The Spaniards were firing thick and fast on the advancing men, but little could be done towards returning the fire with small arms on account of the long, heavy grass. The troops were advancing all along the line and met with many natural obstacles, such as ravines, heavy growth of underbrush and other obstructions. The cactus hedges caused more anxiety than the whistling Spanish bullets. The line was still advancing when infantry fire from the north was heard, making known the Sixteenth Pennsylvania were engaged with the enemy north of Coamo. Between the Third Wisconsin and the town was the Coamo river. On the south side, where the regiment was deployed, the bank was almost perpendicular. Colonel Moore directed Lieutenant Holway and Lieutenant Cousins to make effort to find a place where the column could pass down in order to ford the river. After considerable search these officers found a place where a path or opening down the bluff had been made. This could only be used by lowering one's self by clinging to grape vines. The signal was passed back to the regiment and the men came down the grape vine ladder one at a time. Lieutenants Holway and Cousins had moved on, forded the river and struck a trail leading toward the military road. Soon after fording the stream a barb wire barrier obstructed the trail. While engaged in cutting through this barrier, Lieutenant Cousins was wounded. Colonel Moore had just come up and ordered him carried to the rear. An emergency dressing was applied by Sergeant Major Grout, and he proceeded with the column. While the wound was painful it was not serious.

The column, after fording the river, followed the trail until

the military road was reached and then marched into the city. Before reaching the city, natives came out to meet them and it was learned the Spanish troops had passed through the town and been engaged by the Pennsylvania men on the outskirts north of the city. The troops were given an enthusiastic and frantic welcome by the excited natives, and the Third Infantry flag was soon flying over the city hall. The Spaniards had made entrenchments in many of the streets by ditching and sand bags. In some cases iron water and sewer pipes had been used.

The citizens had been on short rations for some days. The Spaniards had swept the whole country for food stuff and those from the rural districts had been afraid to bring provisions into the town for over a week. Stores were closed and many of the merchants and business men, with their families, had fled the town.

When the Spanish troops were driven from their blockhouse and entrenchments by the Wisconsin men, they retreated through the city and out onto the turnpike leading towards San Juan. Here they walked into the range of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and a sharp, decisive battle occurred. The Spanish commander, Major Marlinez, made a brave effort to hold his position. He recklessly dashed up and down the Spanish lines, and finally fell, shot several times. As far as can be learned the Spanish loss was six killed, twelve wounded and one hundred and fifty prisoners. Some one hundred and thirty-five Spanish escaped to the hills, but later some of them were captured.

After a short rest in the city the regiment marched about a mile on the San Juan road and there went into camp. It was necessary to hold a large bridge four miles further up the road. Major Kireheis, with Companies D, Captain Turner, F, Captain Lee, L, Captain McCoy, and M, Captain Peck, was detailed for this outpost duty and at once marched to his position. An outpost was established at a point south of Aibonito Pass. The pass is where the military road goes over the Sierra Del Sur Mountains. On three hills, commanding the military road, the Spanish troops were thoroughly entrenched. Major Kireheis placed outposts in the hills covering the Spanish positions.

August 12 Lancaster's Battery was ordered to the front to shell the enemy's works. The infantry could not have taken the works by assault, owing to the deep ravines and steep hills. In order to get a position for firing, the artillery was compelled to come out into full view of the Spanish works on the crest of the mountains. The Spanish artillery fired on the battery as it

was advanced up the road, but with little effect. Later the Spanish gunners directed their fire towards the Wisconsin troops. One shell burst in the midst of L Company, killing Corporal Oscar R. Swanson and Private Fred Vought, and wounding Corporal Yanke and Private Buntz.

A few moments later the Spanish again opened on Lancaster's men and held them under a heavy fire. Owing to their better position the Spaniards could fire upon the Wisconsin line with small arms, but the elevation made the small arms fire of the Americans ineffective. The fire of Lancaster's guns was well directed and Spanish infantry could be seen leaving their positions and retiring to stronger works in the rear.

At length the Spanish guns became silent and the battery moved further up the road with F Company as support. They had advanced but a short way when they encountered a storm of rifle bullets from the infantry and shells from the big guns, and were compelled to fall back. The Spanish Infantry had left their entrenchment and concealed themselves in a banana field where it was almost impossible to discern them. This ended the direct attack on Aibonito Pass.

It had been disclosed the Spanish position was such it could not be carried by a direct attack, and General James H. Wilson, commanding the division, directed an attack be made by going through the mountains. A mule pack train was assigned to the Third for carrying ammunition and rations and the command was ordered to prepare to take a trail up through the mountains, drive the enemy out of Aibonito and capture the pass and the city.

On the evening of August 12, Colonel Moore called his officers together and informed them of the work laid out for them on the next day. All appreciated the movement would be a hard one and probably result in considerable loss. Colonel Moore spoke of the honor conferred upon the regiment by General Wilson in designating it to lead the advance. To Major George and his battalion he assigned the honor of opening the way. Captain Ballard, E, and Captain Kinney, of C Company, were designated by Major George to lead the advance, with Companies I and H in support and reserve. Just before the officers' meeting was dismissed Colonel Moore suggested all write letters home. Saturday, August 13, everything was made ready for the advance on Aibonito. The regiment was in column of fours on the road and was waiting only for the pack train to form. Officers in charge of the train reported they would be in position within

five minutes, but before the five minutes had passed, a staff officer from headquarters directed Colonel Moore to withhold the march until further orders. The regiment was held in readiness to move at any moment. At about 2:30 came information of the signing of the protocol and that further movement was suspended for the time being.

Officers and men alike were much disappointed. They had made ready again for a movement which was cancelled. Later in the afternoon, to give the men something to do, Colonel Moore marched up the road some half a mile and established a new camp, where the regiment remained for several weeks.

The signing of the protocol on August 13, instead of a week later, prevented an interesting bit of history being made.

On August 31, Wednesday, occurred the death of George Edwards, Quartermaster Sergeant of H Company, Menomonie. Sergeant Edwards had formerly been a member of E Company and had many friends among the Eau Claire boys.

The month of September was spent in the camp just north of Coamo. There was little happening of a nature to stimulate activity and much sickness developed. Colonel Moore and the medical department made every effort to keep the camp sanitary and officers looked closely after the habits of their men with a view to preventing illness. The lack of something to do induced homesickness and the malaria and typhoid quickly followed. The following table is taken from Captain Emanuel Rossiter's story of I Company. The figures, while not official, were gathered from reliable sources and are approximately correct:

September 13—	September 19—
126 men sick in hospital.	138 men sick in hospital.
200 men sick in quarters.	413 men sick in quarters.
128 men sick in other places.	148 men sick in other places.
	18 men left this day.
	12 men died in Porto Rico.

Officers and men were afflicted alike. For several weeks the number of officers available for duty was reduced to such a point that Lieutenant Cousins, acting regimental adjutant, and Lieutenant Smith, of I Company, who had been placed in command of F Company, alternated on serving as officer of the day. This detail was in addition to their other duties and there was no officer of the guard. Colonel Moore wished to help out by taking his regular turn as officer of the day, but this the two Lieutenants

would not permit and they were tough enough to handle the situation between them.

On September 3, Father Sherman, a Jesuit priest, a son of General William T. Sherman, paid the regiment a visit and was entertained at the officer's mess. He was an old friend of the Third, having visited at the Camp Douglas Reservation.

On September 9 a second member of E Company passed to the great beyond. Corporal Sumner P. Bartlett died in the hospital at one o'clock in the morning. He had been taken to the hospital several days before. Corporal Bartlett had been a member of the company when it was first organized, but had been out of the service for several years when President McKinley sounded the call to the colors. He was a good soldier and popular with his officers and comrades. At four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of his death his remains were conveyed to the government cemetery, where they were deposited with military honors. In addition to members of his own company several men of other companies attended the services, showing his cheerful disposition and nature had made for him friends among the men from other towns.

Sergeant Major McCall was discharged by order of the War Department on September 10, and Colonel Moore at once appointed Samuel E. Grout of Eau Claire to that position. He had been Battalion Sergeant Major of Major George's battalion and in addition to that duty had acted as Commissary Sergeant a large part of the time. The appointment of Sergeant Grout was a most deserving recognition of his able and conscientious services. When the call came for troops in April he was attending the medical department of the University of Minnesota and came on to Camp Harvey from there. He lacked but a year of completing his course but was informed by the faculty leave would be granted him and every opportunity given on his return to complete his studies. Sergeant Grout was of great assistance to the surgeons in their work and his spare time was put in at the hospital or among the sick in quarters. His appointment as Sergeant Major was a popular one with the men, who had for him love, admiration and respect. He is at present practicing his profession in Alabama and has built up a fine practice and reputation.

On Sunday, September 11, just after noonday mess, came a telegram from General Brooke at a point on the northern coast, advising a terrible hurricane was coming towards Coamo. This news broke the monotony of the life the regiment was leading.

All hands turned their eyes in the direction of the north and waited with calmness the possible destruction. If the hurricane was coming they would have to take it on open ground, as the camp was not provided with cyclone cellars. Nothing, however, occurred, further than a brisk wind and heavy shower.

September 12, General Ernst, brigade commander, issued an order fixing the price of provisions as follows:

Eggs, each.....	4c
Milk, per quart.....	8c
Chickens, according to size.....	10 to 20c
Melons	15c
Bananas, small, $\frac{1}{4}$ c; large.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c
Oranges, per hundred.....	30c

On the 13th, guard details were reduced to 22 non-commissioned officers and 69 privates. For some days 24 non-commissioned officers and 93 privates had been required. Twenty-seven men were detailed for duty at hospitals to assist the regular hospital corps of men in caring for the sick.

September 19, the regiment received pay and Major M. R. Doyan had a long and busy day. His money, mostly in crisp new bills, was carried in three iron chests. The amount he carried was one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Tuesday, September 20, notice was received of the third death in E Company, that of Private Dwight C. Brace, which occurred in the hospital at Ponce on September 17. Private Brace was highly esteemed by his officers and comrades. Frequently he had attended to paper work in the company. He possessed considerable talent as a caricaturist, handling the pencil or crayon with much skill.

Adjutant Consins, in response to a request from the Secretary of War, cabled the strength of the regiment for duty on this day was 617. In this list B and A Companies rank first, with 68 and 67 men, respectively, and F and L Companies last with 36 and 37, respectively.

September 23 a detail of ten men from E Company was sent to Barranquitas, a small town about nine miles as the crow flies from Coamo. By road it is a little longer. This detachment was there until October 17, and had an interesting tour of duty. Corporal Atkinson recalls many pleasant hours spent in the company of an old school master from whom he heard many interesting stories and traditions of the island.

On the 27th came orders to march on San Juan on the 29th.

This news worked a miracle with those who were on the sick report. Many men suffering from malaria and who could scarcely more than walk pulled themselves together and reported to their company commanders they were again fit for service. Later in the day came the disappointing news the order had been rescinded, but on September 30 orders were again issued to prepare for the march. Adjutant Cousins cabled the War Department the strength of the regiment was 534 on this date.

Sunday morning, October 2, the regiment was on military road, advancing on San Juan. About ten-thirty the column passed through Aibonito Pass. This was where the Spaniards had expected to make their stand and it was at this point the regiment lost men in August. The sick of the regiment were left behind at Coamo with Major George in command. He was also placed in command of the sick of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and of the battery.

The animals of the command were spared as much as possible owing to lack of proper forage. No oats had been issued for some days and no hay. Horses and mules alike had to feed on corn and freshly cut grass. This forage was much too heating for the labors they had to perform. Many of the mounted officers walked a good part of the distance to save their horses. Thirty bull teams had been issued to the regiment on September 29 and these were used to help out the mules. The march was along the finely constructed military road and beautiful scenery was disclosed as the column wound in and about the mountain side.

October 3 the regiment was again on the march. The health and spirits of the men were revived by the movement and the scheduled day's march was covered before noon. The men requested their captains to ask Colonel Moore to continue the march and this request was granted. The regiment covered two days' scheduled march in one. About seven-thirty in the morning the column crossed over the divide. The camp was made a mile and one-half north of Cayey in a field covered with a beautiful turf, but soft and wet owing to the severe rains.

October 4 and 5 was spent in the camp at Cayey. On the 5th the regiment was paid off by Major J. C. Muhlenberg.

October 6, very much to the disgust of the command, orders came directing the regiment to turn back and march to Ponce. Over one-half of the distance from Ponce to San Juan had been covered and the road to San Juan was down grade. Reveille was sounded at four o'clock and in a heavy rain the camp was broken and march begun. Nearly all the way to Aibonito the rain came

down. Canvas was in such condition it could not be used. Adjutant Cousins took possession of the old barracks, a large wooden building, and under this covering the regiment passed the night.

On the 7th the march was continued to Coamo and buildings were again used here. October 8, marched from Coamo to Juan Diaz. On the 9th, Sunday, the regiment reached Ponce. For the first time in many days there was no rain. Four rivers were forded with difficulty owing to flooded condition. The regiment moved into the already made camp of the Nineteenth Regular Infantry. They had been withdrawn to the barracks. The canvas was new and tents provided with floors. The camp was beautifully located on the bank of the river about two miles from Ponce.

General Guy V. Henry was in command at Ponce and on the 11th paid the regiment a visit. He came entirely alone, not even an orderly accompanying him, and insisted on holding his own horse while at regimental headquarters. He impressed the Wisconsin officers most favorably. He showed great interest in the welfare and comfort of the regiment. General Henry had a high reputation as a soldier and his face bore the scars of Indian campaigning.

October 12, Surgeon Major John B. Edwards was taken to the officer's hospital in Ponce from a severe attack of typhoid. He had a long siege of the fever and the regiment came home without him. It was many days after the regiment had sailed before the nurses dared to tell him he had been left behind.

October 16, Senator Thomas B. Mills, of Superior, Wis., made the camp happy by his arrival. He had many personal friends in the Eau Claire Company, who joined with the men from Superior in extending to him a welcome.

October 17 the steamship Manitoba was assigned to the regiment for the trip home.

On the 20th this order was revoked and the Chester assigned. The Chester was a better boat for officers, but not as well equipped for carrying the men. Colonel Moore registered a vigorous protest with General Henry, which resulted in the order being rescinded and the Manitoba again assigned.

Tuesday, October 18, was "Occupation Day," and the citizens of the city held a grand celebration. Frank Dana's Third Infantry band, together with three other military bands and the troops quartered in the city, joined in the festivities.

During the night of October 18-19, there occurred an exciting and later amusing event. Some days before this the 47th New

York had disembarked and were held at the port for several days before going into camp on ground to the west of the camp occupied by the Third Wisconsin. It developed afterwards the men of the regiment, of the 19th infantry and of the regular artillery had devoted their attention to filling the New Yorkers with all kinds of tales of dangers. The New Yorkers had been led to believe they were in constant danger of being sprung upon from ambush and cut to pieces. In the early hours of the night a dummy figure had been set outside the 47th guard line. It had been so arranged long cords would make movements of the legs and arms. Between three and four o'clock a sentry got sight of this figure and challenged, and, receiving no reply, he fired. The sentry on adjoining post came up, challenged and fired. Then came the Corporal, who challenged and fired; following him was the relief and at length the entire guard. The firing awoke Colonel Moore and Adjutant Cousins. Supposing something was wrong in the camp of the 47th, either an attack by guerrillas or a mutiny, Jack Hood, of the band, was directed to sound the long roll, and no man living could sound it better than Jack.

In the darkness the men sprang into the ranks in all stages of dress and undress. Notwithstanding their haste, none forgot their rifles, belts and shoes. Some men were even thoughtful enough to strap on their wire cutters, thinking barb wire barriers might be encountered. The Adjutant, in the meantime, was trying to get in connection with the 47th camp and about time firing died down there got the Adjutant of the 47th on the wire and offered Colonel Moore's assistance. This was respectfully but emphatically declined and no explanation given of the firing. After a reasonable interval the men were sent back to their tents. It was well along in the day before the cause of the disturbance was learned. It was not a safe subject to discuss with the 47th New York officers or men.

Friday, October 21, the command was up and astir at four a. m., packing and making ready to take the transport. In good order transportation and regiment passed through the city and arrived at the port in ample season. By five p. m. all were on board. The wagon transportation was left behind by direction of the quartermaster's department. The horses traveled with the regiment and the last of them were loaded about midnight. The boat, however, did not steam out until the next morning, Saturday, it being contrary to the sailors' habit to sail on a Friday. At nine o'clock on Wednesday, the 26th, the Manitoba arrived

off quarantine New York harbor and anchored for the night. Early the next morning Colonel Moore directed Lieutenants Holway, Williams and Cousins to go ashore and report the regiment at the army headquarters. These officers arranged for the drawing of the warm clothing and the traveling rations for the trip from New York to Wisconsin.

Later in the day of the 27th the Manitoba, having been passed by the quarantine officers and given a clean bill, steamed up to the docks at Weehawken. The boat was still in motion when Governor Scofield came down the dock, accompanied by Edward Mullen, and extended an official welcome. The Governor was heartily cheered by officers and men.

On the 28th, in three special trains, the regiment started for Wisconsin over the West Shore railway. Two sections of this train were pulled into Milwaukee, where the citizens of that city, on October 30, tendered all officers and men a banquet. The other section, carrying the companies from Eau Claire, Neillsville, Menomonie, Hudson and Superior, pulled through from Chicago, and by night of October 31 all the companies were in their home towns.

A delegation from Eau Claire met the troop train before daylight. Among them were Captain Henry, Hon. William P. Bartlett and William K. Atkinson. Eau Claire was reached about 9:30, and again at the Omaha station the men received an ovation from the people of Eau Claire.

On November 1 a furlough was granted to all men of the regiment and leave of absence to officers. During this furlough Dr. McDonald, army surgeon, visited the home station of all companies to ascertain the health of the command. Dr. McDonald was a favorite with officers and men. He had accompanied the regiment in its march up the mountains, returned with the command to Ponce, and accompanied the regiment to Wisconsin.

Until January it was not known what the Government would decide to do with the regiment. There were reports it might be sent to Philippines and other reports it might be put into some of the Western forts. In the meantime Captain Ballard was busily engaged in preparing the company for muster out or return into active service. In late December the order came for mustering out and on January 6, 1899, Captain E. P. Andrus, of the army, arrived in Eau Claire and by midnight of that day E Company had been discharged from the volunteer service.

During the service losses occurred and some men had been transferred to other organizations.

Three had been lost by death:

Private Charles Eck at Camp Thomas, May 22, 1898.

Corporal Sumner P. Bartlett at Coamo, September 9, 1898.

Private Dwight C. Brace at Ponce, September 17, 1898.

By honorable discharge one man had been taken from the rolls:

Private Leonard Loken, September 15, 1898.

Four were transferred to the Hospital Corps, namely:

Privates: Malcolm J. Cernahan.

Alexander S. Morgan.

William H. Bruce.

Charles E. Day.

All others of the rolls were mustered out January 6, 1899, as above stated.

All through the winter of 1898-1899 many of the men suffered from the effects of the campaign. Some of those who had malaria in their systems still feel the effects of it at times.

On January 14, 1899, the officers of the field and staff and non-commissioned staff were mustered out at Camp Douglas by Colonel Andrus.

The State of Wisconsin at once set about the re-organization of the National Guard and companies in the volunteer service were given an opportunity to re-enter the guard. E Company, of the Third, was the only company in the State which failed to re-organize. Captain Ballard gave the company two opportunities, and on the second failure referred the matter to the Adjutant General, with the result that B Company, of the Fifth Infantry, was transferred to the Third Infantry as E Company. Captain Otto H. Kitzman commanded this company and extended an invitation to all the volunteers to enlist, and several of them did so. On the reorganization of the regiment, June 10, 1899, Captain Ballard was commissioned as Major and assigned to the Second Battalion, consisting of Companies C, E, H and I. Marshall Cousins was appointed Regimental Adjutant with rank of Captain, and Percy C. Atkinson was appointed Battalion Sergeant Major. On the creation of the office of battalion quartermaster and commissary, he was promoted to that position with rank of Second Lieutenant, and at a little later date was again promoted to Battalion Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Marshall Cousins was promoted to grade of Major, December

14, 1913, and was succeeded by Percy C. Atkinson as Regimental Adjutant on the same date.

Major Ballard continued in the service until April 22, 1908, when he was discharged on account of ill health. The Major died October 15, 1909, and was interred with military honors in Forest Hill cemetery, Eau Claire. A number of the officers of the regiment from adjoining stations were present at the service. Following his retirement from active service a regimental order was issued making the announcement. This order is reproduced, as it gives a biographical sketch of the Major.

General Orders,

No. 18.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY

Wisconsin National Guard

La Crosse, May 11, 1908

Announcement is hereby made of the retirement, after twenty years of continuous service, of Major Joseph M. Ballard, on April 22, 1908. For some weeks prior to this time his health had rapidly failed, to the sincere regret of his comrades and friends. Major Ballard's service in the military establishments of the State had been long and honorable, and gained for him a place of distinction and high regard in the hearts of all with whom he had come in contact.

Previous to his coming to Wisconsin he served in the "Worcester Continentals," C Company, Second Infantry, Volunteer Militia of Massachusetts. He became corporal in this company May 7, 1880, and Sergeant December 27, of the same year. A few years later he came to Wisconsin, and when the suggestion was made to organize a military company in his home city of Eau Claire, Joe Ballard was one of the first to respond to the call and became president of the civil organization formed to finance the new company. He was active in perfecting the organization. The company was organized in the summer of 1887 as an independent company, known as the "Griffin Rifles." He was commissioned First Lieutenant of the company November 14, 1887, having previous to that time served as First Sergeant. On April 20, 1888, the company was mustered into service of the State as E Company, and he was re-commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Wisconsin National Guard. He was promoted to Captain April 15, 1890, and as such entered the volunteer service of the United States May 11, 1898. He served throughout the Porto Rican campaign with credit and honor to his country, his regi-

ment, his company and himself. E company, under his command, was the first to land at the Port of Ponce July 28, 1898, the day of the surrender of that city by the Spaniards. By direct verbal command of Lieutenant General Miles, Captain Ballard took possession of Government Buildings and threw a guard and patrol about the port. On August 9 he took part in the battle of Coamo.

He was mustered out with the regiment of January 6, 1899, and on the re-organization of the regiment he was commissioned Major, with rank from June 11, 1899, and commanded the Second Battalion from that date until his retirement, April 22, 1908.

He was always ready and always willing to do promptly and do well every task assigned to him. His cheerful disposition was contagious, and made many a march and bivouac more endurable.

A faithful friend, patriotic soldier, efficient officer, and brave man; to this, we, his comrades, bear testimony at the hour of his retirement. May his future path be a pleasant one.

By order of Colonel Holway.

Marshall Cousins.

Captain Third Infantry, Adjutant.

Major Ballard was born February 18, 1853, at Gardiner, Me. His father was Augustus Ballard, a prominent and successful shipbuilder on the Kennebec river. For seven years he resided in Worcester, Mass., following his profession, that of druggist, and then removed to Chicago. November 19, 1883, he came to Eau Claire, buying a drug store from E. H. Playter. He was married April 25, 1883, to Miss Emily A. Browne, of Boston, who survived him and still resides in Eau Claire.

This sketch would not be complete without a reference to the Regimental and Battalion Commanders. Colonel Martin T. Moore commanded the regiment. He was born at Wauwatosa, Wis., August 9, 1847, and when scarcely fifteen years of age enlisted in E Company, 24th Infantry, Wisconsin Volunteers, August 5, 1862. On account of wounds received May 18, 1864, he was, in August of that year, assigned to duty with the Fifth United States Veteran Corps of Infantry. He was discharged as a Sergeant June 5, 1865. Colonel Moore's service in the National Guard of Wisconsin began August 14, 1878, as First Lieutenant of the La Crosse Light Guards. He became Captain August 22, 1879. Aided in the organization of the Third Battalion, W. N. G., of which he was the first and only Lieutenant Colonel, from organization, May 19, 1881, until disbandment early in 1883. On the organization of the Third Infantry he was commissioned its

first Colonel, June 11, 1883, and remained such until mustered out of service, January 14, 1899. Colonel Moore died in La Crosse March 24, 1903.

The First Battalion, composed of Companies E of Eau Claire, H of Menomonie, C of Hudson and I of Superior, was commanded by another veteran of the Civil War, Major Thomas Jefferson George, who was born in Ohio, November 18, 1842, first enlisted May 8, 1861, and was discharged on account of sickness, by order of General Benjamin F. Butler, April 11, 1862. He served as First Lieutenant Wisconsin State Militia during the Indian disturbances, September, 1862, and was in the United States police service from 1863 to 1865. From January 11, 1877, to June 11, 1883, he was Captain of the Guard Company of Menomonie. On the latter date he was commissioned Major in the Third Infantry and remained as such until the final muster out of the regiment, January 14, 1899. Major George is living at Menomonie in good health and respected and loved by all. For Major George officers and men of Wisconsin National Guard entertain a warm and kindly sentiment.

Another officer, while not a member of the regiment, richly deserves mention in this sketch. Captain William A. Bethel, of the army, was Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of the brigade commander. He performed the trying duties of his position with intelligence, energy and tact and a mutual feeling of admiration soon sprang up between him and the Third Infantry. Officers and men alike felt free to go to Captain Bethel for information and instruction. Following the war he was transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department and served a detail as instructor in military law at West Point. He now holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

THE HOME PEOPLE.

The good people at home, through the reports sent out by sensational newspaper correspondents, formed the idea the regiments in Porto Rico were suffering from neglect. On September 14 a mass meeting was held, of which D. A. Cameron was chairman and James T. Joyce secretary. Addresses were made by Hon. William H. Frawley, Mayor S. S. Kepler, Richard F. Wilson, A. A. Cutter and others, and committees appointed. At a second meeting, held on September 15, it was agreed to send Robert K. Boyd to Porto Rico with funds. On September 19 Mr. Boyd, accompanied by General Griffin, left Eau Claire for Washington.

The War Department furnished him with transportation, passes and letters, and he sailed from New York on the Steamer Chester, October 2. He landed at Ponce and reached the regiment on October 7, at Coamo on their return march. Owing to the high water, he was compelled to swim several rivers.

Mr. Boyd was accorded a royal reception by E Company. He found conditions on the island very much improved. The men had become acclimated. He remained with the regiment and accompanied it home, sending in the meantime reports which allayed the anxiety of the friends at home.

"HAPPY JACK."

By an E Company Man.

Will the publishers of the Eau Claire County History give one of the men of the Puerto Rican expedition a little space to make mention of Happy Jack? He was the horse ridden by Adjutant Cousins during the Spanish-American War and for years after the war. Jack was a Kentucky thoroughbred, born in the state of fine horses and beautiful women, but as a young colt was sent to a Georgia plantation, about forty miles from Chickamauga Park. It was at Chickamauga Park he was purchased by the Eau Claire officer on May 25, 1898. The planter from whom he was bought frankly stated he did not think the horse suited for military purposes as he was a plantation saddler and had never been in the city or been among large bodies of men. Jack was accepted, however, and in a few days had established friendly terms with matters military and with officers and men. He quickly learned bugle calls and seemed to recognize the uniform. He was a particularly handsome, well-bred animal, and could take the single foot gait at considerably better than a three-minute gait. He was as intelligent as he was handsome. He received a painful wound while on the island, which was dressed and attended to by Captain E. H. Grannis, one of our regimental surgeons.

Jack came home with the regiment and lived in Eau Claire until February 10, 1912, when he passed quietly away. From 1899 on he annually attended the regimental encampments at Camp Douglas, and hundreds of men will recall his attitude as he would stand before the regiment at evening parade while his master, Captain Cousins, Regimental Adjutant, published the orders.

Jack, although spirited and lively, was never vicious excepting when colored people were about. For the negro race he seemed to have a particular aversion and would not hesitate to use his hoofs or teeth to impress upon them his dislike. Jack rendered his country good and faithful service, and was a kind, affectionate and agreeable friend and comrade.

CHAPTER XVI.

COURTS AND LEGAL PROFESSION.

The Constitution of 1848 divided the state of Wisconsin into five judicial circuits. Chippewa county, which then embraced territory extending from La Pointe county on the north to Crawford county on the south, except what was embraced in St. Croix county, was attached to Crawford county for judicial purposes. In 1850 the sixth circuit was formed in part out of territory in Chippewa county, and in 1854 the remainder of Chippewa county was divided to form in part the eighth circuit. As late as 1857, this circuit included the counties of Eau Claire, Chippewa, Dunn, St. Croix, La Pointe and Douglas.

Its first judge was S. S. N. Fuller, whose term extended from January, 1855, to 1860. He was truly a pioneer judge, but a very indifferent lawyer.

In the spring of 1859, L. P. Weatherby, a Hudson lawyer, was elected to succeed Judge Fuller, who early in the fall resigned. Governor Randall appointed the late Judge Barron to fill Judge Fuller's unexpired term.

Judge Barron was not a noted lawyer, and three months was not a sufficient time in which to achieve a judicial record. It is but simple justice, however, to his memory to observe that he was a most striking illustration of what is not unusual, that a very ordinary lawyer may make an excellent judge. Judge Barron was subsequently judge of the Eleventh circuit.

Judge Weatherby came to the bench in January, 1860, as a code lawyer, which his immediate predecessor was not. This was a great advantage to most of the members of the bar then in Northwestern Wisconsin, as the code practice had then been but recently adopted by the state, and the practice was new to them.

The guerrilla and skirmishing practice, tolerated in Judge Fuller's court, was allowed no quarter in his successor's, the effect of which was, during his term, to make a number of reputable lawyers in this circuit. Judge Weatherby was an able lawyer and fortunately possessed an admirable judicial temperament.

In 1864 the eleventh circuit was formed, which detached from

the eighth the counties of Ashland, Burnet, Dallas, Polk and Ia Pointe. In 1865 Dallas county, name since changed to Barron, was attached to the eighth. In 1876 Chippewa county and Barron county were detached from it and attached to the eleventh. H. L. Humphrey, of Hudson, was the immediate successor of Judge Weatherby, and proved a very successful and popular judge, till his political friends demanded his retirement to become a member of Congress. He was succeeded in 1878 by E. B. Bundy, of Menomonie, who was successfully re-elected until 1896, when he was defeated by Eugene Helms. However, at this date the county of Eau Claire had been detached from the eighth circuit, but his long term of service attests his fitness and integrity as a judge.

In 1876 the thirteenth circuit was formed from the counties of Buffalo and Trempealeau from the sixth and Eau Claire county from the eighth.

A. W. Newman, of Trempealeau, became its judge in 1877, but in 1878 the counties of Buffalo and Eau Claire were detached from the thirteenth circuit and attached to the eighth, and Judge Newman was left judge of the thirteenth with the counties of Clark, Monroe, Jackson, LaCrosse and Vernon added thereto by the act of 1878. He remained judge of the thirteenth till, through his famous decision in the state interest cases and the popularity which he achieved thereby, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1894.

The restiveness of the Eau Claire bar under the fact that it had not a resident judge, and some dissatisfaction among a part of its leading members, led to the formation of the seventeenth circuit in 1891, composed of the counties of Eau Claire, Jackson and Clark.

Although the circuit was strongly Republican, local influences were so favorable to Judge Bailey that he defeated James O'Neill, of Clark county, and came to the bench in 1892. During his incumbency he brought much judicial learning to the discharge of his official duties, but enjoyed the writing of law works, to which he has since given much time.

Judge Bailey was succeeded by James O'Neill, who was elected, and assumed the duties of office in January, 1898. The present incumbent, Judge James Wickham, was elected in 1909, when the district was changed from the seventeenth to the nineteenth circuit, which is now composed of the counties of Eau Claire, Chippewa, Rusk and Sawyer.

The first trial upon an indictment for a capital offense which

had ever occurred in Eau Claire county, was that of Charles Naither for the murder of Andrew Seitz on the evening of April 30, 1858. The two men, Germans, lived together, and Seitz upbraided Naither for neglecting to wash the dishes after eating supper. An altercation ensued and he was thrown downstairs. He went and purchased a knife and returned to the rooms Seitz and he occupied over the office of the receiver of public money, on Eau Claire street. After a war of words had ensued, and Naither was again ejected from the room, the parties clinched over the threshold of the door and in an instant Naither plunged his knife into the abdomen of Seitz. He died from the wound on May 11 following. The trial took place at the June term of the circuit court. The accused was unable to employ counsel, and Mr. Alexander Meggett was assigned to that duty. Judge S. S. N. Fuller presided. District Attorney Bartlett and Mr. George Mulks conducted the prosecution. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. On a second trial the prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree and sentenced to four years and twenty days' imprisonment in the penitentiary with hard labor. Two years afterward Gov. Alex W. Randall pardoned him out.

The second murder occurred in September, 1864. A man by the name of Sloan, a resident of the town of Seynour, in Eau Claire county, got into an altercation with John Stoepler. In a fit of passion, he picked up a maple stick and struck Sloan over the head with it, fracturing his skull. The result was death. Stoepler was immediately arrested and indicted. He was held for trial on April 6, 1865. The district attorney, W. P. Bartlett, conducted the prosecution, assisted by Alexander Meggett. The accused was ably defended by Horace W. Barnes and N. B. Boyden, but the evidence against him was conclusive, and he was found guilty of murder in the third degree and sentenced to three years and a half and one day's solitary confinement in the state prison, but he was recommended by many influential citizens to executive clemency, and two years of his term were remitted.

S. S. N. Fuller was born at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He came to Wisconsin and resided for a time at Fond du Lac, where his name is enrolled as an attorney under date of February 3, 1851. His stay there was brief. After his removal to Hudson, St. Croix county, he was elected county judge and later circuit judge. His service did not cover the

full term for which he had been elected. Soon after resigning he removed to Kansas and died there in about 1876.

Lucien P. Wetherby, one of the early judges, was born at Eagle, Onondago county, New York, October 12, 1822. He was educated in the public schools and at an advanced academy at Baldensville; he studied law in the office of Angel & Grover in Allegany county, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Was district attorney and surrogate of that county, in which he began practice of the law at Angelica. He came to Wisconsin in 1856, and located at Hudson, where he resided all his subsequent life. In 1860 he was elected judge of the Eighth circuit and served the full term. He died December 11, 1889.

Judge Wetherby was a lawyer both by instinct and education. He was a conspicuous figure at the bar and on the bench. He was thoroughly informed in the fundamental principles of law, and well versed in the statutes. His comprehension of legal propositions, the accuracy of his discrimination and his ability to apply principles to stated cases were remarkable. He gave dignity to his profession by his ability, knowledge and fairness. He despised the tricks of the pettifogger and pleaded for law and justice.

Henry Danforth Barron was a native of New York, was born at Wilton, Saratoga county, April 10, 1833. After obtaining a common school education, he entered the law school at Ballston Spa, New York, and graduated therefrom. In 1851 he became a resident of Waukesha, Wis., and conducted a newspaper there for some time; the newspaper being known as the Waukesha Democrat until its name was changed to the "Chronotype." In 1853 Mr. Barron was postmaster at Waukesha. In 1857 he removed to Pepin, Pepin county, and practiced law there until 1860, when he became by appointment of Governor Randall, judge of the eighth circuit. His service in that capacity was brief, lasting only until the vacancy he was appointed to fill could be filled by an election. In a short time he removed to St. Croix Falls, Polk county. In 1862 he was unanimously elected a member of the assembly from the district comprising the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Barron and Polk. He served as a member of the assembly in 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1872 and 1873. In 1868 and 1872 he was chosen one of the presidential electors on the republican ticket; from 1863 till 1876 he was a regent of the State University. In March, 1869, President Grant nominated Judge Barron for chief justice of the territory of Dakota, which office he declined. In 1869,

the President appointed him fifth auditor of the treasury, and he discharged the duties of that office till January 1, 1872, when he resigned to take a seat in the assembly. In May, 1871, he was appointed by Governor Fairchild Wisconsin's trustee of the Antietam Cemetery Association. In 1874-5-6 Mr. Barron was a member of the State Senate and president pro tem of that body in 1876. In the spring of that year he was elected judge of the eleventh circuit. His death occurred before the expiration of his term at St. Croix Falls, January 23, 1882.

Herman L. Humphrey was born at Candor, Tioga county, New York, March 14, 1830. His education, except one year spent in the Cortland academy, was limited to the public schools. At the age of sixteen he engaged as clerk in a store at Ithaca, New York, and so continued for several years; later he read law in that city and was admitted to the bar in July, 1854. In January, 1855, he located at Hudson, Wis., and began the practice of law. Soon after he was appointed district attorney to fill a vacancy; in 1860 he became judge of the county by appointment, and in 1861 was elected to that office for a full term. He resigned in February, 1862, having been elected State Senator. In 1865 he was mayor of Hudson and in April, 1866, was elected judge of the eighth circuit, and re-elected in 1872. That office was resigned in March, 1877, when Judge Humphrey's term as a member of Congress began, he having been elected as the Republican candidate in November, 1876; he was twice re-elected, having served from 1877 to 1883. On completing his congressional service, Judge Humphrey resumed the practice of law at Hudson.

Egbert B. Bundy was born at Windsor, N. Y., February 8, 1833. He received his general education there at the academy, and his legal education in law offices at Windsor and Depoint, in his native state. He became a member of the bar at Cortland, N. Y., in January, 1856. On coming to Wisconsin he began his law practice at Dunnville, the then county seat of Dunn county, thereafter removing to Menomonie. He served as county judge, and April, 1877, was appointed judge of the eighth circuit, then composed of the counties of Eau Claire, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Humphrey. In April, 1878, he was re-elected and at the expiration of the term was again re-elected.

As a lawyer, Judge Bundy was highly valued. Making no claims to oratorical gifts, he was nevertheless forcible, impressive and strong as an advocate. Never "ingenious" in discuss-

ing legal propositions to the court, he went straight to the core of the questions, and never burdened or blurred a brief with cases not in point. In the counsel room he was eminently frank, practical, able, safe. It was, however, on the bench that Judge Bundy did the major part of his life work.

Alfred William Newman, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, departed this life at the city of Madison, January 12, 1898, his death resulting from accidental injury received the day before. Justice Newman was born April 5, 1834, at Durham, Greene county, New York. He was of English descent, his ancestors being found among the early Puritan settlers of New England. He was born upon a farm and grew up as a farmer's boy, receiving such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, and subjected at home and at school to the strict discipline and religious instruction and observances required by the Presbyterian church, of which both his parents were devout members.

When thirteen years of age he accompanied his father to Albany and was present in court when his father was examined as a witness, and it is said that he then and there determined to become a lawyer, and that thereafter all his efforts to obtain an education had that in view. When about eighteen years of age he entered an academy at Ithaca and after two terms there he entered the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, N. Y., where he also remained two terms. He then entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., joining the class of 1857, with which he was graduated, receiving the degree of A. B. While at college he diligently pursued extra law studies under Professor Theodore W. Dwight, and after graduation he continued the study of law in the office of John Olney, Esq., at Windham Center, in Greene county, until admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court at Albany, December 8, 1857.

In January, 1858, he started for the west. Stopping first at Alnapee, in Kewaunee county, he removed in March, 1858, to Trempealeau county, which ever after remained his home until his removal to Madison in 1894.

He held the office of county judge of Trempealeau county from April, 1860, until January, 1867, when he assumed the office of district attorney, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1866. He was re-elected district attorney in 1868, 1872 and 1874, thus holding that position for eight years.

He was twice elected to the State Legislature, serving as a

member of the assembly in 1863 and senator from the thirty-second district in 1868 and 1869.

While he was holding the office of district attorney the legislature, in 1876, formed a new judicial circuit—the thirteenth—consisting of the counties of Eau Claire, Buffalo and Trempealeau. In April of that year Mr. Newman was elected judge of this new circuit, and discharged the duties of that position until 1878. As a result of legislative action, he was transferred to and became judge of the sixth circuit. He was re-elected, without opposition, in 1882, 1888. The third term for which he was elected expired January 1, 1895.

In the spring of 1893, Hon. William Penn Lyon, chief justice of the Supreme Court, having expressed his intention not to be a candidate for re-election, Judge Newman was called out as a nonpartisan candidate and was elected to the position of associate justice. His services began at the opening of the January term, 1894. He had completed four years of his term and about beginning the fifth year with the opening of the January term, 1898, on the day—January 11—when he met with an accident which terminated his life.

William F. Bailey served for six years as judge of the seventeenth circuit. He enlisted at the beginning of the war in the Thirty-eighth New York Infantry, but in the early spring of 1862 became captain of Company K, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, serving with McDowell until after the battle of Antietam. Some time after the close of the war—that is, in 1867—he came to Eau Claire, where he has served in a number of important positions.

During his term of service in the seventeenth, Judge Bailey sat in several important trials, most notable among which was that of the State vs. Elizabeth Russell. In this case the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, but judgment was arrested by direction of the Supreme Court.

The foregoing was not written by Mr. Bailey.

As the Russell trial is mentioned, he desires to correct a false impression pervading a considerable portion of the public, with respect to the outcome of that trial. At the suggestion of Mr. Frawley and the request of the county board, he appointed William Irwin, a celebrated criminal lawyer of St. Paul, to assist the district attorney in the prosecution of Mrs. Russell. A statute of Wisconsin provided and still provides that in criminal cases the trial court may obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court as to its duty in cases of doubt as to the law. It requires

that the trial court submit questions to be answered by the Supreme Court certifying the evidence relating thereto. During the trial it appeared from the testimony of the district attorney, that he had sought to entrap Mrs. Russell, then confined in the county jail, and to this end he sent Russ Whipple to the jail to represent to her that he was sent by Mr. James, her counsel, to obtain the facts within her knowledge; that Mr. James could not come in person; that he was going to Chicago on a late train that evening, and in order to assure her that he was sent by Mr. James, he was to tell her, and did tell her, to call up Mr. James by telephone. She called up Mr. James, but instead of Mr. James answering, Mr. Frawley was at the other end and answered, not disclosing he was not Mr. James, and advised her to tell everything to Mr. Whipple. The judge was in doubt as to the legal effect of the appointment of Mr. Irwin, he being a non-resident of the state and not a member of the Wisconsin bar, and also as to the conduct of the district attorney, and hence, in order to save further delay and the expense of a writ of error to the Supreme Court, he certified the following questions in substance:

First With reference to the appointment of Mr. Irwin to assist the prosecution: Shall the court proceed to judgment and sentence upon the verdict? To which question the Supreme Court answered "No."

Second. The testimony of Mr. Frawley being certified, shall the court proceed to judgment and sentence upon the verdict in view of such conduct? To which question the Supreme Court answered "No." That court delivered an opinion severely censuring the district attorney for his conduct. Thus the trial court was instructed not to proceed to judgment and sentence. The Supreme Court arrested the judgment and not Judge Bailey. Persons who want otherwise than here to satisfy themselves of the facts as here given, are referred to the published opinion of the Supreme Court found in the Wisconsin reports.

In spite of the exceedingly arduous duties pertaining to his office, the judge found time to make some valuable contributions to professional literature in his works entitled "Masters' Liabilities for Injuries to Servants," and Bailey's "Personal Injuries," both of which have met with general approval and large sales.

The judge was born in Carmel, Putnam county, New York, June 20, 1842, the son of Benjamin Bailey, a lawyer who attained much prominence during a quarter century of practice

at the New York bar. Judge Bailey received his early education at Clavereek Academy in Columbia county, New York, and his legal education was obtained in New York. He was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn in 1863. His service to the public included three terms as mayor of Eau Claire, one term as district attorney of Eau Claire county, and as judge of the seventeenth circuit, the latter covering the years of 1892-97.

James O'Neill was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 3, 1847. His parents were Andrew and Mary (Holliston) O'Neill, his father being a farmer by occupation. Tracing his ancestors to an early date, it is found that his paternal grandfather, Andrew O'Neill, was born in Shanes Castle, Ireland, September 23, 1766. Emigrating to America about 1790, he settled at Edwardsburg, Canada, where on February 18, 1798, he married Jane Armstrong. During October of the next year they located at Lisbon, New York, Mr. O'Neill being the first settler of that town. Here as a farmer he lived and died.

The maternal ancestry was Scotch, Andrew Holliston and Mary Lees, the grandparents, coming from the banks of the Leader, a branch of the historic Tweed in Berwickshire, Scotland. In the early forties they left their native land, locating in Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence county, New York.

In the district schools of his native state James O'Neill prepared for the higher branches of learning, entering St. Lawrence University in the fall of 1863. Here he spent three years, then entered Cornell University where, after spending three years, he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of A. B. He obtained his legal education in the office of John McNaughton, of Ogdensburg, and at the Albany Law School, graduating from the latter institution in 1873.

After his admission to the bar at Albany, Mr. O'Neill came to Neillsville on a visit to his uncle James. This was in 1873. So favorably impressed was he that he decided to locate there for the practice of his profession. Opening an office, he continued alone for four years, after which, in August, 1877, he formed a partnership with H. W. Sheldon, which was terminated with the death of Mr. Sheldon in February, 1879. For one year he was associated with Mr. Joseph Morley, and in 1890 formed a partnership with Spencer M. Marsh, which continued until Mr. O'Neill left the profession for the bench, in January, 1898.

James Wickham, judge of the circuit court for the nineteenth district, is a native son of Wisconsin, having been born

in Richland county, this state, January 31, 1862, the son of Patrick and Catherine (Quigley) Wickham, natives of Ireland. The parents of Judge Wickham emigrated to the United States in early life, and first located in New York. They removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained four years, then came west to Wisconsin, stopping first at Whitewater, thence to Richland county, where they arrived in 1859 and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Both parents died in 1894. They were progressive citizens and held a place of prominence in the community, and many times Mr. Wickham was called upon to fill offices of trust.

Judge Wickham received his preliminary education in the public schools of Richland county and the Richland Center high school, which was supplemented by a thorough course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886 and began practice in August of that year at Eau Claire. Prior to his graduating from the law department he was engaged for a time in school teaching. After his arrival in Eau Claire he was appointed city attorney in 1897 and from 1899 to 1906. From 1889 to 1910 he was engaged in the practice of law with Frank R. Farr, under the firm name of Wickham & Farr. He was elected judge of the circuit court in 1909, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1910.

In 1891 he was married to Miss Ida Haskin, daughter of Wright Haskin, of Eau Claire. She passed away in 1904. In 1908 the judge married for his second wife Helen Koppelberger, daughter of H. B. Koppelberger. His children are James Arthur, William E., Catherine Ida and Walter Leo.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Everything in municipal affairs has its beginning and the establishment of the county government by law brought with it the inauguration of the county or probate court; naturally, the duties of the judge were very light for a number of years, and the pay small, but with the lapse of years the work has grown to such an extent as to occupy nearly the whole time of the judge. During the last fifty-six years the court has had nine judges, as follows: Starting with William Pitt Bartlett, who occupied the office from 1858 to 1861, his successors have been Ira Mead, 1862; John W. Stillman, 1863-65; H. W. Barnes, 1866-68; George C. Teall, 1869-73; Arthus C. Ellis, 1874-80; George C. Teall, 1881-86; A. C. Larson assumed the duties of the office in 1887 and was succeeded by Martin B. Hubbard, who took charge in 1897. He

remained one term of four years and was succeeded by the present incumbent, George L. Blum, who was first elected in 1901.

William Pitt Bartlett, nestor of the bar of Eau Claire county, was born at Minot, Maine, September 13, 1829. His early educational opportunities were meager, but he obtained a teacher's certificate at the age of fifteen years. He paid his way through the academies at Farmington and Bloomfield and at the age of twenty years entered Waterville College and was graduated in 1853. He was elected principal of the Hallowell (Maine) Academy and served in that capacity until he resigned in 1855, having in the meantime begun to study law. Being of weak physique, it was deemed advisable to seek more favorable climatic influences, and he located at Watertown, Wis., where he taught school for six months and continued the study of law. He was admitted to practice in the spring of 1856, and the following year moved to Eau Claire, Wis., where he has since resided. He was the first lawyer to locate in Eau Claire county. He is the nestor of the school board of Eau Claire; has always taken great interest in educational matters, and for many years was a member of and president of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin. He was elected district attorney in 1859, and during his term of office became a member of the legislature. In the spring of 1860 he was appointed judge of Eau Claire county by Governor Randall, and in 1861 and 1863 was again elected district attorney. In 1872 he was again elected a member of the legislature, in 1874 appointed register of the United States land office by President Grant, and re-appointed in 1878 by President Hayes. From 1857 to 1872 Mr. Bartlett practiced by himself, but in the latter year he formed a partnership with H. H. Hayden, which, under the firm name of Bartlett & Hayden, became one of the strongest law firms in Wisconsin. In 1884 this partnership was dissolved and since then Mr. Bartlett has practiced by himself.

Col. Edward M. Bartlett came to Dead Lake Prairie, in Dunn county, later town of Frankfort, Pepin county, in 1855, and lived there two winters and in the southern part of the state one winter. In 1858 he settled in Dunn county, residing in Dunnville and Menomonie until October, 1862. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry in 1864, serving until the close of the war. He was born in the town of Victor, Cayuga county, New York, August 3, 1839, came to Wisconsin when sixteen years old, and while at East Troy studied law in the office of Henry Cousins, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and settled at Eau Claire in 1866, practicing his profession for

many years. He was for five years register of the United States land office, and at one time city attorney of Eau Claire. For several years he was municipal judge of the city of Eau Claire.

Milton D. Bartlett was born in the town of Victory, Cayuga county, New York, November 3, 1833, and lived in Auburn, N. Y., after he was twelve years old until the spring of 1852, when he came to Wisconsin, locating in East Troy, Walworth county. In October, 1852, he returned east, and in the spring of 1854 came to Delavan, remaining there one year. Was then for one year at East Troy, and in the spring of 1856 moved to Dunn county, where he lived until the spring of 1860, when he went to Durand, remaining there until the winter of 1865-66. He then went to Minneapolis, and in 1870 came to Eau Claire. He studied law in Auburn and Syracuse, New York, and practiced at Delavan, discontinuing it for a short time while he was engaged in farming. He resumed the practice in 1859, and at one time was county judge for Pepin county, resigning the position to go to the legislature, having been elected to the state senate in 1861.

J. F. Ellis was born in Jerusalem, Yates county, New York, June 5, 1843. He came to Eau Claire in 1866 and studied law. He began his practice in 1870. Was county superintendent of schools for two years, and for six years a member of the school board.

Arthur C. Ellis came to Eau Claire in 1861, and in May of that year enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1867, when he was mustered out. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain in 1863 and transferred to the reserve corps. He was lieutenant of Company B, and was with Sheridan in Louisiana after the war. In the fall of 1867 he returned to Eau Claire and practiced law from 1870 to 1880. Was county judge for seven years prior to his resignation in the fall of 1880, when he became connected with the Northwestern Lumber Company. He was born in Licking, near Granville, Ohio, September 17, 1843, and moved to Aurora, Ill., in 1856., remaining there until he came to Eau Claire.

Michael Griffin was born in county Claire, Ireland, September 3, 1842. In 1847 his parents emigrated to America, and after a short time spent in Canada in 1851, they moved to Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, where the boy attended the common schools. In 1856 the family moved to Wisconsin, locating in Newport, Sank county, where he continued his studies in the district school. He enlisted at the age of nineteen, September 11,

1861, in what became Company E of the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was with the rest of the company mustered into the United States service November 5, 1861, and was appointed sergeant the same day. January 11, 1862, the regiment left Wisconsin, being ordered to Fort Leavenworth. The regiment finally joined Grant in the south and participated in many engagements. At the battle of Bald Hill, Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864, Mr. Griffin was wounded in a charge on the enemy. He was ordered to the hospital, and though suffering severe pain, assisted the surgeons in tending to the more seriously wounded. He was commissioned second lieutenant February 11, 1865, and mustered as such on March 30 following. He was commissioned first lieutenant July 5, 1865. He was mustered out of the service July 16, 1865, on account of the close of the war. He then returned to Newport, and during the following fall began reading law in the office of Jonathan Bowman, at Kilbourn City, Wis. He was admitted to the bar of the circuit court at Portage City, May 19, 1868, and entered on the practice of his profession at Kilbourn City, where he resided until 1876. In addition to his professional duties, from 1871 to 1876 he acted as cashier of the bank of Kilbourn. In 1875 he was elected to the assembly from the first district of Columbia county. At the close of the session of 1876 he moved to Eau Claire, where he became actively engaged in the practice of law. He was appointed city attorney in 1878, and reappointed in 1879 and in 1880. In 1879 he was elected state senator from the thirteenth senatorial district, comprising the counties of Dunn, Eau Claire and Pierce.

In 1889 he was appointed by Governor W. D. Hoard quartermaster general of the state. During the two years he occupied that position the Wisconsin rifle range for the militia was established at Camp Douglas, and out of the first appropriation made by the state he purchased the land and directed the construction of suitable buildings for that purpose.

General Griffin was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and occupied many positions of trust in that body. He served several times as post commander, and two years served as judge advocate of the department of Wisconsin. In February, 1887, he was elected department commander, and served one year. He was a member of the Wisconsin Commandery, Milwaukee Order of the Loyal Legion, also of the commandery, chapter and blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum.

In the early fall of 1894 the death of George B. Shaw left

his congressional district without a representative. General Griffin yielded to the request of his friends and agreed to accept the nomination. His name was brought before the convention held at Eau Claire on October 3, 1894, and on the first ballot he was chosen to lead the party to victory; was re-nominated in 1896 and served on committee on military affairs in 54th and 55th congresses. As a man of business Mr. Griffin displayed the same ability as he did in his profession, and was successful. He was interested in the Lea Ingram Lumber Company, of Iron River; the Eau Claire Grocery Company, and the Eau Claire National Bank.

Henry H. Hayden. Among the successful and prominent lawyers of Wisconsin for many years was H. H. Hayden. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., May 3, 1841. His father, Edwin S. Hayden, a Connecticut Yankee, was a mechanic and farmer; his mother, Matilda Hayden, nee Joyee, was of Dutch ancestry and a daughter of a survivor of the Mohawk massacre. Raised on a farm, his boyhood was uneventful. After obtaining a good common school education at Crystal Lake, Ill., he became a student in the law office of M. L. Joslyn, at Woodstock, Ill. His legal studies were continued in Oshkosh, Wis., in the office of Jackson & Halsey and of Felker & Weisbrod. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1871, and on January 1, 1872, located in Eau Claire, where he became associated with William Pitt Bartlett under the firm name of Bartlett & Hayden. Mr. Hayden soon demonstrated his ability in his profession, and in a short time, through close application and indefatigable energy, he became one of the leaders of the bar in the state. After the partnership of Bartlett & Hayden had continued for fourteen years it was dissolved, and Mr. Hayden shortly thereafter formed an association with T. F. Frawley, which continued for three years. He next admitted R. H. Start into his business, forming the firm of Hayden & Start. This partnership continued two years, and from that time Mr. Hayden practiced alone. He was engaged in many cases of more than local importance, and probably argued as many cases before the higher courts as any member of the bar in the state, outside of a few members of the Milwaukee bar. His knowledge of the law, his energy and industry, his tact and force before judge and jury, earned him a position in the front rank of a small body of men who, collectively, were the ablest lawyers in the state. His success was largely attributed to the care with which he prepared his cases before trial and to the conscientious manner in which he treated

his clients, always endeavoring to avoid litigation when just settlement could be obtained out of court.

Although his time was almost entirely absorbed by his profession, Mr. Hayden became largely interested in manufacturing enterprises and financial institutions, and was the vice president of the bank of Eau Claire. He served in the war of the rebellion as sergeant in Company H, Thirty-Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Hayden was twice married. His first wife was Florence Slocum, by whom he had two daughters, Avis and Georgie. On March 18, 1885, he was again married to Alice W. Ellis. In the death of Mr. Hayden, which occurred January 4, 1903, the bar lost one of its brightest legal minds, and the city, one of its most influential and highly respected citizens.

Lewis R. Larson was born near Bergen, Norway, September 1, 1849, and came with his parents to Columbus in the spring of 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Columbus and at the Wisconsin University at Madison, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1872. He read law in the office of A. G. Cook, of Columbus, and was admitted to the bar May 20, 1874, at Portage, and May 28, 1880, to practice in the supreme court. He remained in the office of A. G. Cook until June 14, 1875, when he came to Eau Claire and began practice alone. He was city attorney from April, 1877, to April, 1878, when he was elected municipal judge for a term of four years. He subsequently moved to Minneapolis, practicing his profession there. He died there in August, 1914.

Levi E. Latimer was born in the town of Bloomfield, near Hartford, Conn., April 12, 1838, and lived there until 1858, when he went to La Porte, Ind., and studied law. He came to Eau Claire June, 1860, and engaged in the practice of law until 1872, when he became municipal judge, which office he held for six years. He also held various town offices, and in 1878 engaged in the real estate business. He subsequently moved to Chicago, where he died in 1909 or 1910.

Samuel W. McCaslin was born at Neillsburg, Pa., November 3, 1844, and lived there until 1865, when he went to Painesville, Ohio. He read law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing in September, 1866. In 1868 he removed to St. Charles, Winona county, Minnesota, where he remained until he came to Eau Claire in 1872.

Alexander Meggett was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1824, and came to America with his parents when a little over

three years old. They settled at Uxbridge, Mass., living there until 1836 or 1837, when they removed to Chicopee Falls, town of Springfield, Mass., where they resided until 1841, in which year they located at Slaterville, R. I. Mr. Meggett worked in cotton manufactories until he was nineteen, when he commenced to educate himself. At Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and at Washington, Conn., he prepared himself for the Middleton University. He spent three years in that institution in the sciences, two years in belle letters and one year in mathematics. In the winter of 1847-48 he removed to Pawtucket, Mass., and taught in the public schools for five years. He studied law in 1851-52 while engaged in teaching with Hon. C. B. Farnsworth, of Pawtucket, and completed his legal studies the year following with Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of the city of Providence, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1853, and commenced practice at Pawtucket, R. I., and practiced at Providence one year prior to coming west in May, 1857. In June, 1857, he visited Eau Claire and permanently located here in July following, when he commenced the practice of his profession. During the winter of 1857-58 he was editor of the Eau Claire Times. He was the second lawyer to settle in Eau Claire county. He held the offices of town superintendent of schools and city attorney, and was also at one time candidate for judge of the district.

Mr. Meggett was doubtless engaged in more important criminal cases than any other lawyer in this section of the state, having been either sole or leading counsel in the following cases: State vs. Nethers, Fritz, Noble, Murray, Moseby, Mrs. Wheeler and Carter, Davy, Jump and Muzzy, besides many cases of homicide in various degrees and other important cases, both criminal and civil. His untiring zeal for his client's cause, his professional learning and ability, and his peculiar forcibleness and success in jury trials, both criminal and civil, justly merited him that prominence which was so generously accorded him by members of his own profession as well as by others.

Levi M. Vilas, formerly of the Eau Claire bar, and at the time of his death judge of the district court of Ramsey county, Minnesota, was born February 17, 1844, at Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont. He completed his general education in the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1863. His graduation from the Albany law school occurred in 1864, in which year he was admitted to the bar in New York. Returning to Madison, he engaged with his brother, William F., in the practice of the law for about one year, after which he went into

the quartermaster's department of the army as chief clerk, remaining in that position two years. In 1868 he removed to Eau Claire, Wis., where he built up and maintained a large practice. He was elected to the office of city attorney in 1872, and mayor in 1876; district attorney in 1877 and 1879. Mr. Vilas removed from Eau Claire to St. Paul, Minn., in June, 1887. In less than two years after becoming a resident of St. Paul he was selected by the governor for judge of the district court of Ramsey county, which appointment was accepted and the duties of the office entered upon. But the worthy recipient of that honor was not long permitted to hold the scales of justice; disease even at the time he left Wisconsin had laid hold of him, and on August 25, 1889, he passed away at the family home at Madison.

Levi M. Vilas was an excellent lawyer. His standing in the profession was such as any member of the bar might envy; such as cannot be reached otherwise than by diligent application of a trained and strong mind. His manner of expression was marked; his style was his own—clear, terse and strong. His voice was strong, but musical. His appearance was prepossessing and indicated great strength.

James F. Salisbury came to Wisconsin, locating at Hudson in 1876, remaining there one year. He came to Eau Claire and was associated with Joseph F. Ellis in the practice of law. He was born in Brockport, Monroe county, New York, November 7, 1849. J. F. Salisbury was educated in St. Paul, Minn., and at the Michigan State University, graduating from the latter institution in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and commenced practice at St. Paul.

Ira B. Bradford, a member of the Eau Claire county bar, has practiced law at Augusta since 1873. He was born in the town of Fulton, Rock county, Wisconsin, June 24, 1851. He was educated in the academies and seminaries of New Hampshire, and in the fall of 1869 went to Edinboro, Pa., and entered upon the study of law. In the fall of 1871 he returned to New Hampshire and continued his studies at Newport until the summer of 1872, when he went again to Edinboro. In February, 1873, he reached Janesville, Wis., and entered the law office of Cassoday & Carpenter as a student. In March, 1873, he was admitted to the bar at Monroe and immediately went to Augusta.

Mr. Bradford was the first mayor of Augusta. In 1879 and 1881 he was a member of the assembly, and served as speaker during the latter year.

Rosiel D. Campbell was born in LaFayette, Onondago county, New York, February 15, 1810. Came to Beloit, Wis., in 1838, resided there for some years, then went to Lee county, Illinois, where he resided for a time, then went to Boone county, Illinois, for two years, and in October, 1861 enlisted in Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the battle of Ft. Donelson he was promoted to captain, receiving his commission just before the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the fall of 1862 he resigned and came to Waterloo, Wis., where he resided until 1867, when he located in the town of Ludington, Eau Claire county, and in 1869 moved into Augusta. He served as president of the village and also held the office of court commissioner, and for several years was justice of the peace. Mr. Campbell was admitted to practice in the territory of Wisconsin in 1842, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1843.

Judson C. Crawford was born in Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, April 26, 1823; lived there until he came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1847. He taught school at Sheboygan and two years at Waupun, and one year at Ceresco. Afterward for many years he was engaged in the general missionary work, being a regularly ordained minister of the Universalist Church. In March, 1875, he settled in Augusta and engaged in the practice of law.

Thomas F. Frawley was born near Troy, N. Y., March 6, 1851. His parents, Thomas and Honora (Hogan) Frawley, were natives of Ireland, and possessed such attainments of mind and heart as especially fitted them to mould the character of their children. The father was studious, thoughtful, industrious, independent and energetic, and the mother of kindly, cheerful and benevolent disposition, being a woman of deep religious convictions. The family consisted of seven sons and two daughters, all of whom were thoroughly educated. It is quite a remarkable fact that six of the sons graduated from the University of Wisconsin and that from 1870 to 1896 some member of the family was a student at that institution.

A short time after the birth of Thomas F. Frawley, the family moved to Wisconsin and settled upon a farm in the town of Vermont, Kane county, and there he resided until 1875. Until he was seventeen years of age the boy assisted in the cultivation of the farm, attending district school during the winter months. For two terms he was a student at the Albion Academy in Dane county, and in the spring of 1872 entered the University of Wis-

consin. From October, 1873, until June, 1874, he taught school at Highland and Dodgeville, but during that period he continued his studies in the university and was graduated therefrom in 1875, having largely paid the expenses of his collegiate education with the money he earned as a teacher. As a university student he was an acknowledged leader in debate, being a participant in the joint oratorical contest of 1874.

For five years after his graduation Mr. Frawley served as principal of the high school in Eau Claire. During this period he commenced the study of his profession and formed the nucleus of his law library, which was considered one of the most complete private collections in the state. Upon his admission to the bar in 1880 he abandoned the educational field and earnestly assumed the duties of his new profession. During the first few years of his career he conducted the defence of many important criminal cases. Among those being best known may be mentioned that growing out of the lynching of Olson in Trempealeau county in 1889. In later years he gave most of his attention to civil cases, especially those involving important question of corporation law.

Mr. Frawley was a democrat of high standing. In 1888 he served as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in St. Louis. In 1892, upon the delivery of his telling speech before the state convention, the old ticket was nominated for reelection. For many years prior to 1896 Mr. Frawley was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In June of that year he was chosen both temporary and permanent chairman of the state convention, which convened in Milwaukee for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention called to meet in Chicago. Mr. Frawley was for ten years a member and for several terms president of the Common Council of Eau Claire. Interested in educational matters, he was for many years a member of the Board of Education, and in that capacity did much to improve the school system of the city. He was financially and professionally interested in several corporations, being a stockholder and director of the Chippewa Valley Bank, and stockholder and attorney for the Eau Claire Light & Power Company, in addition to holding similar relations to other corporations.

On the sixth day of August, 1877, Mr. Frawley was married to Lydia A., daughter of Joseph Lawler, one of the early settlers of Eau Claire, and one of its most highly respected citizens. They had one son, Thomas F. Frawley, Jr., who is now a practicing attorney in Eau Claire. During the many years that Mr. Frawley was a member of the legal profession he formed several con-

nections. From 1881 to 1884 he was of the firm of Frawley, Hendrix & Brooks; from 1884 to 1888 he practiced alone; the following year his brother, W. H. Frawley, was his partner, and from August, 1889, to August, 1890, he was associated with H. II. Hayden as a member of the firm of Hayden & Frawley. From August, 1890, until September, 1897, Mr. Frawley had no partner, but at the latter date the firm of Frawley, Bundy & Wilcox was formed. The death of Mr. Frawley occurred in 1902.

George Clinton Teall was born in Seneca county, New York, May 20, 1840, and at the age of twelve removed with his parents to Geneva, N. Y., where he was principally educated. At the age of eighteen he entered Hobart College, in which he was a member of the class of 1862. His father, G. C. P. Teall, was a son of Nathan Teall, whose father was one of three political fugitives from the oppression of Switzerland, who settled in Connecticut about 1730. His grandfather, Nathan Teall, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War under General Knox. In 1792 this grandfather settled in Newtown, N. Y., which was afterward named Elmira. On the side of his father's mother the ancestors were among the Pilgrim Fathers who landed from the "Mayflower" at Plymouth in 1620, and her father was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Teall studied law at Rochester, N. Y., in 1862-3-4 in the office of Hon. Theron R. Strong and Hon. Alfred G. Mudge, and also attended a course of lectures in the winter of 1863-4 at Rochester. In February, 1866, he came to Eau Claire with his family, and in April, 1867, was elected justice of the peace, and in January, 1868, was appointed county judge by Governor Fairchild. In the spring of 1869 he was elected his own successor and administered that office until January, 1874. He was from 1866 for several years interested in the mercantile firm of George C. Teall & Co., and from 1868 to 1873 was one of the firm of William A. Teall & Co., general insurance agents. He was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin at Milwaukee in January, 1872, and soon afterward to the supreme court and the United States courts at Madison. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Alexander Meggett and was a member of that law firm until the spring of 1881, when the firm was dissolved. In December, 1880, he was again appointed county judge by Governor Smith, and in 1881 was re-elected without opposition for the term ending January, 1886.

Hon. Henry Cousins (deceased). Among the names of the strong men who helped to make the Eau Claire bar famous stands that of Hon. Henry Cousins. From early boyhood to the day of

his death his character was never tarnished by a blot. Although quiet and unassuming, he became widely known in legal, political and social circles as a man to be trusted in all relations of life. His demise called forth the most glowing tributes and eulogies that were ever bestowed on a deceased member of the Eau Claire bar by members of that association. He was born in Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York, on February 7, 1826, and with his parents, John and Mary Cousins, removed to Dover, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in the spring of 1837, where, until the age of fifteen years, he had the advantage of such schools as the newly settled district afforded. For two years he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store, but the confinement being somewhat irksome he sought a wider field of labor, and, as expressed in his own peculiar diction, he "went to work on his father's farm, where he had the reputation of taking more time to do less work than any other boy in the neighborhood." At this time a taste for study and general reading was developed which was stimulated and directed by a Baptist clergyman of Dover, who kindly placed his library and advice at his command. Thereafter he commenced the study of law at Elyria, Ohio, in the office of J. D. Benedict, and in 1848, when twenty-two years old, was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state. In 1848 he became interested in the anti-slavery discussion which convulsed the country, espoused the advance opinions on that subject, having the confidence of such men as Giddings and the Wades of that state, and was known as an abolitionist of the voting school, when the term implied more of approbrium than honor.

A letter from the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, then in Congress, relative to his candidacy for re-election was a greatly cherished memento of this beginning of Mr. Cousins' political activities.

In 1850 he came to Wisconsin and entered on the practice of his profession at East Troy, Walworth county; was elected clerk of the court in 1854 and held office for six consecutive years. While in East Troy a warm and confidential friendship sprang up between the young attorney and Judge John F. Potter—Bowie Knife Potter—and he attended to many legal matters for the judge during the period he was in Washington. When Judge Prior, of Virginia, challenged Judge Potter to a duel, the latter, before public announcement of the matter was made, returned to East Troy for the purpose of putting his affairs in order. To Mr. Cousins he made known his ideas as to how pending litigation was to be handled. Many matters of a confidential nature were entrusted to the younger man, and in explanation shortly



HENRY COUSINS

before the judge's return to Washington, while the two men were occupying the same room as a sleeping apartment, the judge announced he had received a challenge just before his departure from Washington and that his trip was to prepare for what might happen. Mr. Cousins tried to dissuade him from accepting the challenge, but was met with the statement, "No, by God, I have accepted, and if I ever get Judge Prior on the field I will kill him if I can." But the outcome of this challenge is a matter of history.

On the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he received a provisional commission authorizing him to recruit a company, which, on its acceptance by the United States, would entitle him to a captain's commission. The company was recruited, offered to the government, and every man on the rolls, with the exception of Captain Cousins, passed a physical examination. After his rejection by the army surgeons he devoted his labors, until the close of hostilities, to assisting and aiding others in recruiting and in fostering loyal sentiment among the people.

His father, John Cousins, as a boy of 14, served with Macdonough at Lake Champlain, and the grandfather, a sea captain previous to the Revolutionary War, was issued letters of marque by Congress and assisted in naval operations.

In 1866 he located in Eau Claire. In 1867 was elected district attorney and re-elected in 1869; was elected to the assembly in 1871 without opposition, and bore an honorable part in the Dells improvement struggle, and was thereafter alderman for the Third Ward in this city for two years. He was also a member of the county board of supervisors.

In consequence of failing health in 1881 he accepted the position of register of the United States land office in Arizona, but in 1883 returned to Eau Claire, having voluntarily resigned the office. In 1885 he was again elected district attorney for Eau Claire county, and in 1887 declined nomination, thus closing his official career. After several weeks of sickness he departed this life late in the afternoon of Thursday, October 25, 1888, at the age of sixty-five years, eight months and eighteen days. While taking no place in religious controversy, nor holding dogmatic theology in high esteem, he held as supremest truth the fact of a Creator, Ruler and Father of all mankind, and that at some period, somewhere in the time to come, would be accomplished the final exaltation of the race.

As a politician, while deeming principle above party, and while indulging in free criticism of its policies, he held to the last pro-

found regard for the party he believed had wrought well for the people, and revered with all the force of his nature the steadfastness of those men who strove for the extinction of chattel slavery and the equality of all men before the law. As a lawyer he came to the profession believing the machinery of the law should be so used as to ameliorate conditions, protect society and uphold the right.

At the exercises of the Eau Claire Bar Association held in Circuit Court January 15, 1889, many tributes of respect were paid to his memory. The resolutions of the committee made special mention of the high esteem of his colleagues for "his ripe attainments through mastery of details, conscientious practice and large experience in his profession; for his uniform recognition of courtesies due to the bench and the bar, and for his great veneration for the law as an ample shield of protection for the citizens against encroachments of wrong." A special mention was made to the helping hand he was always ready to extend to the young practitioner.

Mr. Cousins had a keen appreciation of wit and a never failing stock of stories which illustrated his points, either in arguing before a jury or in making a political address. In the use of sarcasm he was an adept, but, as one fellow practitioner stated, "Henry's shafts, though telling and effective, are so tempered as not to sting and hurt." To this day some of his former associates repeat his stories.

Mr. Cousins was one of those who remain cool and collected when most people are in a state of great excitement. One gentleman described his entrance into Mr. Cousins' office, then in the old Music Hall Building, which was on fire. Mr. Cousins sat at his desk writing. The excited friend dashed in, crying out, "The building is on fire. What shall I do first?" Mr. Cousins continued his writing without looking up until the paragraph was finished, then calmly blotting it, he glanced up and replied, "Well, under the circumstances I would suggest you better get a pail of water." When provocation appeared to demand the use of emphatic language, Mr. Cousins was not found wanting, but as a friend says, "However emphatic his expressions are, they are nevertheless picturesque and artistic."

January 21, 1861, he married Louise, daughter of Otis and Julia (Corbin) Preston, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Ohio, but of French descent. Mrs. Cousins was born October 26, 1840, in White Pigeon, Mich. She is a culti-

vated, broadminded woman, and interested in social and educational progress. She has two children.

John E. Stillman settled in Eau Claire in its earliest days. He was the first teacher in the first public school. The building was erected in the village of Eau Claire in the winter of 1856-57. It was of green, rough boards, located on what is now Barstow street, near Grand avenue, East, and in dimension was 16 by 24 feet. As schoolmaster Mr. Stillman was succeeded the following summer by Miss Mary Arnold. At that time there were fifteen pupils. Later Mr. Stillman engaged in the practice of law. Served as county judge from 1863 to 1865.

In 1860 he married Miss Mary Lashier, of Fall River, Wis., to whom there were born three sons and two daughters. In 1872 he was practicing law under the firm name of Stillman & Edwards. In 1873, on account of ill health, he removed to Florida, where, with other Eau Claire men, he helped establish the town of Orange City. In 1882 Mr. Stillman moved to Washington, D. C., where he resided for one year, then returning to Orange City. He died in 1883.

Horace W. Barnes was born in the town of Colesville, Broome county, New York, in 1818. His boyhood was spent in the family of an uncle who settled in a dense beech and maple forest in Medina county, Ohio, where he lived a life of constant toil, without one day's schooling until his majority, and Shakespeare's line would then forcibly apply to the youthful Buckeye:

"This boy is forest-born, and hath been tutored in the rudiments of many desperate studies."

How many men famous in American history have laid the superstructure of their education and built up an honorable name from such rough materials as poverty and the adverse circumstances that pioneer life always impose! There seems to have been something inspiring in the grand old woods where the early days of many of our most distinguished men first saw the light; and in overcoming the many natural obstacles always encountered in new districts, high aspirations and a determination to achieve grander results take possession of the hardy backwoodsman and frequently leads to victory, honor and fortune.

These feelings inspired Mr. Barnes, and with indomitable energy he set himself to earn the means to educate himself. By the most rigid economy and assiduous attention to his studies, he acquired a good English and mathematical education and con-

siderable proficiency in the classics at Oberlin Institute, Ohio, acquisitions that he utilized in teaching and surveying until 1852, when he commenced the study and practice of law in which he soon won distinction as a sound legal adviser and laborious faithful advocate.

As a pleader, Mr. Barnes displayed qualities which, if not always insuring his own success, were well calculated to quench the ardor and paralyze the force of his adversary.

Carefully noting, as the cause proceeded, the points which his antagonist intended to make, he would anticipate him and tell the court and jury precisely what his opponent would say, frequently using the exact language in which it would be clothed, and emasculating the argument of all points of power before it was uttered. He felt defeat intensely and seemed to suffer even more than his client the loss incurred by any want of skill or foresight in managing a suit, and hence in all civil suits was wary and cautious, always exacting a full, impartial statement of the case from his client before taking it, and not then unless the evidence, justice and a reasonable prospect of success justified it.

In serving the public, no matter in what capacity, his industry and perseverance were untiring, and he shares with Mr. Thorp the honor of exposing frauds in the accounts of the Eau Claire county treasurer and of restoring the credit of the county.

Mr. Barnes came to Eau Claire in 1858 and was elected district attorney the next year, 1859, and county judge in 1865; was a member of the legislature in 1861 and 1867. In politics, was a steadfast republican, and during the war zealous and active in carrying forward any and every measure for its prosecution.

In his friendship he utterly ignored position or caste, and wherever he found what he considered a true man, he was his friend, but scorned obsequious or patronizing airs, and was sometimes so impolitic as to prefer blunt honesty to assumed gentility. In 1872 he removed to Oswego, Kans., with his family, where he now resides in the practice of his profession.

Abel Davis, who was one of the early settlers of Eau Claire, was born January 16, 1842, in the town of New Portland, Maine. He spent his early life on a farm, receiving a common school education, and in January, 1862, enlisted in the Fourth Maine Battery, serving until August 9, 1862, when he was wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, for which he received his honorable discharge. Returning home he resumed his former occupation, at which he worked until the spring of 1868, when he came to

Eau Claire, Wis., and from that time until 1872 labored in the saw mills and woods. In the last named year he commenced the study of law in the office of J. F. Ellis and later entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University, from which he graduated in 1874. Returning to Eau Claire he engaged in practice with J. F. Ellis, remaining in that firm for five years, when, on account of ill health, he retired from active practice and returned to Maine in 1888. He resumed the practice of law in Pittsfield, Maine, where he died on October 12, 1905.

Loren Edwards, formerly a prominent attorney of Eau Claire and now a resident of Oconomowoc, this state, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on September 7, 1843, the son of David and Margaret Edwards. His father was born in New Haven, Conn., and of the same family ancestors as Jonathan Edwards.

Loren Edwards received his early education in Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1865. He attended the Waterford Academy there, supplementing that with a course in the Lawrence University, Wisconsin, and was graduated with the first class in the Law Department of the State University at Madison, after which he studied law for a time in the office of Gregory & Pinney in Madison. In 1871 he removed to Sacramento, Cal., and practiced law there for two years, then came to Eau Claire and practiced until 1878, thence to Milwaukee, where he continued until 1881, and from that date until 1886 he practiced in Allegany county, New York. He went from there to Kansas, where he practiced for ten years and in the meantime served as County Judge of Barber county. In 1896 he moved to Oconomowoc where he has since resided, and enjoys a lucrative business. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme courts of Wisconsin, California, New York and Kansas, and to the United States Circuit courts in Wisconsin. With the exception of his partnership relations with Mr. Stillman, of Eau Claire, and with Mr. Westover, in Oconomowoc, he has practiced alone, and while in Eau Claire he held the office of District Attorney, and for some time was Municipal Judge of the Western District of Waukesha county, this state. He served in the United States Navy during the civil war, and is a bachelor, a Mason and a republican.

Andrew Judson Sutherland, one of the well known lawyers of Eau Claire, is a native son of Wisconsin, having been born in London, Dane county, this state, April 28, 1856. His parents, Andrew and Catherine (McVicar) Sutherland, who were natives of New Brunswick, Canada, settled in Eau Claire county in 1856, the same year our subject was born, and located in the town of

Union, where the father purchased 240 acres of wild land, which he cleared and improved, making one of the banner farms of the township. He lived to the ripe age of 87 years, and died in 1909. His widow, mother of our subject, is now (1914) still living at the age of 90 years. They reared a family of nine children as follows: Christinia, married Angus McVicar; Peter, George, Charles, John, Andrew J., Flora M. (became the wife of Austin H. Langdell), Margaret and Neal Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland was reared on the homestead farm, spending his boyhood days in much the same way as do most farmer boys, attending the district school and assisting in the farm work. Deciding to enter upon the career of a lawyer, he entered the law department of the State University, at Madison, and was graduated with the class of 1884. Soon after his graduation he opened an office in Eau Claire for the practice of his profession, in which he has since successfully continued.

On November 30, 1884, Mr. Sutherland married Mary Brown, daughter of Henry and —— (Baker) Brown, of Cambia county, Pennsylvania, and has four children, Mary Elsie, wife of Rollen Alcott; Laura Edith, Bessie Irene and Judson Clair. Mr. Sutherland is a member of the First Baptist Church, of which his mother is the only survivor of the original members. Politically Mr. Sutherland is a democrat. He was a candidate for Congress on the democratic ticket in 1914 for the tenth district.

LaFayette M. Sturdevant, attorney-at-law, Eau Claire, Wis., was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1856. His parents, Hiram N. and Sarah A. (Reed) Sturdevant, were both natives of the Keystone state and of Holland Dutch descent. In 1865 they came to Wisconsin and settled in Clark county, where the father purchased a 120-acre tract of land, to which he subsequently added 80 more acres, all of which he cleared and improved with substantial buildings and the land brought to a good state of cultivation. Here he made his home until his death in 1888 at the age of sixty-seven years. He reared a family of six children as follows: LaFayette M., Mary, wife of Amenzo Verbeck; James E., Arthur H., Fred F., and Alnaeda.

LaFayette M. was reared on the farm from the age of nine years, and grew to manhood in Clark county, receiving his education in the public schools, and taught school five terms in that county. At the age of 20, in 1876, he began the study of law in the office of his cousin, J. R. Sturdevant, at Neillsville, Wis., and was admitted to the bar in 1878, when he at once began the practice of his profession with L. A. Doolittle under the firm name of

Doolittle & Sturdevant. At the end of two years, in 1880, he severed his connection with Mr. Doolittle and entered into partnership with J. R. Sturdevant, forming the well-known firm of Sturdevant & Sturdevant, which arrangement continued for eight years, when the partnership was dissolved, and from 1888 to 1903 Mr. Sturdevant practiced alone at Neillsville. In the latter year he was elected attorney general of the state, and re-elected in 1905. Finishing his second term in 1908, he became attorney for Governor Davidson, at Madison, holding that position until August, 1910, when he located at Eau Claire, where he has since been in active and successful practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Sturdevant & Farr.

Mr. Sturdevant has been twice married; his first wife was Minetta, daughter of Orson and Eureka (Hastings) Bacon, of Neillsville, Wis., by whom he had three children, viz.: Clarence L., Hugh, II., and Viola E. The present Mrs. Sturdevant was Mary E. Williams, daughter of Peter Williams, of Camp Point, Ill.

In politics Mr. Sturdevant is a republican, and as such represented Clark county in the legislature for two terms and served the same county two terms as district attorney. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

John C. Gores. Born March 26, 1857, at Oshkosh, Wis. When thirteen years old left school to earn his living. Admitted to the bar in his native city June 26, 1884, and thereupon removed to Eau Claire, where he has resided ever since. For several years a member of the legal firm of Gores & Miner, afterwards Gores, Frawley & Miner. In 1889 chosen by the Common Council alderman of the Eighth Ward to fill a vacancy, which choice was unanimously ratified by the people at the following election. Twice thereafter elected alderman, the last time without opposition. Served on the School Board and County Board.

Since 1890 practiced law alone, specializing in office work. In 1897 acted as referee to try the case of Laycock vs. Parker, which, up to that time, was the most lengthy case tried in Eau Claire county. On appeal to the supreme court, the case was affirmed and the court in the opinion expressed its special approbation of the manner in which the trial was conducted by the referee. In 1897 appointed as city attorney, to which office thereafter two different proffered appointments were declined.

In civic affairs and in politics has always taken a proper degree of interest. At all times a thorough-going, independent and progressive, though not an extremist. Believes that the

spoils system tends to draw the worst instead of the better men into politics. During the time of the greenback and free silver agitation in 1877 and 1878, contributed newspaper articles in favor of the resumption of specie payment and against free silver. In the last battle for free silver in 1896 wrote a pamphlet entitled "Honest Money—An Essential in the Prosperity of the Republic." Was the first in the city to advocate publicly the adoption of the commission form of government for cities. Thereafter visited Galveston, Tex., where the plan was first tried, to observe its practical workings. In 1905, when it was proposed by the governor in his message to Wisconsin legislature to re-establish the former method of taxing mortgages, Mr. Gores opposed the proposition in an exhaustive printed argument entitled "The Taxation of Mortgages with Reference to Northern Wisconsin," which was submitted to the legislature. The law was left unchanged notwithstanding the governor's attitude.

Throughout life has been a strong book lover, and acquired a reading knowledge of several foreign languages. June 18, 1890, was married to Kate Schultze, who has resided in the city since her birth.

Julius C. Gilbertson, a well-known lawyer of Eau Claire and member of the legal firm of Larson & Gilbertson, was born in the city of Eau Claire, June 28, 1875, and is a son of Tolof and Susan (Lamb) Gilbertson, both natives of Norway. The paternal grandfather of Julius C.—Gilbert Peterson—came to the United States in 1867 and settled in the state of Iowa, where he resided until his death. John Lamb, maternal grandfather of Mr. Gilbertson, emigrated to the United States and was among the pioneer farmers of Dunn county, Wisconsin, having located there in 1866, where he lived and died. Tolof Gilbertson, the father, who was a machinist by trade, came to Eau Claire in 1867. He was an industrious and hard working man and worked at his trade at the time of his death in 1911 at the age of sixty-three years. He was the father of ten children, eight of whom are now (1914) living, as follows: Mary is the wife of Charles Sullivan; Julius C., Tilla, now Mrs. Vigo Neilson; Adolph, Cora, Victor, Robert, and Clarence.

Julius C., whose whole life has been spent in Eau Claire, acquired his elementary education in the public schools. In 1893 he matriculated with the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where he spent four years, graduating from the College of Letters in the class of 1897. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin.

In 1898 he was elected judge of the municipal court for a term of four years, and in 1902 was re-elected.

Judge Gilbertson is a man of ripe scholarship, well grounded in the fundamental principles of the law, with ability to apply them in practice, and both as an office counsellor and a practitioner in court has won most gratifying success. He is a republican in politics. He was a member of the state legislature in 1911. He is highly esteemed for his manly qualities, and by none more than those intimately associated with him who know him best. He is a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 242, A. F. and A. M., the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, I. S. W. A., and the Sons of Norway.

Judge Gilbertson married in 1903 Miss Jessie McGrath, daughter of John F. and Mary (Burns) McGrath, one of the old and highly respected families of Eau Claire. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbertson have been born two children—Joeylyn M. and Julius C. Gilbertson, Jr.

Joseph W. Singleton, a prominent member of the Eau Claire county bar, was born in Louisville, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 8, 1861, son of Peter and Ellen (McCarthy) Singleton, both natives of St. Lawrence county. Thomas Singleton, paternal grandfather of Joseph W., was a native of England and followed the trade of ship carpenter prior to coming to the United States, and was a soldier in the Napoleonic War. Emigrating to America, he became one of the pioneers of St. Lawrence county, New York, where he engaged in farming and lived there until his death.

The maternal grandfather, Dennis McCarthy, was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and was also a pioneer of St. Lawrence county, settling on Long Sault Island, where he resided until his death by drowning in Sault rapids. Peter Singleton, father of Joseph, was a farmer by occupation, and spent his whole life in the county where he was born, and died at the age of seventy-two years.

Joseph W. was educated in the common schools of St. Lawrence county, the Jesuit College, the Georgetown University of Washington, where he was graduated with the degrees of bachelor of philosophy and bachelor of laws in 1888. He also afterward taught school for one year in the St. Joseph College, at Burlington, Vt., and in October, 1889, was admitted to the bar of that state and practiced his profession in Burlington three years.

He came west, and on January 4, 1892, located in Eau Claire, where he has since carried on a successful practice of law. The first two years after coming to Eau Claire he was connected with the office of the late Thomas F. Frawley, and on February 1, 1894, became the first tenant in the Ingram Block where he has since had his office.

Mr. Singleton was married to Miss Ellen Francis, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (O'Brien) Gleason, of Cylon, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and four children have been born to them, viz.: Joseph W., Jr., and Ellen Geraldine, twins; Lydia F. and Paul G. Mr. Singleton is a prominent member of St. Patrick's Church, the Catholic Knights of Columbus. He served as city attorney of Eau Claire from 1895 to 1897 and represented the Sixth Ward as alderman in the Common Council for six years, and was municipal judge for four years, and in politics is a democrat.

Lelon Ansil Doolittle, a prominent attorney of Eau Claire, was born in Russell, St. Lawrence county, New York, July 22, 1853, a son of Ansil, Jr., and Jane Ann (Smith) Doolittle. His great grandfather, Abraham Doolittle, was one of five brothers who were representative farmers, merchants and mechanics of their day in the town of Cheshire, New Haven county, Connecticut. The grandfather, Ansil Doolittle, married Maria King, and they were the parents of three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Ansil, Jr., father of Lelon Ansil, married Jane Ann Smith, and they were the parents of three sons and one daughter; the latter married Edgar E. Davis. The eldest son, Marshall Erwin, is a practicing physician. The youngest son, Rollin Edson, is a lawyer, as is also our subject.

Lelon Ansil was reared on the farm, attended the district school, and at the age of seventeen secured a second grade teacher's certificate and made a success as a school teacher. At the age of twenty-two years he had completed a regular college course and was graduated from the St. Lawrence University with the class of 1875, paying his tuition by teaching as principal of graded schools, selling subscription books, and farm laborer. The practice of awarding honors at graduation had not then been adopted in this institution, but his good work and conduct were recognized by electing him to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Through the influence of friends he came to Wisconsin in 1877 and settled at Neillsville, where, during the summer of that year, he accepted the position as principal of the high school of that city. After serving one year, he resigned and entered

the law department of the University of Wisconsin, finishing the two-year course in one year. After graduating with the class of 1879, he returned to Neillsville and was soon thereafter appointed county judge of Clark county. Up to that time no indexes had been made of the probate records; there was no court calendar, minute book nor court record in the office; all the papers except such as had been lost or destroyed were in a heterogeneous mass, but within six months every paper entitled to record was recorded, and all the records of the office were as complete and as perfect as it was possible to make them. Before his term of office as judge had expired he was elected county superintendent of schools, a position he filled with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents until he moved to Eau Claire in January, 1885. While much of his time at Neillsville was taken up with his official duties, he built up and conducted a successful law business, and in 1879, in company with Hon. James O'Neill, founded the Neillsville Times, which they edited jointly until Judge Doolittle moved to Eau Claire, and which, under their management, became the leading weekly paper of the county.

Judge Doolittle came to Eau Claire to avoid newspaper work and politics, and after his arrival gave his sole attention to the practice of law, and has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. He served as city attorney for three years, and for several terms as president of the Associated Charities. He has been one of the directors of the Eau Claire Public Library for many years, and for several terms has been president of the board. Since 1903 he has been largely interested in real estate in northern Wisconsin, being president of the Traders' Land Company, which is capitalized at \$10,000.00, and also of the Guaranteed Investment Company, with a capital of \$76,000.00, both of which were incorporated in 1904.

Judge Doolittle was married May 4, 1880, to Bessie Adams Weeks, daughter of Friend and Betsey Maria (French) Weeks, of Rutland, Vt., and they have one adopted son, Maxson Rusk Doolittle. The judge is a member of the First Congregational Church of Eau Claire.

Roy P. Wilcox has made an indelible impression on the public life of Eau Claire, and, as a lawyer, stands preëminently high. Through his seventeen years as an active attorney he has come to be recognized as one of the able practitioners of the bar of Wisconsin.

Roy P. Wilcox was born in the city of Eau Claire, June 30,

1873, and is the son of Nelson C. and Angeline (Tewkesbury) Wilcox. He is of English and Irish lineage and comes of one of the oldest families in America, the Wilcox ancestry dating back to early colonial days. He received his early education in the public schools of Eau Claire and then took a course in the law department of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., graduating in the class of 1897. One year previous to his graduation he had been admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, and immediately after leaving Cornell he began the practice of his profession in his native city. On September 1, 1897, he became a member of the law firm of Frawley, Bundy & Wilcox; since the death of the senior partner, July 1, 1902, the firm has been Bundy & Wilcox.

Mr. Wilcox has achieved success at a time in life when most men are fortunate if they have laid the foundation for success; and this has been accomplished by his own ability and energy, for he left college not only with exhausted resources, but with debts to pay. While his success has been due mainly to his legal abilities, he has shown a capacity for business that, of itself, would have made him a success in commercial affairs, and has been connected with some large projects that have been managed most admirably, notably the water power and utility properties formerly owned by the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light and Power Company, the values of which were greatly enhanced under the management of this company, of which he was one of the organizers.

On occasions Mr. Wilcox has been active in public affairs, but never as an official, nor obtrusively. For instance, Eau Claire was the first city in Wisconsin to adopt the commission form of government, and Mr. Wilcox was very distinctly connected with the movement that culminated in that result. He assisted in drafting the bill providing for government by commission in the cities of Wisconsin, and when the bill was introduced in the legislature he went to Madison and worked for its passage. Then, when the bill became law, he took the platform in Eau Claire to advocate the adoption of this form of government in his home city, and to his efforts is due, in no small degree, the fact that Eau Claire has its present satisfactory form of city government.

After this he was invited to other places to address the citizens on the new plan of managing civic affairs, with the result that the commission form of government was adopted in every city he visited, with two exceptions.

As a lawyer, Mr. Wilcox is both a wise counsellor and an



ROY P. WILCOX

exceedingly able advocate, and his record as a trial lawyer has seldom been equalled. He has acted as attorney for railroads and other corporations for years, defending them against damage claims for injuries, losses, etc., and his success has been startling, considering that he has had to appear before juries on the unpopular side of every such case. He is a forcible, logical, impressive speaker, possessing forensic qualities of a high order, and a manifest honesty of purpose glowing in all his efforts makes him formidable as a pleader in any cause. During the last fifteen years his firm has appeared on one side or the other of most of the big legal cases in and around Eau Claire.

On June 17, 1903, Mr. Wilcox married Maria Louisa, daughter of Mannel and Clementina (Santander) de Freyre, of Lima, Peru, South America. They have two children, Louisa M. and Francis J.

Mr. Wilcox is prominently connected with St. Patrick's Catholic Church, of Eau Claire, the Knights of Columbus, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the American Bar Association and the Wisconsin Bar Association, of which he is a member of the committee on legal education.

Martin B. Hubbard, ex-judge of the county court, was born near London, Ontario, Canada, August 11, 1849. His parents, Alfred and Mary A. (Dighton) Hubbard, who were natives of Jefferson county, New York, emigrated to Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, in 1865, settling on a farm in Bridge Creek township, and were among the early pioneers and most progressive and influential citizens of that town. The father retired from active farm duties at the age of sixty-five years and moved to the city of Eau Claire, where he died on May 6, 1908, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, mother of our subject, passed away March 31, 1910, aged eighty-four years. They were both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and were held in the highest esteem by all who knew them.

The original Hubbard family emigrated from England to America and were among the early settlers in Connecticut. Martin Hubbard, grandfather of Judge Hubbard, who was a successful lumberman and manufacturer in Canada during the early forties, died in 1855 at the age of fifty-five years. His wife, Maria Putnam, died in 1866. Benjamin Dighton, maternal grandfather of our subject, also a native of Jefferson county, New York, whose wife was Amanda Cole, was a prominent Methodist clergyman in Canada.

Martin Hubbard is the eldest of a family of four children, the others being Amanda, wife of N. E. Pride, of Otter Creek township, Eldred, also of Otter Creek, and Elva, wife of J. H. Tiffit, of Eau Claire. Judge Hubbard received his education in the public schools of Canada and Augusta, Wis. He early served as town clerk of Bridge Creek township, resigning that office in 1876 to enter the office of the clerk of court, and while thus engaged commenced the study of law. In 1883 he entered the office of L. R. Larson, as clerk, and while in that position performed the duties of municipal judge under Larson. He was admitted to the bar of Eau Claire county in 1883, continuing in Mr. Larson's office until 1885, when he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued. He was elected judge of the county court in 1896 and served one term of four years. A republican in politics, he has been a member of the republican central committee for ten years, and for eight years served as its chairman. He has been a member of the board of education eight years, and president of the same for two years. Judge Hubbard is prominently identified with the commercial and financial interests of Eau Claire, being secretary of the H. T. Lange Company, secretary of the Dells Lumber Company, secretary of the Reedsburg Canning Company and a member of the board of directors of the Eau Claire National Bank and of the Eau Claire Savings Bank. He stands high in Masonic circles, is a member of the Blue Lodge, chapter and commandery.

In 1889 Judge Hubbard was married at Augusta, Wis., to Miss Elizabeth Reed, daughter of William and Elizabeth Reed.

William W. Downs, who ranks among the influential, successful progressive members of the bar of Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, was born in Menomonie, Dunn county, Wis., November 7, 1851. His parents, Burhee and Laura J. (Dunn) Downs, were natives of eastern Maine, and pioneers of Dunn county, having settled at Menomonie in 1849, where the father engaged in the lumber business as a member of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Company. He later was a member of the firm of Carson, Rend & Company, and then for a number of years was engaged in business alone. After a residence in Eau Claire of a decade or more, he died in about the year 1888 at the age of seventy-four.

William W. Downs came to Eau Claire in 1868, receiving his primary education in the public schools of the city. He afterwards entered the University of Wisconsin and was graduated from the law department in 1874. He commenced the practice of

law the same year at Eau Claire, where he successfully continued until 1886, when he removed to Bayfield county, Wisconsin, and was there actively engaged in the practice of his profession until 1911, then returned to Eau Claire and resumed his practice there. Mr. Downs is a careful and conscientious student of the law, and in his practice employs the force of a clear, logical and judicial mind, thoroughly disciplined and trained by varied experiences of his forty years of study and practice.

In June, 1874, he was wedded to Alice Daniels, a native of Ohio. Mr. Downs is an attendant and supporter of the Lake Street Methodist church, is a member of the Bayfield Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Royal Arch Masons of Eau Claire. While a resident of Bayfield, he served one term as district attorney for Bayfield county.

George J. Losby, who is one of the promising young lawyers of Eau Claire, was born in that city June 30, 1873. His parents, John and Christian Losby, were born in Norway and emigrated to the United States in the late sixties. They settled in Eau Claire, where the father was variously employed by different lumber companies up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1901. George J., the only son in the family, grew to manhood in this city, obtaining his education in the public schools and in the Eau Claire Business College, and for six years held a position as law stenographer. He began the study of law in 1894 in the offices of Judge William F. Bailey and L. A. Doolittle. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and in 1901 was elected clerk of the court, serving in that capacity five consecutive terms or a period of ten years, and since 1910 has been in the active practice of his profession. He married in 1901 Miss Josephine Hansen, of Eau Claire, and two children have been born: Alden and Idele Losby.

Mr. Losby is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church and the I. S. W. A. Before the Eau Claire city government went on the commission form basis he represented the Eighth ward in the city council four years.

Charles T. Bundy, member of the well known law firm of Bundy & Wilcox, was born in Menomonie, Wis., March 2, 1862, son of the late Judge Egbert B. and Reubena (Macauley) Bundy. The father was born at Windsor, N. Y., the son of Dr. O. T. Bundy, of Deposit, that state. The mother was born in Glasgow, Scotland, a daughter of William and Margaret Macauley.

Charles T. grew to manhood in Menomonie and there resided until he came to Eau Claire in 1894. He was educated in the public schools of his home city and Madison, graduating from the

law department of the State university and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state, both state and federal, the Supreme Court of the United States, courts of appeals in Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. He commenced his practice at West Superior in partnership with C. R. Fridley until he formed a partnership with T. F. Frawley and Roy P. Wilcox in 1897, under the name of Frawley, Bundy & Wilcox, which business arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Frawley in 1902. Since that time he has been associated with Mr. Wilcox under the firm name of Bundy & Wilcox. Mr. Bundy has been connected with much important litigation, among which may be mentioned the following cases: Harrigan vs. Gilchrist, United States vs. Barber Lumber Company et al., the Eau Claire National Bank vs. Jackman in the United States Supreme Court, and water power cases in Wisconsin, including the famous Dells case.

On October 22, 1890, Mr. Bundy married Miss May Kelley, daughter of John, Jr., and Cornelia (Drawley) Kelley, of Menomonie. To Mr. and Mrs. Bundy have been born four children, viz.: Nell R., Katherine M., Egbert B. and Lillian, the youngest of which died in 1910. Religiously Mr. Bundy affiliates with the Episcopal church, while fraternally and socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Robert D. Whitford, attorney-at-law, was born in Jefferson county, New York, July 2, 1851, son of Edward W. and Clarinda (Odell) Whitford. Edward Whitford, paternal grandfather of Robert D., was for many years a resident of Rensselaer county, New York, and one of the pioneer farmers of Jefferson county, that state, where he settled in 1833 and died in 1862, aged 84 years. Robert S. Odell, the maternal grandfather, was a farmer of Rensselaer county, New York, where he died. The father of Mr. Whitford farmed for several years in Jefferson county, and later in Fayette county, Illinois, where he died in 1892.

Mr. Whitford was reared in his native county, coming to Wisconsin in 1869. He located at Milton. He took a classical course in Milton college, read law in the office of Bennett & Sale, at Janesville, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1878, after which he located at Menomonie January 1, 1880. He practiced there until 1893, when he went to Superior, and on September 1, 1899, located at Eau Claire. He married September 4, 1882, Miss Anna Shaw West, a niece of the late Daniel Shaw, and they have two children.

George L. Blum, Judge of the County Court of Eau Claire county, was born October 6, 1869, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He received his education in the public schools of Eau Claire and at the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the law department in 1893, and was admitted to the bar the same year. In February, 1895, he formed a partnership in Eau Claire with John B. Fleming under the firm name of Fleming & Blum, which arrangement continued until January 1, 1908, since which time he has practiced alone. He was elected Judge of the County Court in April, 1901, and is now—1914—serving his fourth term of six years.

Judge Blum married Margaret D. McGillis, of Eau Claire, and they are the parents of three children: Genevieve F., Margaret G. and George L., Jr.

John Bernard Fleming, mayor of Eau Claire, was born in the village of this name, June 27, 1866, to Michael and Catherine Fleming, and is of Irish descent. His father was born in Buffalo, New York, and his mother in Washington county, Wisconsin. They settled in Eau Claire in 1865.

Mayor Fleming was educated in the parochial and public schools, entered the law office of Levi M. Vilas in 1884, and was graduated from the law department of the Minnesota State University, and was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts of Minnesota in 1889, and to the state and federal courts of Wisconsin in 1891. He became cashier of the Union Savings bank of Eau Claire, and secretary of the Union Mortgage & Loan Company in 1907, resigning when elected mayor in 1910 for a term of six years, and is the first mayor of Eau Claire and Wisconsin to serve under the new commission form of government. He was associated in practice with George L. Blum for ten years. was private secretary for Hon. William F. Vilas 1891 and 1892; register of the United States land office in Eau Claire 1895-1900. He is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus and St. Patrick's church. He married Edith S. Robinson at Milwaukee, December 12, 1894, and has one daughter—Edith Marion.

Joseph C. Culver was born in Eau Claire, July 26, 1880, the son of Joseph C. and Emma (Kern) Culver. He was educated in St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin, and at the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. He was married November 8, 1905, to Miss Mary McDonough, of Eau Claire.

Henry McBain, attorney-at-law and judge of the Municipal Court of Eau Claire, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, September 3, 1857, the son of John and Mary (Fisher) McBain,

and is of Scotch descent. He acquired an academical education at Canton, New York, and came to Eau Claire county in 1871, locating at Augusta, where for several years he was clerk in the postoffice. Associated with others he was for three years engaged in merchandising at Augusta. He was elected clerk of the Circuit Court and came to Eau Claire in 1885. For sixteen years he served as clerk of the court, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar September 3, 1898, and since 1910 has served as municipal judge. He married Emma B. Crawford, of Augusta, and has two children—Gladys and Mabel. Judge McBain is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the R. A. M. and Knights Templar.

Burt E. Deyo was born in Peru, Huron county, Ohio, son of Erastus and Salome (Mauley) Deyo. The father was born in New York state and descended from the Huguenots, while the mother was born in Ohio of English ancestry.

Burt E. was educated at Oberlin College and the law department of Harvard University; read law in the office of Bartlett & Hayden, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and to practice in the Supreme Court of the state in 1900.

The foregoing list is not complete. We have endeavored to make it complete, but many who are now living at Eau Claire have neglected to furnish the proper data from which personal mention could be made, while some others have died, and still many others have moved away, and we have not been able with reasonable effort to reach them.

Among those omitted may be mentioned Texas Angel, Abel W. H. Frawley, Frank R. Farr, De Alton Thomas, A. C. Larson, A. H. Shoemaker, E. M. Bradford, Heman Day, T. F. Frawley, Jr., V. W. James.

In the early days the practice of law was not very remunerative, and the strict method of procedure and decorum was not always observed. It was within the province of the judge to admit applicants to membership of the bar. Judge Fuller was very accommodating in performing this part of his official duty. It was not by him deemed essential that the applicant should have even read or looked into a law book. All that he required was that some members of the bar move the admission of the applicant, and with one exception the motion was granted. Hence we had a number of members of the bar not mentioned in the foregoing statement who never read or practiced law, among which were R. F. Wilson, James Gray, Captain Seeley and

some others whose names I do not now remember. The exception was Arthur Delaney, who edited a paper on the west side. His admission was moved by Alexander Meggett. Evidently the judge was not in a receptive mood, or else nourished a grievance against Delaney. The judge promptly denied the application. When asked for a reason he replied that Delaney was drunk. The young Irishman's ire was aroused; he felt he had not only been abused but grossly insulted. Quick as a flash he came back with the retort: "Judge Fuller, you are so drunk yourself you cannot get off the chair." The judge called upon the sheriff to put him out. Delaney, as he was being forced through the door by the obedient sheriff, turned and addressing the indignant judge, said: "Judge Fuller, I am going over to my office and I will write an article about you which will cut a wound so deep that even whiskey won't heal." And he did. It is not improbable that the judge was somewhat under the influence of ardent spirits, which, if reports are true, he was addicted to their use in no slight degree.

Delaney was quite a character in some respects. He was able, even brilliant, and possessed a genuine Irish wit to a considerable degree. He was an ardent democrat and so was Dr. W. T. Galloway. Democrats in those days were about as scarce as hens' teeth. The congressional district was very large, with scattered settlements here and there, and in the northwestern part of it Pepin and Prescott on the Mississippi river were the most prominent. Delaney and Galloway, with the latter's team, started to attend the convention at Pepin, some sixty miles west. They had an ample supply of democratic enthusiasm with them. Everything went along well until they reached a point somewhere near Fall City, when a dispute arose, and the doctor, being a powerful man, weighing over two hundred pounds, and Delaney rather slight in build, threw Delaney out of the buggy and started on without him. Delaney, not daunted by this little mishap, trudged on on foot, occasionally catching a short ride, reached the convention just as it was about to adjourn. He was granted the privilege of addressing that body, and in the course of his remarks explained why it was that his arrival was so late. In eloquent words he stated how the doctor and himself had started out from Eau Claire full of enthusiasm and of mind socially and politically; how a disagreement occurred over some slight matter, how the doctor forcibly ejected him from the buggy; of his long and weary march to reach the convention, and added: "Gentlemen of the convention, that was a contest. It was a contest between

stomach and brains, and stomach was ahead." Ever afterward, if you wanted to arouse the ire of the genial doctor, all that was necessary was to refer to the closing remarks of Delaney.

A special term for the whole district was provided by law to be held at Prescott, in the extreme northwest corner of the state, in the month of July. There was no railway then from Eau Claire, and the Eau Claire lawyers having business before the court were obliged to journey by team, usually a two days' drive. One morning Messrs. Meggett, Cousins, H. Clay Williams and the writer started for Prescott to attend the July term. We got started a little late owing to the fact that we had to wait a long time for Mr. Cousins. His tardiness, however, was explained by a statement of the fact that the night before a baby boy had come to gladden his household, and thus Marshall, his first born, was ushered into the world. It is needless to state that his tardiness was excused. The first night we stopped at Brookville, near Hersey, a stage station on the road from Eau Claire to Hudson, if I remember right. It was about dusk, as we drove up; the keeper of the stable came out with a lantern and was engaged in assisting to unhitch the team, when Meggett asked him the question: "Say, how many votes did I get in this town for senator? My name is Meggett." The stable keeper, thinking for a moment, replied: "I guess you got two." Meggett indignantly retorted: "Well, if that is the case, we will drive on to the next station." That he would not stay over night in a town where he got only two votes. This was met by the statement from the stable keeper: "If I was in your place I wouldn't mind. You didn't get any votes in that town."

It was Judge Humphrey's first year upon the bench. We returned by the way of Hudson and were the guests that evening of the judge and his estimable wife. She was a most devout Christian lady, and in the course of the evening, addressing herself to Mr. Williams, inquired if he was a member of the church, and he, without even the slightest hesitation, replied: "Yes, of the Episcopal church." If he had ever been inside of the church no one ever had any recollection of it. She further inquired if he was a member of the Bible class, to which he replied that he was its leader. She was much interested and pursued her inquiries as to whether many of the prominent residents of Eau Claire belonged to the class, and, without even a smile, he replied, "Most of them," mentioning Cal Spafford, Jan Gray, Dick Wilcox and several others. To fully appreciate the cheek of Williams under the circumstances a person would have to be acquainted

with the habits of himself and those he mentioned as members of his Bible class. The judge was a great humorist and enjoyed a practical joke. It was amusing to observe his efforts to keep his face straight while Williams was thus responding to Mrs. Humphrey's inquiries.

Another incident then I have done, although there were many of a somewhat similar character that occurred in those days which would today shock the dignity of courts if indulged in.

At Judge Humphrey's first term at Chippewa Falls, Judge Wiltse, a long time justice of the peace, applied for admission to the bar. The judge appointed Mr. Cousins, Meggett and the writer as a committee to examine him in open court as to his qualifications. The court was held in Mitchell's Hall, if I recollect correctly; at any rate it was in a hall over the corner drug store formerly kept by Harry Goddard. There was no court house then. The room was full to overflowing, as almost the entire population, as was usual, were present. Andrew Gregg, Jr., was district attorney and the only resident lawyer. Some farmer who owned a pair of mules had hitched them immediately in front of the hall. While the committee in the presence of the court was proceeding with great dignity in interrogating Mr. Wiltse one of the mules set up an unearthly bray. Mr. Gregg, who was in the back end of the hall, immediately addressed the court: "Hold on! Hold on! There is another jackass that wants to be admitted." It seems that Mr. Gregg had no liking for Mr. Wiltse.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

As far back as history takes us we find that as soon as men began to dwell together in the primitive tribe there was one of this number who was known as the "Medicine Man." In Biblical times people lived to be much older than now, and were evidently not as much subject to sickness and disease, so our medicine man could serve many, but sooner or later sickness has overtaken all and then they seek the aid of one who knows something of the healing art. In those primitive times the healers sought to cure people by charms and by driving away the evil spirits through noises, and thus they beat on drums and sang songs. This primitive idea has not altogether disappeared to the present day, as witnessed by Dowieism and other cults, who maintain that disease is the work of the devil, who must first be driven out before the person can get well.

Following the idea of charming away disease came the diatetic idea, in which health was to be maintained only through the eating of certain foods and avoiding others. This was exemplified by the Jewish race.

Next we come to the physiologic period, when the functions of the various organs were paramount, and the symptoms they produced were the sole thing to be regarded in treating disease. To a certain extent this is used to the present day, but we have added to it the etiologic period of medicine, in which we endeavor to discover the cause of the disordered function of any organ. This has been made possible only through the vast laboratory researches that have been carried out during the past fifty years, by the discovery of bacteria and by animal experiments to determine the part the bacteria play in man's anatomy. Also in the discovery of the cell or unit of which our body is composed and observing the changes that occur in these cells as the result of disease. Thus it is that medicine has changed from an art to a science. It has not reached the pinnacle of an exact science, but it is approaching that goal. When we consider how we have conquered many of the dread diseases, as diphtheria, typhoid fever, malaria, etc., and robbed them of their terror through the knowledge of their cause and the application of the one and the only

thing that will destroy that particular cause, then we begin to realize what is being accomplished in modern medicine.

The Panama canal stands not only as a monument to the skill and energy of American engineers, but even more to the glory of American physicians. DeLesseps' failure was not due to a lack of skill or courage on his part, but to yellow fever and malaria. The medical profession has paved the way for this great undertaking by discovering and proving that certain mosquitos are responsible for the spread of both these dread disease, but not until two loyal and unselfish physicians, Carroll and Lazear, had given their lives to prove this. Today we know that if we destroy the mosquito we can stamp out yellow fever and malaria. As a result of the energies of the American physicians the Canal Zone, with its heterogeneous population, has been made more healthy than New York City.

When Eau Claire county was first organized and began to be settled the etiologic phase of medicine was unknown. All the diseases we now know were known then and were perfectly described except for their cause, and armed with this knowledge the pioneer doctors came into this wilderness and worked hard and faithfully in the endeavor to relieve the suffering of their fellow men. There being but few doctors in this section the mother of the family applied "home remedies" as long as she could before sending for a doctor, who often came too late. There was, therefore, great rejoicing when the first doctor came into the county and cast his lot with those early pioneers. The people were scattered and drives were long and hard, especially in the winter. In those days there were not the fine roads we have now, but one had to pick his way around stumps, over logs and through creeks. Many times the doctor had to go afoot or on horseback because the roads would not permit the use of a buggy. Without the telephone a man had to drive for the doctor, and if he lived twenty or thirty miles away the doctor could not get there until the next day. Many trips were so long that it required two days to make the trip and return. The people were very poor and were unable to pay more than a very meager compensation or nothing at all for the services rendered. However, those early men cared not for that, they went and did all they could to relieve the suffering. They often had to act as nurse as well as physician. They sat by the sick bed for long weary hours to see whether the spark of life was going to be snuffed out or would take on added vigor and begin to burn anew. They were the recipients of family secrets and their advice was sought in times of trouble. They

healed and soothed the troubled mind, soul and body with their cheerful words, kindly advice, or some simple decoction. Is it any wonder that they gained a place in the hearts of the people that could not be supplanted, and as long as they were able to drag one foot were sought, and no one else would do but the old family doctor?

As preachers and lawyers were equally scarce, the doctor was called upon to perform the services of both, and was held to be thoroughly competent. In those days there were no specialists, so the family doctor administered to all ailments. Today certain men specialize on different parts of the body, and become more expert in dealing with that part. They are thus enabled to give the people better service, but in order to do this they have sacrificed much in the love and esteem in which they were held in the hearts of the people. Who would think of going to an eye specialist or an abdominal surgeon with his family troubles and expect sympathy and advice? The days of the old-time family physician are past. To be sure we still have the general practitioner who looks after the general sickness in the family, and is ready to call the aid of some one especially skilled when needed. Indeed this must be so when we considered what is being done all around us. Some wealthy men, as John D. Rockefeller and McCormick, have given large sums of money to establish research laboratories, to equip them, and to pay men to devote their whole lives to the study of one disease, as infantile paralysis, etc.

Some men are devoting their lives and energies to performing and perfecting surgical operations, so that today there is not a single organ of the body that is not the subject of operation. And then there is the pathologist and physiologist, who works in the laboratory experimenting with animals to ascertain the cause of disease and its treatment before applying the same to man (yet there are those who would say do not experiment with animals in order to learn how to save a human life, but rather let men die). When we consider these and the many more departments of medicine, with all the accumulating knowledge, it is no wonder that one poor man cannot master them all.

About the only thing that keeps alive the old spark of gratitude and love for the general practitioner is his obstetrics. He who stands beside a woman during her suffering and comforts her and encourages her in her great and holy, yet trying mission, of bringing a new soul into the world endears himself to her in a way that is not easily forgotten or cast aside. What a pleasure

it is and what gratitude one receives only he who has had the experience knows.

The doctor's life must be an unselfish one, for how often is he aroused from a sound sleep or disturbed while at a meeting, a social gathering, to go and relieve the suffering. If he is fortunate enough to make a discovery or invent some new instrument he does not hurry to the patent office to protect himself and enrich his purse, but gladly gives his knowledge to his brothers for the good of mankind. This has been handed down to him from the days of Hippocrates that he is in honor bound to impart all good knowledge to his worthy brother practitioners. Neither does he go to the newspaper office that his fame may be heralded abroad, but rather spreads the glad tidings only among those who will be able to use them. And many is the doctor, whose epitaph has overtaken him, long before his good works are known. Grant, Sherman and Napoleon are household names, because they have commanded armies and lead many men to death, while Pasteur, Koch, Virehon, Senn, Billings, and hosts of others are hardly known, and yet for every life the generals have sacrificed these men have saved hundreds. Few people know what a debt they owe to Lord Lister, when he discovered that by the use of antiseptic, surgical operations could be performed without being followed by the dread hospital gangrene or suppuration. This, together with the use of anesthesia, has enabled the surgeon to go fearlessly at his task, and thus Darwin's law of the "survival of the fittest" no longer applies.

As there were no large cities in this county, hospitals were slow to make their appearance, and the doctors were compelled to perform many operations in private houses, which they did with the skill and success of their more fortunate brethren at the hospital in the cities.

A doctor not only devotes his time and energies to the study of cause and treatment of disease, but places before himself the higher ideal of preventive medicine. Thus, he goes about telling people how to live to avoid sickness. However, they are very slow to change their habits that they may enjoy better health. If you tell them to eat plainer food and masticate it more thoroughly, so as to avoid dyspepsia, they think they are wasting too much time. If you tell him to live in the sunshine and exercise more they are afraid they will neglect their business. When you tell them to breathe plenty fresh air and sleep with windows open at night, they are greatly alarmed lest some dread monster

will come in with the "night air," little thinking that after sun-down all air is "night air." People are no more ready to harken to our modern physicians than they were to the great physician when He said, "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how oft would I have gathered you under my wings as a hen gathers her chickens, and ye would not."

(The above excellent article is here supplemented with a short sketch of the hospitals and the lives of the physicians of the county, living and dead, as far as we have been able to obtain them.)

SACRED HEART HOSPITAL.

The Sacred Heart Hospital, of Eau Claire, was first started in 1889, by the Sisters of Saint Frances. The first building contained seventeen rooms and was under the charge of three sisters. Since this time the buildings have been three times enlarged, the last building being erected in 1912, is used as a convent for the sisters, while the entire upper floor is used as the operating room. The Sacred Heart Hospital is the oldest in the city, and the large three-story brick buildings are located on a large plat of ground high on the hill, which affords an abundance of fresh air for its patients. The hospital has now accommodation for one hundred and thirty patients, whose wants are looked after by thirty-four sisters. This institution is open for all classes regardless of their religious belief, and all doctors of good repute are admitted to practice. The mother hospital is located at the city of Springfield, Ill.

LUTHER HOSPITAL.

Efforts to establish a Protestant hospital in Eau Claire were made as early as 1895. But no practical results from this or subsequent attempts were obtained until 1905, when it was decided by some ministers attending a United Church convention at Menomonie, Wis., to call a mass meeting to consider said matter.

At this mass meeting, which was held at Eau Claire, February 9, 1905, it was unanimously resolved to establish a Protestant hospital in Eau Claire to be called Luther Hospital. Thereupon two committees were elected, one for incorporation and one for soliciting funds.

On the first of May, 1905, the hospital association was incorporated by John Gaustad, M. O. Waldal, Peder Tangjerd, Alfred Cypreansen and Peder B. Treitsad.

The Hoyme property, on which an option had previously been

secured, was bought July 31, 1905, and an adjoining property secured later on. During the fall of 1906 the basement wall of the proposed hospital was built and the building proper erected during the summer and fall of 1907. On account of unavoidable delay cornerstone laying and dedication was deferred until Sunday, August, 30, 1908, the main speeches being delivered by Congressman Lenroot and President J. N. Kindahl, of St. Olaf College. But five months earlier on March 30, 1908, Luther Hospital threw open its doors to receive the unfortunate sick of the community and accomplish the glorious work for which it was established.

The articles of incorporation and by-laws of Luther Hospital provide for an association, the membership of which is open to all upon the payment of a membership fee of \$10.00 and a due of \$1.00 annually. The present membership is over 100. It has been as high as 272.

The general management of the hospital is vested in a board of directors of five members (originally nine), of which a majority must belong to some Lutheran church. This board may appoint additional officers, make by-laws, rules and regulations and have general control and supervision of the affairs of the corporation, subject to the association.

The first board of directors were: George M. Rand, Syver Rekstad, S. O. Mauseth, P. B. Trelstad, Peder Tangjer, H. C. Hanson, M. O. Waldal, L. I. Roe and T. Slagsvol. M. O. Waldal was elected president, L. I. Roe vice-president, Peder Tangjer secretary and H. C. Hanson treasurer. Besides these the following have served as directors: Carl Lundquist, M. O. Soley, A. Anderson, Alfred Cypreansen, H. M. Knudtson, Gunder Thompson and Chr. Midelfart.

The special management of the hospital is vested in a "directing sister" (deaconess), who shall admit and receive pay from patients, purchase provisions, direct the training school, secure the necessary help and have general supervision of patients, sisters, nurses and other workers of the institution, subject to the board and corporation. As it proved impossible from the beginning to secure any deaconess the board was fortunate enough to secure the services of an exceedingly able graduate nurse from the Augustana Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Miss Ida C. L. Isaacson. As superintendent of nurses she had opened two hospitals before, and Luther Hospital had the benefit of her experience, as she practically directed the furnishing of the hospital (the purchase of operating and sterilizing outfits, furniture, bedding, medical

and surgical supplies, provisions, etc.), started the training school and worked to secure such patronage from the doctors and general public as was necessary that the hospital might be able to perform the work for which it was established.

After her resignation Miss Margaret Thomas, of this city, served as superintendent of nurses about eight months until at last Luther Hospital, in accordance with its original plan of organization, secured the services of a deaconess from the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess' Home and Hospital, Chicago, our able present directing sister, Amalia Olson, under whose wise direction Luther Hospital and its training school have become such a marked success. On July 17, 1912, the hospital was fortunate enough to secure the services of another deaconess from the Chicago mother house, Sister Agnes Daae, who has proved herself a very efficient and valuable assistant.

After thorough investigation the beautiful home and grounds of the late Rev. G. Hoyme, president of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of American, was unanimously decided upon as hospital site. It is located near the center of the city in a residence section, away from the busy business streets and the noise and smoke of the factories and railroads. A fine view may be had from the hospital to a small lake two blocks away; and the street cars running by afford easy access from all directions. Luther Hospital, when completed according to plans, will consist of three parallel buildings, planned so as to admit air, light and sunshine in every sick room and connected with a corridor, reaching from street to street, crossing all the three buildings, a distance of about 200 feet. The central building (the one now in use) is 81x43 feet, and the two wing buildings will be about 115x45 feet each, all of them three stories beside basement and attic. The west wing to be built as soon as possible will be called Sigvald Qvale Memorial. At the present time the hospital consists of three buildings: the above mentioned main or central building, the laundry and the nurses' home, the late Rev. Hoyme's residence. This is a large commodious wooden building with ample accommodations for the nurses.

The building is fireproof, only floors, doors, casings and window frames being of wood. Elevator and stair opening are inclosed to prevent draft, and the roof is covered with slate, so the building practically cannot burn, an extremely important thing in a hospital.

The building is equipped with Paul vacuum system for even distribution of heat and the direct-indirect ventilation to secure

pure fresh air in rooms and corridors. The laundry was permanently located in a separate concrete building (24x36) in the rear. It is fitted up with steam, hot and cold water and electric current, ready for the machinery. With the exception of the dry house none of the permanent machinery has yet been installed, however. The home is fitted up for the nurses, the whole second floor being used for dormitory. The first floor contains a large commodious nurses' parlor, three smaller sleeping rooms and a patients' ward of seven beds. As the present hospital building will form the main or central part of the completed building it had to be arranged so that all the important special hospital accessories were placed there. The office, waiting room, elevator as well as the operating, culinary and heating departments must therefore necessarily be located in said building in order to conveniently serve the two wings or buildings to be erected on both sides later on. When all buildings are completed this central part will most likely be used exclusively for administration and nurses' home. The basement contains the X-ray department, kitchen, storage and pantry rooms, service kitchen, dining room, beside a couple of rooms now used by the help. Ambulance entrance to elevator is also to be found here. First floor has office, waiting room, service kitchen, toilet rooms, dressing room, men's ward, drug room and five private rooms. Second floor is arranged like the first, only instead of office and waiting rooms there are two more private rooms. Third floor has the same amount and arrangement of private rooms as the second. But here we find the all important operating department, which is entirely separated from the rest of the floor. First an ante-room with lockers. To the left instrument room. Straight ahead the sterilizing room with the two operating rooms, one on each side. The equipment is first class. Sterilizing outfit, operating tables, instruments, etc., are of the most up to date. Furniture, bedding, etc., are of a better quality than found in most hospitals. The best is none too good for the unfortunate sick and suffering.

Ever since Luther Hospital opened its doors its aim has been to be strictly modern in every way. We are very glad to announce that since our last report was issued we have been able to make another much needed improvement by the establishment of an X-ray department and that we are now in position to meet the great demands for X-ray work. The apparatus used is of the very latest modern type and the equipment is complete in every detail. No expense has been spared to bring everything as near perfection as possible and our department represents the

last word in X-ray work. It is possible with this apparatus to make a picture of any part of the body in a few seconds, eliminating the danger at one time present when it was necessary to make an exposure of several minutes or hours. The best of machinery and instruments, however, are of little or no value without a competent person in charge. We consider ourselves very fortunate in having secured so able and experienced a man for this department as Dr. Baird. Both the institution and the city of Eau Claire are to be congratulated that our X-ray department is in charge of a man of such experience and ability. The high grade of work done is attested by the constantly increasing patronage of the department.

Since March 23, 1908, when three pupils were admitted to the Luther Hospital Training School for Nurses, there has been made a rapid progress. We have been fortunate to secure enough applicants and every year brings us more than we can take care of. From March, 1908, to January, 1909, Miss Isaacson had charge of the training school and Miss Margaret Thomas from February, 1909, till October, 1909. Since November, 1909, the training school has been in charge of Sister Amalia, who for almost three years had the able assistance of Miss Howland, who on account of ill health was forced to resign from her duties. Fortunately Sister Agnes arrived in time to begin with the fall work of 1912.

MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL.

The old hospital or sanatorium was founded in 1898. Then the Inebriate law, which compelled the taking into the institution all inebriates and persons afflicted with the drug habit, was in force. They treated nearly four thousand of such cases. But owing to some doubt which sprang up among some of the attorneys of the state the law was brought to a test and declared unconstitutional. In 1908 Dr. Montgomery constructed the new hospital, which is situated on the site of the old sanatorium, at the corner of Oxford avenue and Central street, one block north from the court house. This hospital is divided into wards: maternity, special and general, with a contagious ward entirely cut off from the other apartments. The present inventory of the institution is fifty-four thousand dollars (\$54,000), and during the past year the Drs. Montgomery have installed a new and powerful apparatus with accessories for every kind of thermo therapy. The Montgomery Hospital presents no distinction as to race, difference of religious beliefs or circumstances in life. It

is under the direct control of the Drs. Montgomery, but its facilities are at the command of any reputable physician or surgeon, to whom are given assurance of faithful and efficient service.

They offer better inducement in the hospital ticket line than any other hospital in existence. They have three classes of tickets in the field. The leader is a ten dollar ticket, which insures the holder against all sickness or accidental injury regardless of what the cause may be. The \$7.50 ticket has not the same exceptions that other hospitals have, and is much more liberal than the so-called accident and benefit policies. The family ticket is the largest opportunity in the field. Just think of insuring the health of any member of your family for one year for fifteen or twenty-five dollars! The tickets cover all expenses in case of operations of any kind. There is no age limit. All that is required is that the purchaser be in good physical and mental condition when he buys the ticket. The training school presents a three years' course of practical and theoretical training in modern medical and surgical science. The nurses entering the institution to prepare for their life's work get a practical knowledge of cases of all kinds. They get also the benefit of the lectures given by outside physicians and citizens, and the efficiency of the work of the graduates is proven by the fact that they are continually in demand.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

The Eau Claire County Tuberculosis Sanatorium was officially opened on Monday, December 15, 1913, when the twenty patients who had made application were admitted for treatment.

When approaching the new institution one is struck by the beauty of the site. It is situated on the south slope of Mt. Washington, protected from north and westerly winds by the bluff. The front windows overlook the Chippewa Valley. The site consists of nine acres of well drained land, where the patients may pitch their tents or build their shacks, or work in the garden, that will be kept in connection, if they are able. The view from every window is grand. A long search for a better site than the present would probably be in vain. The building is cement plaster and sloat finished, contracted for by the E. M. Fish Company for \$16,000, exclusive of equipment. The site was purchased by the Eau Claire Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which also guaranteed equipment. This was raised by popular subscription. It is due to the efforts of the committee that the society has been so successful in raising enough money for equipping the institution.

Following is what the county has done for the tuberculosis sanatorium: April, 1912, \$4,000 appropriated; November, 1912, \$12,000 tax levy made; April, 1913, \$500 appropriated; November, 1913, \$8,266.35 appropriated and \$12,000 tax levy made; \$20,000 of this remains.

The two wings of the building are occupied by twenty-four patients' single rooms and four large porches at the ends of the wings. These porches are open and have only heavy canvas curtains, which were put in place by William Schroeder.

The four patients' single rooms were furnished at an estimated cost of \$33 each, but in reality cost a little more. They have their windows in the front of the building with the hall in the rear. The large part to the rear is occupied by the kitchen, serving rooms, office and cook's and maid's apartments. It may be interesting to know that the large living room and dining-room was furnished by a donation from the Elks and Knights of Columbus, and that much of the mission furniture was manufactured at our own Phoenix Furniture Company. The lodges furnished the electric fixtures also. These were furnished by the county in the other rooms.

The floors throughout the building are of hardwood and all the walls are of the same spotless white. There are magazines and books on the rack beside the large cheerful fireplace. The woodwork is selected Georgia pine with two panel doors. The mantelpiece is a solid three-inch piece of the same wood. The next place to be inspected was the kitchen, where Mrs. Julia A. Brown holds full sway. It is here that all the food will be cooked. The cupboard is used for the dishes of the nurses and the help and such supplies as are needed for the day. A splendid Majestic range is to be seen here, which was purchased from the Foss-Armstrong Company. The Norden Lodge donated the money for this and also for the fine kitchen utensils, which were purchased from Schlieve Bros. The fine cooling room was built by the Wisconsin Refrigerator Company, and paid for by a donation from the Masonic Lodge. The dishes used in the institution are the unbreakable rolled edge Syracuse china purchased through Mr. Richard Kaiser, the money being given by the Norwegian Lutheran church and a \$50 check from an "Unknown Friend."

Nothing that leaves the kitchen going to the patients will return. The food is taken to the serving room, where it is dished up by the maid. When the dishes are returned they are washed and sterilized. The same care that is used here is in force all over the building, so there is no danger of infection. A dumb waiter

is used for sending the food to patients on the upper floor and bringing supplies up from the basement. The office of the superintendent, Miss Ramstead, is simply furnished, as she will spend much of her time looking after the patients. There will be two other day nurses and one night nurse on the staff. Dr. R. E. Mitchell will serve in the capacity of visiting physician. Miss Ramstead's parents live in this city, but she has for several years been connected with the city hospital at Minneapolis.

The entrance will be in the angle of the building on the east side. This opens into the reception room, adjoining the superintendent's office. The drive leads around the building.

The single rooms on the first floor are very cheerfully furnished, with the regulation hospital beds and a solid maple chair. A flue for ventilation opens into each room. It was planned to have a locker for the patients' clothes under these flues, but it was found to be too great an expense, so closets have been provided. There are drinking fountains in the halls and bath rooms within easy reach.

The halls open onto the porches at either end and the beds will pass through the doors easily, so when the patients cannot be moved their beds can be rolled out. There are two windows in each room, so there will not be a lack of light. There are two wheel chairs for those who are able to sit up, and more will be provided later if it is seen that they are necessary.

Two double nurses' rooms occupy the front of the second floor. They are furnished with a fumed oak dresser and chairs. Across the hall is the room that will be occupied by the night nurse. The patients' rooms are the same as those on the first floor and there is a ward containing four beds. The sanitary rugs which were given by the Woman's Club deserve particular mention, as they were seen in every patient's room and in the living room. The women of the club sewed the rugs for them during the last summer and had them woven by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koshoshek, McDonough street. C. H. Metcalf will have charge of the basement. There is a grocery room, a vegetable room, the janitor's room, rooms for coal and wood, a laundry and a trunk room.

The object of the sanatorium is to provide treatment for the more advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis from Eau Claire county. Should there at any time be vacancies, suitable patients from other counties may be admitted. In every instance the patient must make an application for admittance, and no one will be received without having received a previous notice from the superintendent. So far as is practical, the treatment will consist

essentially of out of door living, an abundance of wholesome, nutritious food together with supervision of exercise and rest. Such medical treatment as seems best indicated will be prescribed for the individual case. As a part of their prescribed exercise patients may be required, as their condition permits, to do a certain amount of useful labor. This applies equally to those paying for their maintenance, as well as to those who do not pay.

Application for admission to the sanatorium must be made in writing upon blanks provided for that purpose, which will be furnished by the superintendent upon request. As soon as this formal routine is completed in a satisfactory way the applicant may be admitted.

It is expected that every patient will pay the cost of his or her maintenance, if able to do so. This amount, at present, is \$10.00 per week but may be raised or lowered at any time if found necessary or advisable.

For those unable to pay any part of their maintenance, provision is made whereby they may be admitted at the expense of the county in which they reside upon recommendation of the judge of the probate court. For those desiring to take advantage of this provision of the law, necessary blanks will be furnished upon request. To meet the requirements of those who are unable to pay the full cost of their maintenance, but who are able or desirous of paying a portion of the amount, provision is made for a rate of \$5.00 per week, if the probate judge, after investigation, shall have found that the patient is really unable to pay more than that amount.

Clarence Sprague, Charles A. Cox and W. K. Coffin are the trustees of the institution.

The following is the list of those who furnished the rooms—and they are given in the order in which they were received. Later the rooms will be numbered to correspond with this list.

1. The Rev. A. B. C. Dunne.
2. Tom Fleming.
3. Mrs. Kate Porter.
4. Alex Dean.
5. O. H. Ingram.
6. Mr. and Mrs. George Lufkin.
7. German Reading Club.
8. Chippewa Valley Ladies' Aid (Jewish).
9. Louis Levy.
10. Labor Organizations (A. T. Le Due).
11. The Kepler Co.
12. Ninth Ward Social Center.
13. Knights of Maccabees.
14. Mrs. C. H. Ingram.
15. Tenth Ward Civic Center League.
16. Shawtown Ladies.
17. St. John's German Lutheran Church (Rev. A. F. Augustine).
18. Our Saviour's Norwegian Lutheran Church.
19. E. B. Ingram.
20. Mt. Hope Church (Town of Brunswick).
21. Christ Episco-

pal Church. 22. Helping Hand Society (Town of Washington). 23. U. C. T. 24. King's Daughters of Shawtown.

In closing, special mention may be made of the fine appearance of the building when it was lighted up. It was remarked by several as they approached it in the evening, "that it had the appearance of a fine summer hotel in the mountains."

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The organization of the American Medical Association in 1846-47, as a national representative body composed of delegates from the several states, gave a fresh and strong impetus to the work of uniting the members of the profession in social organizations for mutual improvement and scientific advancement, in every part of the country. Wisconsin as well as nearly every state in the Union has her medical society, and a few years ago the medical society of the Chippewa Valley was organized, to which a good many doctors from Eau Claire county held membership, and in 1902, the Eau Claire County Medical Society was formed with the greater part of the practicing physicians as members. The first president of the society was Dr. J. V. R. Lyman, who in turn has been succeeded by doctors J. F. Farr, Chr Midelfart, D. W. Ashum, A. L. Payne and F. S. Cook. The purpose of the organization is to bring the doctors closer together, and create a good fellowship feeling among them, and for the discussion of important medical subjects. Special papers are discoursed at the meetings by members of the society on the important issues of the day, calculated to impart to the members the latest discoveries in medical science for the up-to-date treatment of disease.

The following is a list of the members of the society:

Dr. D. W. Ashum, P. B. Amundson, J. O. Arnson, J. C. Baird, R. R. Chase, W. J. Clancy, F. S. Cook, M. C. Crane, H. F. Derge, J. F. Farr, L. H. Flynn, H. A. Fulton, J. B. Goddard, Dr. E. P. Hayes, E. S. Hayes, A. F. Hahn, Sue Hebard, Dr. Fred Johnson, F. A. La Breck, J. V. R. Lyman, E. L. Mason, J. Mathiesen, C. Midelfart, R. E. Mitchell, Alex. Montgomery, John L. Montgomery, Wm. Montgomery, A. L. Payne, H. F. Prill, P. E. Riley, W. O. Seemann, E. M. A. Sizer, G. M. Smith, A. D. H. Thrane, E. E. Tupper, R. F. Werner, E. H. Winter, S. Williams, C. W. Wilkowske, A. E. Olson, Oscar Knutson, H. C. Ericksen.

Edwin J. Farr, M. D., came to Kenosha in 1855, and the following year removed to Prairie du Sac, Sauk county, and in 1857 to Mauston, Juneau county, and in 1869 to Eau Claire. He was born at Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, August 24, 1832. He was educated at Castleton Medical College and graduated in 1851, and practiced at White River Junction, Vermont, until he came to Wisconsin. He was assistant surgeon of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry for five months, and with Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment for nearly three years. He was post surgeon at Ft. Sully from July, 1863, to October, 1864, and had charge of the prison hospital at Louisville from January to August, 1865.

Dr. Farr was mayor of the city of Eau Claire and railroad surgeon for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Railway Companies. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M. (Grand High Priest and Grand Master), I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He was married at White River Junction in January, 1855, to Emily L. Sawyer. They had two children, twins: Ewin B. and Emily B., born August 14, 1867. Dr. Farr died July 10, 1914.

Dr. W. T. Galloway was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, April 15, 1822, and graduated from Castleton Medical College at Castleton, Vermont. He began practice in 1850. He went to Fond du Lac in 1851, remaining there until he came to Eau Claire in 1857. He was appointed register of the United States land office, and held that position until 1861. He served six years as alderman of Eau Claire, was supervisor three years when Eau Claire was a village, and six years after it became a city. He was engaged for four years in the manufacture of lumber on Duncan creek, near Chippewa Falls, and for twelve years in foundry and machine shops in Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, besides managing a farm. In 1874 he built the Galloway house and numerous dwellings. He erected the foundry and machine shops at Chippewa Falls, which was later converted into gas works. He stood as an ancient Odd Fellow and had taken all the degrees in Masonry.

Charles E. Hogeboom, M. D., came to Eau Claire and engaged in the practice of medicine in May, 1876. He graduated from Rush Medical College, class of 1869, and began his practice at Blackberry Station, Kane county, Illinois. He went from there to St. Charles, and remained there until he came to Eau Claire. He was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, April 28, 1846, and was educated in the public schools of that county, and the high school at Sycamore and by private instruction.

Henry G. Morgan, M. D., came to Wisconsin in 1869 and located at Alma, where he practiced two years. He came to Eau Claire in 1871 and began his practice. He was born in Brecksville, Ohio, and got his medical education at the Chicago Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1868.

Dr. James H. Noble was born in Madison, March 30, 1851. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin and studied medicine with Dr. Bowen, of Madison. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, in February, 1871, and came to Eau Claire, March 30, of that year.

Dr. Edward H. Parker, who came to Eau Claire July 12, 1879, was born at Hartford, Washington county, in November, 1854, and moved to Fond du Lac when thirteen years old. Graduated from Fond du Lac high school in 1876, read medicine with Drs. Patchen and Bishop, of that place, graduated at Hahnemann College, Chicago, came to Eau Claire in 1879, and engaged in practice with Dr. Dwight W. Day, remaining with him until 1881. He died in 1913.

George F. Hamilton, M. D., was born in Chemung county, New York, April 28, 1839. Came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1852, resided at Fond du Lac one year, moved to Oakfield, Dodge county, in 1853, remaining there until 1856, and then for a time lived in Hillsboro, Vernon county. In 1862 went to Sheldon, Monroe county, remaining there until 1866, then returned to Vernon county, residing at Bloomingdale one year and two years in Springville, then for one year resided at Sparta. In 1870 he went to Augusta. He received his medical education at the Bennett Eclectic Medical College, Chicago, and commenced practice in 1866. After coming to Augusta he ran a drug store in connection with his practice. He was the first village president of Augusta who was elected on the no-license ticket. He enlisted in Company I, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, was discharged March 18, 1865, on account of wounds received before Petersburg, Va.

Dr. W. W. Allen came to Eau Claire in the spring of 1857, and with George W. Sanford opened the first shanty store in the village located on the banks of the Chippewa. Dr. Allen left Eau Claire with Captain Wheeler's company in the fall of 1863, and on the reorganization of the Second Wisconsin Regiment was appointed assistant surgeon. He continued with the regiment until mustered out at the close of the war and then settled at Mason City, Iowa, where he died and was buried on June 20, 1878.

Dr. Dwight W. Day came to Eau Claire from Elkader, Clinton county, Iowa, in October, 1868, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in the town of Eagle, Wyoming county, New York, May 14, 1841, and graduated from the Buffalo Medical College February 22, 1861. He was resident physician in the Buffalo General Hospital and Lying In Hospital, and was surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry. He went out as first assistant surgeon, was promoted to surgeon of the regiment and to acting brigade surgeon. He served three years in the medical department, and then returned to Arcade, New York, where he practiced until 1866, when he moved to Iowa. His father was a prominent doctor in Eagle, New York. Dr. Day was a brother of the late Henry Day and a cousin of Dr. R. R. Chase. He died in 1901 while reading a paper before the Medical Society in Eau Claire, which sudden demise was characteristic of the Day family. Dr. Day was a good doctor and had many warm friends.

Dr. Henry Day was born in Eagle, Wyoming county, New York, September 1, 1840. He was educated in the Buffalo Medical College, graduating in 1860. He commenced practice at Arcade, remaining there until he came to Wisconsin. He was in the state in practice with his brother in 1876, and came to Eau Claire in 1881. Dr. Day was assistant surgeon of the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, and acting surgeon of that regiment for six months during the war. While his practice here never assumed the proportions that his brother's did, he had a good general practice and was well liked. He was twice married. His first wife still lives in her old New York home, while his second wife is matron of the Sparta Home for Dependent Children.

Dr. Clinton Straw Chase was born May 25, 1831, and came from Springfield, Vermont, to Eau Claire. He fitted for college at Springfield, Vermont, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1852, studied medicine at Castleton and in New York City, and received his degree of M. D. in 1855. Practiced two years at Springfield and was in the drug business there and at Detroit, Michigan. He came to Eau Claire in 1859 and went into the drug business with Dr. Skinner, theirs being the first drug store in the Chippewa Valley. He died at Detroit about 1899. October 29, 1869, he married Harriet Eliza Sherwin, of Weathersfield, Vermont, and had three children: Anna, Alfred and Alice.

Dr. Ketchum was another one of the early doctors who practiced but a short time here, when he moved to the far west. He

practiced here during the reign of Dr. Chase and Dr. Skinner, and these three physicians were styled in a sort of floating joke as "Chase 'em, Ketch 'em and Skin 'em."

Dr. W. W. Day was born in the state of New York, came to Eau Claire county in 1858 and settled on a farm between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, where he farmed and practiced medicine. He later came to Eau Claire and practiced his profession until he moved to Walla Walla, Washington, in about 1879, where he died.

William Young, farmer and physician, came to Wisconsin in 1839. Located in Waukesha county, farming some two years; then in Jefferson county for fifteen years, farming and practicing medicine. Came to Eau Claire county in 1856, engaged in farming and practicing medicine for many years. Was supervisor of Otter Creek township for several years. He was born in Scotland in 1816 and came to America in 1828.

Peter McKittrick, M. D., was born near Lanart, Ontario, January 7, 1866, coming to this country when a young man of tender years to carve out a future for himself. By application and thrift the subject of this sketch procured an education and took up the profession of teaching. Later he attended the Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in February, 1889. Immediately after he began the practice of his profession at Thorp, Wis., and with the exception of one year he practiced there continuously till February, 1908. During the one year intervening the doctor practiced at Portland, Oregon.

Seeking a larger field, Dr. McKittrick came to Eau Claire from Thorp and had since continuously resided and practiced here. He was alone in the practice here until February 1, 1910, when he formed a partnership with Dr. E. L. Mason.

The doctor had been ailing for several months, and after this prolonged illness he died December 17, 1913. All recognized in Dr. McKittrick a man of strong character and kindly disposition—the kind that makes the world better and brighter for their having lived. It can be truthfully said that Dr. McKittrick's existence was void of enmity. His traits of character were such as to endear him and draw him closer in the bonds of friendship to those who formed acquaintance and association with him. Thus it is but natural, even in anticipation of the inevitable, that the summons would bring tears, grief and sorrow to family, friends and acquaintances.

Joseph J. Selbach, M. D. Among the able physicians of Eau Claire county whose life was devoted to the benevolent work of

alleviating the sufferings of humanity none stood more prominent than Dr. Selbach. A native of Germany, he was born August 2, 1864, and came to America in 1883. His primary education was received in the common schools of Germany, which was supplemented by a thorough course at the University of Ann Arbor, from which he graduated with honor. His medical education was received at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1887. Upon the arrival of Dr. Selbach in this country he came to Wisconsin, locating at Green Bay and there made his home until 1888, when he moved to Eau Claire and commenced the practice of medicine in this city. A man of culture and attainments, he possessed excellent personal qualities, which won for him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. As a member of the Inter-County Medical Society he was often called upon for papers on topics of interest to his profession, and his opinions were much valued by his associates. He was popular in the social circles of Eau Claire, and one of his chief diversions was fine music, both vocal and instrumental.

Dr. Selbach was a leading member of the German Catholic church, a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, also the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and of the Equitable Fraternal Union. He married Mary M. Hedergott at Green Bay, Wis., and eight children were born to them: Joseph W., William J., August H. was drowned at the age of eight years, Hubert H., Cecelia M., Amelia M., Lucile I. and Marie A. The two elder sons, Joseph W. and William J., are bright and promising young men, holding positions in the Union National Bank, of Eau Claire. Hubert H. is employed at the International Harvester Company office in Eau Claire as bookkeeper.

F. R. Skinner, M. D., was born in Utica, New York, April 21, 1831. He began his education in the old Utica Academy, was at Clinton Liberal Institute one year, Utica Academy five or six years and at Springfield Wesleyan Academy preparing for college. He entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1849 and graduated in 1852. He then went to Castleton, Vermont, to study medicine, and graduated in 1854. He attended a course of medical lectures in New York City, and after reading awhile with Professor Goldsmith and also Dr. Bodd, of Utica, he took a general tour of the West and Southwest. He located at Stevens Point in the fall of 1855, was taken sick in the spring of 1856 and returned to New York. He came to Eau Claire in 1857, spending a few months in Stillwater, Minnesota, learning the banking business.

In the interim he built and started a drug store in Eau Claire, which he ran till the spring of 1869, when he sold out to Farr, French & Co. He died March 1, 1904.

Dr. Arthur Thrane, M. D., came to Eau Claire in November, 1875, and has since been engaged in the practice of medicine here. He was born in Norway, January 26, 1844, and came to America in April, 1865. Remaining in New York one year he came to Chicago and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Paoli, and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1868, beginning his practice in Chicago.

Christian H. U. Midelfart, M. D., a prominent and successful physician of Eau Claire, was born in Christiania, Norway, August 5, 1865, the son of Peter A. and Nicolena (Solberg) Midelfart. He was reared to manhood in his native country, received his classical education in private schools and his medical education was obtained in the University of Norway at Christiania, where he was graduated in 1892. In 1893 he came to the United States and located in Eau Claire, where he has since succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice, second to none in this section of the state, and is widely known as one of the leading members of his profession. He was the first member of his family to emigrate to the United States. He was married in 1898 to Margaret, daughter of Rev. Halvard and ————— (Helberg) Hande, of Chicago, Illinois, who were formerly of Norway. Her father was a clergyman of the Lutheran church and after coming to the United States preached the gospel for several years, and later engaged in newspaper work for the Norden Newspaper, published in Chicago, and was considered one of the best Norwegian penmen in the United States. Dr. Midelfart and wife are the parents of eight children: Anna L., Margaret E., Dangny N., Peter A., Christian F., Ingeborg, Elise and Signe. The doctor is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, of which he served one term as president, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Norwegian Physicians' Society. He was one of the directors of the Luther Hospital, and is at the head of the medical and surgical staff of that institution. He occupies a prominent place in social circles of the city and in politics is affiliated with the democratic party.

Roy E. Mitchell, M. D., of Eau Claire, has attained the front rank among the members of his profession in the city. He was born at Porter's Mills, this county, March 17, 1876, a son of Squire F. and Laura (McIntosh) Mitchell, natives of the state of New York and Maine respectively. His paternal grandfather,

Samuel Mitchell, whose wife was Adaline Lombard, settled in the town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county, in 1871. He was a lumberman and farmer, cleared and improved a farm in that town and died there. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin G. McIntosh, a native of Maine, with his wife, Lydia, were also pioneers of the town of Brunswick, where they settled in 1864, cleared a part of a farm of 200 acres and resided in the town until his death in May, 1913, aged eighty-nine years. He was a prominent man of affairs and served as a member of the county board several terms. Squire F. Mitchell, father of our subject, was born in Allegany county, New York, November 4, 1851, and attended the common schools of his native state until fifteen years of age. He came to Eau Claire county in 1871 and entered the employ of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, which was the commencement of his career, details of which are more fully given in his sketch to be found elsewhere in this work.

Dr. Mitchell was reared in his native town, received his education in the schools of Eau Claire and graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in the class of 1901. He served as interne and chief of staff of the Metropolitan (B. I.) Hospital, New York City, for one and a half years, and in the New York state service at Middletown, New York, nine years. In August, 1911, he located at Eau Claire and has since built up a lucrative practice. He was married September 1, 1908, to Emily, daughter of John Dean and Lucy (Talcott) Judson, of Vernon, New York, and has two children: Marjorie D. and Mancel T.

Dr. Mitchell is a member of the Eau Claire Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Medico-Psycological Association. He is also a member of Eau Claire Lodge No. 112, A. F. and A. M.; Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, R. A. M.; Eau Claire Commandery No. 8, K. T.; the Germania Lodge No. 49, K. of P., Eau Claire, and the Modern Woodmen of America No. 3159, town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county. Politically he is independent. In December, 1913, Dr. Mitchell was appointed visiting physician to the new Mt. Washington Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Hiram A. Fulton, M. D., is another one of the progressive and representative medical men of Eau Claire and the son of Marcus and Adelia (Ansley) Fulton, natives of New York state. Coming from Geneva, New York, to Hudson, Wisconsin, in the early sixties, the father embarked in the real estate business and was

one of the prominent and influential business men of that place, where he resided until his death at the age of fifty-eight years.

Dr. Fulton was born November 23, 1877, at Hudson, Wisconsin. He was educated in the public schools of that place and the McAlister College at St. Paul, Minnesota, and received his medical education at the Marquette College, in Milwaukee. Entering the medical department of last named institution in 1897 he was graduated in 1901 and in June of the same year located at Eau Claire, where he has since succeeded in building up a large and growing practice. On November 5, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Jeannette Putnam, daughter of Samuel and Caroline (Baleom) Putnam, of Eau Claire. To this union has been born one daughter—Frances C.

Dr. Fulton is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society and the Wisconsin State Medical Society. He is a Royal Arch Mason, stands high with the medical profession of the city and is much esteemed for his social qualities.

John B. Mathiesen, M. D., ranks among the prosperous young professional men of Eau Claire. He was born in Drammen, Norway, November 13, 1872, the son of Thomas and Marie (Berger) Mathiesen.

The subject of this sketch was raised in his native town, received his education in private schools and the gymnasium. Having determined to fit himself for the practice of medicine, he, in 1890, entered the medical department of the University of Norway at Christiania, and was graduated from there with the class of 1898. He began his practice in Norway the same year and remained thus engaged until 1900, when he came to the United States and located in Eau Claire, where with the exception of three years spent abroad and two years spent in practice at Whitehall he has been associated with Dr. Christian Midelfart. He is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On June 24, 1903, Dr. Mathiesen married Miss Augusta, daughter of Einar Selmer, for many years a prominent druggist of Eau Claire. They are the parents of three children—Anna, Erling and Birgit Mathiesen.

Albert F. Hahn, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was born on a farm in Butler county, Iowa, April 17, 1868, a son of August H. and Thusnelda (Kaltwasser) Hahn, both of whom were natives of Germany. His father came to the United

States in 1849 and for eighteen years was variously employed in the states of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Colorado. He went to Iowa in 1866 and settled on a farm in Butler county, where he was successfully engaged in general farming until 1889, when he retired. After a long and busy life he died at Shellrock, Iowa, in November, 1902, aged seventy-one years. The death of his wife, mother of the doctor, occurred in 1889, at the age of forty-three years.

Raised on the homstead farm in his native state, Dr. Hahn acquired his primary education in the district schools, which was supplemented by courses of study at Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa, and the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls. During the years of 1888, '89 and '90 he taught school, and in the fall of the last named year matriculated with the Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he spent two years and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago in 1893, and was a post-graduate from the Chicago Clinical School in 1896. He began the practice of his profession at Michicot, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, in 1893. In 1898 he located in the city of Eau Claire, where he has since conducted a successful and constantly growing practice.

Dr. Hahn was married June 1, 1898, to Anna Gutwasser, daughter of Fred and Bertha (Hafermeister) Gutwasser, prominent residents of Dorchester, Wisconsin. Dr. and Mrs. Hahn have an interesting family of three children—Thusbelda, Cecil F. and Waldemar. The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin Medical Society and is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and Mystic Workers. Mrs. Hahn is a descendant in the fourth generation on the paternal side from that sturdy Milwaukee pioneer, Gutwasser.

Dolenna Carlos Leavens, M. D., Fairechild, Wisconsin, is one of the prominent physicians of Eau Claire county. He was born on a farm in Lee Center township, Lee county, Illinois, April 26, 1850, the son of Daniel T. and Angeline (DeWolf) Leavens, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They were among the pioneers of Lee county, taking up land in Brooklyn township, that county, in an early day, which they improved. In later life the father retired from active labor, moving to Lee Center and resided there until his decease at the age of eighty-one years, and where also the mother died at the age of eighty-nine years. Of a family of twelve children born to them, ten grew to maturity: Dolenna C.; Eurette married D. M. Sawyer; Estella married Cyrus Clark; Freeman B.; Ernest; Elvick and Josephine,

who married I. N. Wood. Those deceased are Alfred, Eugene and Charles.

Dr. Leavens was reared on the homestead farm in Lee county, Illinois, receiving his early education in the common schools. He began the study of medicine in 1875 with Dr. J. H. Broffet, of Paw Paw, Illinois. He entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1880 and graduated with the class of 1883. The same year he began practice at Lee Center, Illinois, remaining there for sixteen years, whence he moved to Amboy, Illinois, and practiced there six years. In 1902 on account of ill health he came to Wisconsin and purchased eighty acres of land in the town of Fairchild, Eau Claire county, and was there engaged in farming two years. He later took the examination before the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners and has since been in the active and successful practice of his profession in the village of Fairchild.

Dr. Leavens has been twice married. His first wife was Helen, daughter of Jacob N. and Lydia (Robinson) Hill, of Lee county, Illinois, by whom he had three children, viz.: Mae, wife of Thomas Courtright; Daniel Earl and Carl H. Mrs. Leavens died in 1895, and the doctor married the second time Ella F. Taylor, daughter of Ephriam and Ellen (Clafin) Taylor, of Lee Center, Ill., and by her has one son—Wray T.

Fraternally Dr. Leavens is a member of Lee Center Lodge No. 146, A. F. and A. M., of which he was Master one term. He is an honorary member of the Lee County Medical Society and politically is a republican.

David W. Ashum, M. D. Standing prominent among the medical profession of Eau Claire county is Dr. David W. Ashum, who was born in Findley, Ohio, January 18, 1854. His parents were John and Fannie (French) Ashum, natives of Virginia and descended from German and English ancestry. The father was a farmer by occupation, and both parents were of fine sensibilities, high minded, cultured tastes, of refined manner and charming personality, and were highly esteemed for their sterling qualities of mind and heart, and many blessings followed them for their acts of charity to those in need. They both died when Dr. Ashum was a small boy.

The early education of Dr. Ashum was principally received in Michigan. He became interested in the study of medicine and applied himself arduously to it under the preceptorship of Dr. John A. Waterhouse, an eminent physician of Bay City, Michigan. He entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated with the class of 1881. He commenced his

practice at Bay City, Mich., and at the end of one year he removed to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he organized a lumberman's hospital, under the name of the Michigan and Wisconsin Hospital Company. In the spring of 1883 he removed to Eau Claire and here started another lumberman's hospital, which he conducted for seven years. He was instrumental in effecting the organization of the American Hospital Aid Association, at Stevens Point, Wausau, Eau Claire and Ashland, Wisconsin, and Minneapolis and Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

As a practitioner Dr. Ashum has been successful. He has built up a large practice and made many warm friends among all classes of people. He keeps abreast of the times and is thoroughly up-to-date in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1889 he attended the new York Polyclinic, and he holds membership in the National and State Eclectic Medical Societies. He is a member of the National Union, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the A. O. U. W.

Dr. Ashum was married at Alpena, Michigan, May 17, 1883, to Miss Carrie Harper, daughter of John and Abbie (Milliken) Harper, the former a native of New Brunswick, and the latter of Maine, both descended from Scotch ancestry.

Alexander Harper, father of John Harper, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to the western continent in 1818, first settling at Halifax. Benjamin Milliken, father of Abbie Harper, was a native of Maine, and served in the War of 1812. His father, Joel Milliken, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was likely born in this country, being a son of one of three brothers who came from Scotland, and who at one time owned nearly all of the Saco Valley, having purchased it from the Indians. Dr. and Mrs. Ashum were the parents of two children: John H. and Maude Harper Ashum. Mrs. Ashum died March 8, 1911.

Ralph Rollin Chase, M. D., of Eau Claire, has attained to a prominent place in the ranks of the medical profession of Eau Claire county. He was born in Lima, Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1860, a son of Levi C. and Lucy A. (Crouch) Chase, and comes of English ancestry. Their coat of arms was obtained through Queen Ann, who knighted John Chase, who accompanied her from France as her licentiate or court physician when she returned to England to become queen in 1702. His father, who was born April 11, 1809, died in 1903, and his mother, who was born December 7, 1817, died April 10, 1891.

Dr. Chase was graduated from the Geneseo College, New

York, with the class of 1882. He later studied medicine in New York City, where he had rare clinical advantages at several hospitals, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1889, being valedictorian of his class and prosector. On April 22, 1889, he located at Eau Claire, where he has since been in the active and successful practice of his profession. Dr. Chase is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the Eau Claire County Medical Society. He is a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner, also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Hermann, being past dictator and representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin of the last named order. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is medical examiner for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of New Jersey.

The Chase family is noted for its longevity and for their preference for the medical profession, the majority of the male members of the family being disciples of Esculapins. Dr. Chase is a cousin of Drs. Dwight and Henry Day, who successfully practiced their profession in Eau Claire for over thirty years. Dr. Chase's father died in Eau Claire at the residence of our subject in 1903 at the age of ninety-four years.

Dr. Chase has large real estate holdings in Eau Claire. He was married June 1, 1908, to Belle, daughter of Lucius V. and Belle (Burdette) Ripley, of Eau Claire.

In addition to the many other prominent positions filled by Dr. Chase, he served as health physician for the city of Eau Claire nine years.

Arthur L. Payne, M. D. Standing prominent among the medical profession of Eau Claire is Dr. A. L. Payne, specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, January 16, 1866, the son of Wallace M. and Mary E. (Gates) Payne. The doctor received his preliminary education at the Marietta Academy, and in 1887 matriculated with the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, which is now known as the medical department of the University of Cincinnati in 1890. He began his practice in the city of Dayton the same year, remaining there until 1899, during which time he took up the specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which he had made a special study. In the year 1899 he moved to Eau Claire and has since been engaged in a successful practice.

On October 8, 1890, Dr. Payne was married to Nellie R.

Beachem, daughter of T. W. and Samantha (Terry) Beachem, of Dayton, Ohio, and they are the parents of one son—Norman B. Dr. Payne ranks among the leading specialists in Northwestern Wisconsin, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community generally. He is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Northwestern District of Wisconsin Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Autolaryngology, the College of Surgeons of America and the Clinical College of Surgeons.

Dr. Payne is also prominent in fraternal and benevolent societies, being a member of Dayton Lodge No. 147, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, R. A. M.; Eau Claire Commandery and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William O. Seemann, M. D., Eau Claire, the well known specialist in chronic disease, is the son of Hans and Mary (Peterson) Seeman, both natives of Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1853. Upon arriving in this country they settled in Lyons, Iowa, where the father engaged in farming and made that his home until 1884, when he moved to South Dakota, having previously purchased a tract of valuable farming land there, making that his home until his death.

Dr. Seeman was born in Lyons, Iowa, August 6, 1870, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of Sutherland, Iowa. In 1892 he entered the medical department of the State University at Iowa City, and was graduated with the class of 1895, receiving his degree of M. D. Following his graduation he served one year as interne in the hospital connected with the university, then went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he had charge of his brother's practice for one year. In 1897 he came to Eau Claire and has since been in active practice here. The doctor ranks among the foremost physicians of the city, and enjoys the confidence of a large clientele.

On September 6, 1898, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Herd) Weis, of Dubuque, Iowa, and they are the parents of two children—Lester W. and Mary E. The doctor is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a 32nd degree Mason.

Edward S. Hayes, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Eau Claire, was born in Franklin county, Maine, December 27,

1856, a son of Charles and Emma (Bullen) Hayes, both natives of Maine. Edward S. received his preliminary education in the public schools of Maine and prepared for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, that state. He attended Amherst College one year—1877 and 1878—and then entered the medical department of Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1881. He then spent one year as interne in the hospital at Providence, Rhode Island, and in 1883 located at Eau Claire, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and has attained to a place of prominence among the medical profession.

On June 1, 1887, Dr. Hayes married Miss Miriam, daughter of Orrin H. and Cornelia (Pierce) Ingram, pioneer of Eau Claire, and among her most highly respected citizens (sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume). Dr. and Mrs. Hayes have two children: Ruth I. and Edmund.

Dr. Hayes is a member of the Eau Claire Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and has been a member of the State Board of Health since 1909. Fraternally he is a member of Eau Claire No. 112, A. F. and A. M., and politically is a republican.

Eugene E. Tupper, physician and surgeon, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was born in Sheboygan Falls, this state, January 15, 1871, the son of George L. and Sarah (White) Tupper. His paternal grandfather, Eben Tupper, a native of New Hampshire, was one of the first settlers in Sheboygan county, where he cleared up and improved a farm of 250 acres and was the first man to own a team of horses in that county. The doctor's maternal grandfather was Rand B. White, a native of New York state, who was also a pioneer of Sheboygan county. He was a carriage maker by trade and also a physician, having been graduated from a medical college in the state of New York.

Dr. Tupper spent his boyhood in Sheboygan Falls, receiving his primary education in the public schools, which was supplemented with a course at the Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and the University of Chicago. He entered the medical department of the Illinois University in Chicago, and was graduated with the class of 1905. The same year he began his practice at Hingham, Sheboygan county, remaining there until 1908, when he located in Eau Claire, and has since remained here in the active and successful practice of his profession.

On November 1, 1900, Dr. Tupper married Rose D., daughter of Augustus D. and Celia (Doane) Bemis, of Plymouth, Wisconsin.

sin. Dr. Tupper is one of the foremost men of his profession, in which he is an efficient and conscientious worker, and enjoys the confidence of the community. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the West Wisconsin District Medical Society, the Eau Claire County Medical Society, of which he has served as secretary. Also a member of the Wisconsin State Surgical Society. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Baptist church.

John Van Reed Lyman, M. D. Of the galaxy of medical men for which this part of the state of Wisconsin has gained no little fame, is to be found in the front rank, if not in the very van, the gentleman whose name is here recorded. He was born in North Pepin, Wis., January 13, 1857, a son of Reverend Timothy and Valleria (Reinhart) Lyman. The first known ancestor of the Lyman family was Thomas Lyman, who lived in England in 1275. Dr. Lyman's first ancestor in America was Richard Lyman, who came from Norton, Mandeville, Parish of Ongar, county of Essex, England, in 1631, settling at Charlestown, Mass. Twenty-six members of the fifth and sixth generations in America fought for independence in the war of the revolution. The generations in line of descent to our subject from Richard, were John, Moses, Moses, Elias, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, and Timothy. Timothy III, grandfather of our subject, married Experience Bardwell and was a resident of Chester, Mass., where he died at the age of 52 years. Timothy, father of Dr. Lyman, was born August 28, 1819, graduated from Amhurst College in 1844, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1850. For fifteen years he was engaged in missionary work in the west and south. He was installed pastor of a church in Killingworth, Conn., in 1866, serving as active pastor of a church at Southwick, Mass., in 1869, and died at the age of 67 years at Bar Harbor, Maine. He was married to Valeria Van Reed Reinhart, June 15, 1854, and they had two sons, William Bardwell, M. D., a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the class of 1880, located in Eau Claire in 1882, where he became prominent in his profession, and is now actively engaged in practice in Boise City, Idaho, and our subject.

Dr. J. V. R. Lyman, second son and subject of this review, received an academic education at Fort Madison, Iowa, graduating therefrom in 1873. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1876, when he began the study of medicine and later was appointed hospital steward in the Ft. Madison, Iowa, penitentiary, where he enjoyed rare clinical advantages. In 1877 he attended the St. Louis Medical College and the following two years he

spent at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1880. He located in Eau Claire the same year, where he has since been engaged in active and successful practice of his profession, making a specialty of surgery and gynecology, devoting considerable time to this specialty. In the meantime, he made a trip to Europe, spending some time in Berlin, where he took advanced instructions and now stands at the head of his profession in Eau Claire county. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Wisconsin State and Eau Claire County Medical Societies.

Dr. Lyman was married June 7, 1881, to Maud, daughter of W. L. and Sarah (Williams) Kepler, pioneers of Eau Claire. To this union were born two children, John Van Reed, Jr., who is connected with the Press of Minneapolis, and Valeria, deceased.

The present wife of Dr. Lyman was Mary, daughter of Otis C. and Harriet (Disbro) Sylvester, of Minneapolis, to whom he was married August 27, 1909, and by her has one son, Richard Van Reed.

Dr. Lyman is a 32nd degree Mason, and in politics a Republican. A half-brother, Timothy Fifth, is a graduate of Dartmouth College and is now a student of medicine in the medical department of Leland Stanford University in California, and a half-sister, Helen M., a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, is a teacher in the high school of Eau Claire.

James Bell Goddard, M.D.,* was born in Lena, Stephenson county, Illinois, October 25, 1856. His parents, William R. and Catherine (Bell) Goddard, were natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania respectively. His paternal grandfather was a native of Vermont and one of the pioneers of Stephenson county, Illinois, and by occupation a farmer. He retired with a competency and died at the age of 92 years. His maternal grandfather, William Bell, was a native of Pennsylvania and made his home near Altoona. William R. Goddard, father of the doctor, came to Illinois with his parents when a boy and was a farmer by occupation. He fought in the Mexican war and when the civil war broke out raised a company at Lena and Freeport. Entering the service, he was promoted to Major of the 15th Illinois Regiment and served under General Grant and was killed in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862. His wife, with her brother, Robert Bell, emigrated to Illinois via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by boat. Landing at Savannah, Ill., they traveled overland by teams to Stephenson county and there joined an elder brother for whom she kept house until her marriage.

Dr. Goddard was reared on a farm, received his education in the public schools at Lena, Ill., and Knox College at Galesburg, from which he graduated in 1886. The same year he matriculated with Rush Medical College of Chicago and was graduated in 1888. He began practice at Winslow, Ill., remaining there until 1891, then spent a year and a half at Berlin and Vienna, taking laboratory and clinical work. On his return to the United States, he located at Austin, Ill., where he remained until 1900, when he came to Eau Claire. He is now a member of the Eau Claire County and the Wisconsin State Medical societies.

Richard F. Werner, M. D.,⁴² was born in Eau Claire, September 11, 1874, to Peter and Augusta (Kitzman) Werner. The parents of Peter Werner were natives of Germany and pioneer settlers of Sheboygan, Wis., and owned and operated the first saw mill there. He carried on lumbering until his death in 1854. The maternal grandfather, August Kitzman, a native of Germany, whose wife was Rose Otto, was among the pioneers of Eau Claire county. He was a farmer and lumberman, and died in 1898 at the age of 80 years. His wife died in 1911, aged 86 years. Peter Werner, father of our subject, came to Eau Claire in 1862 and followed lumbering also until he retired in 1902. He now resides in Los Angeles, Cal. There were five sons and three daughters in the family, viz: Charles, Richard F., Harriet, Henry, Otto H., Ewald, Helen, and Rose.

Dr. Werner was educated in the public schools of Eau Claire and at the Beloit College. His medical education was obtained at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1897. He began his practice at Augusta, remaining there until 1895, when he removed to Eau Claire. He married November 15, 1899, Agnes Keith, daughter of John and Agnes (Barland) Keith, and has three sons, Richard K., Keith, and Thomas. Dr. Werner is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Congress of Surgeons of North America.

Frederick Sutton Cook, M. D., Eau Claire's well known specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, is the son of Judge William Cook, one of the pioneer jurists of Davenport, Iowa, and Mary (Fletcher) Cook, natives of New York and Derbyshire, England, respectively.

Dr. Cook was born in Davenport, Iowa, July 16, 1880, was reared in that city, receiving his primary education in the public schools. He afterward entered the Iowa State University Col-

lege of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of M. D. While attending college he acted as assistant to Professor L. W. Dean, of the university. He made a special study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and in 1907 came to Eau Claire, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice in these specializations, and has become well and favorably known.

On September 15, 1909, Dr. Cook was married to Ida Snyder, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. (Brown) Snyder, of Chippewa Falls. Dr. and Mrs. Cook have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Cook. The doctor is a member of the Eau Claire Medical Society, president in 1914 the Wisconsin State Medical Society, West Wisconsin District Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Clinical Congress of Surgeons. He is prominently connected with Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., Eau Claire. He is also a member of Commandery Knights Templars, a member of Germania Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Episcopal church.

Herman F. Derge, M. D. Standing prominent among the members of his profession in Eau Claire is Herman F. Derge, a son of Ferdinand and Ida (Schultz) Derge. Dr. Derge was born in Eau Claire, Wis., August 22, 1883. His paternal grandparents were Ferdinand and Augusta (Grewe) Derge, of the Province of Brandenburg, Germany, where the father was born January 25, 1855. He came to America in 1870, locating first in Milwaukee. In 1875 he engaged in the manufacture of cigars with his brother Julius at Eau Claire, which business he continued until his death, which occurred in 1891. His wife, mother of our subject, was a native of Milwaukee, and they were the parents of two sons, Herman F. and Ferdinand. Herman Schultz, maternal grandfather of Dr. Derge, a native of Germany, was a pioneer of the city of Milwaukee and later of Eau Claire, where he settled in 1860.

Dr. Derge was reared in this city, receiving his primary education in the public schools, which was supplemented by a thorough course in the Wisconsin State University at Madison, from which institution he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md., graduating with first honors in the class of 1908. While at the University of Wisconsin he was elected to the honorary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. At the Johns Hopkins University a similar honor was

bestowed upon him when he was made a member of the honorary medical fraternity, Alpha Omega Alpha. From 1908 to 1910 he practiced as house physician at the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore. Returning to Eau Claire in 1910, he began practice with Dr. Lyman as a member of the firm of Lyman & Derge, and since 1912 as a member of the firm of Lyman, Derge, and Curtis.

Dr. Derge married September 8, 1909, Miss Margaret Ziegler, daughter of Dr. Charles B. and Jennie (Baker) Ziegler, of Baltimore, Md., and they have two children: Dorothy and Elizabeth. Dr. Derge stands high in his profession and in the social life of the community. He is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Wisconsin Surgical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity.

John F. Farr, M. D.,* of Eau Claire, is the son of Rufus and Ellen (Thomas) Farr, and was born at Wellsboro, Pa., March 15, 1862. His father, who was a native of Vermont, and his mother of Wales, came to Eau Claire in 1879, remaining here two years, whence in 1881 they located at Menomonie, Wis., where the father engaged in the hotel business, conducting the Menomonie House for several years. He later purchased the Merchants' Hotel, which he carried on until it was destroyed by fire, this being his second misfortune of the kind while a resident of Menomonie. After the destruction of the Merchants' Hotel, he went to Hudson, Wis., and there became the proprietor of the Chapin Hall House until 1895, when he retired from active business and returned to Eau Claire, where he died in 1902 at the age of 79 years. His family consisted of two sons, Frank, who is an attorney at law, occupies a prominent place in the legal profession of Eau Claire, and our subject.

Dr. Farr was reared in Blassburg, Pa., receiving his education in the public schools. He came to Eau Claire with his parents in 1879 and in 1881 embarked in the drug business with his brother Frank, under the firm name of Farr Brothers, in which business he continued until 1892. He entered the medical department of Hamlin University, Minneapolis, Minn., graduating therefrom in 1897. He practiced one year before coming to Eau Claire, and since 1898 has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in this city.

On March 23, 1888, Dr. Farr married Miss Anna, daughter of Albert C. Peck, of Eau Claire, by whom he has three children, Ellen, John, and Marion. The doctor is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical So-

ciety, and the American Medical Association. He has been health officer of Eau Claire since 1905. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Everett L. Mason, M. D., whose entire business career has been devoted to the practice of medicine, ranks among the leaders of his profession in Eau Claire county. He was born in Eau Galle, Dunn county, Wisconsin, June 29, 1878. His parents, Edwin C. and Sarah Jane (Wilmarth) Mason, natives of Illinois and Athens, Ohio, respectively, settled in Dunn county, this state, about 1867, where the father purchased a farm and made his home until he retired from active labor, removing to Careyville, the same county, where he still resides.

Dr. Everett L. Mason was reared in Dunn county, receiving his education in the public schools and the high school of Menomonie. He subsequently spent three years as a teacher in the public schools of Dunn and Pepin county, and in the fall of 1899 began the study of medicine and was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College with the class of 1903. After his graduation, he spent one and one-half years as interne in the Cook County (Illinois) Hospital, and in December, 1904, located in the city of Eau Claire, where he practiced his profession until 1908, at which time he took a post-graduate course at the Northwestern University of Chicago, graduating in the spring of 1909. He then returned to Eau Claire, where he has since been in an active and successful practice.

Dr. Mason married September 15, 1909, Miss Agnes Shumway, daughter of Arnold Shumway, of Janesville, Wis., and has one son, Robert Arnold. For five years past Dr. Mason has been president of the Eau Claire Anti-Tuberculosis Association; he is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, Wisconsin State Medical and the American Medical Association. The doctor served as president of the Eau Claire County Medical Society for one year, and was for two years its secretary. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Grand Medical Examiner of the Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity.

William Montgomery, M. D., secretary of the Montgomery Hospital of Eau Claire, is a son of Alexander and Anna May Montgomery, natives of Glengary, Province of Ontario, Canada, and Eau Claire, respectively. Alexander Montgomery, father of William, is a graduate of the Illinois College of Medicine, and has been in the practice of his profession in Eau Claire since 1889. He founded the Montgomery Sanitarium in 1898, and the Mont-

gomery Hospital in 1905, erecting the hospital buildings that year at a cost of \$55,000, and since its completion the hospital has been constantly filled with patients. Its present officers are: Alexander Montgomery, Sr., president; John Montgomery, vice-president; William Montgomery, secretary, and Alexander Montgomery, Jr., treasurer. Mrs. Montgomery, mother of our subject, was a daughter of August Benick, a pioneer of Eau Claire. Doctor and Mrs. Montgomery are the parents of six children: William, Alexander, Jr., practicing in Milwaukee; John, practicing physician in Eau Claire; Elizabeth, Agnes, and Robert.

Dr. William Montgomery was born in Eau Claire October 11, 1886. He was educated in the public schools of Eau Claire and the Hyde Park high school of Chicago, and later graduated from the medical department of the Illinois University, and has been in the active practice of his profession in Eau Claire. In 1911 he married Miss Alma, daughter of John Olson, of Eau Claire. The doctor is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Western District Medical Society of Wisconsin, the Knights of Columbus, Brotherhood of American Yeoman, and Equitable Fraternal Union.

John Lawrence Montgomery, M.D.,* who belongs to the younger class of practicing physicians of Eau Claire, was born in this city March 2, 1890. His father, Dr. Alexander Montgomery, one of the well known physicians of the city, is president of the Montgomery Hospital, which was established by him in 1905.

A native born son of Eau Claire, Dr. Montgomery received his primary education in the public schools. He later attended the Eau Claire Business College and took a course at the New Era Business College at Superior, Wis., after which he took a classical course at St. Norberts College at DePere, Wis., and studied pharmacy one year. He received his medical training at the Loyola University in Chicago, where he spent four years, graduating in 1911, after which he spent one year in the Marquette University and the Jefferson Park Hospital, and then located at Eau Claire, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession, with offices in the Eau Claire Savings Bank building. He is connected with the Montgomery Hospital as vice-president, is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Eau Claire County Medical Society.

Dr. Montgomery was married in 1911 to Miss Winnifred Loughuey, daughter of Roger Loughuey, of Duluth, Minn., and they are the parents of one son, John Alexander Montgomery.

Edward Patrick Hayes, M. D.,* of Eau Claire, is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (O'Connell) Hayes, and is one of a family of eight children, all born in the state of Wisconsin. Thomas Hayes, father of the doctor, was born at Richfield, Wis., in 1847, and during his whole lifetime has been engaged in general farming. He married Elizabeth O'Connell, daughter of John and Mary O'Connell, and they were the parents of eight children as follows: Martha, wife of Henry Kuetzel, resides in Milwaukee; Elizabeth married Benjamin Herziger; Eleanor; Thomas resides on the home farm; Edward is deceased; Edward P., the subject of this sketch; Mary is engaged in teaching at Granville, this state, and Florence, who died at the age of eight years.

Thomas Hayes, grandfather of Doctor Hayes, was born in Cork, Ireland, and at the age of 27 came to America. In 1839 he came west and located at Richfield, Wis. He was a farmer by occupation and the owner of large tracts of land.

Dr. Edward P. Hayes was born at Richfield, Wis., September 24, 1886. He obtained his early education in the common schools and the Menomonie high school. After graduating from the latter, he taught school one year at Hartford, this state, after which, in 1909, he commenced the study of medicine at the Marquette University and graduated with the class of 1913 with the degree of M. D. Immediately after this he went to St. Paul, Minn., and for one year was house physician in the Luther Hospital. He came to Eau Claire highly recommended and associated himself with Dr. E. L. Mason on May 15, 1914. Their offices are located in the Rust building on South Barstow street. The doctor is a member of the Eau Claire Medical Society and affiliates with the Catholic church.

Leo. H. Flynn, M. D.,* who ranks among the younger class of professional men of Eau Claire, was born in Ohio, December 25, 1882, and is a son of John C. and Mary (Hayes) Flynn, natives of New York and Ireland, respectively. The paternal grandparents, Patrick and Mary Flynn, came from Ireland to the United States and first located in the State of New York, where John C., father of our subject, was born. They later moved to Illinois and were among the pioneers of Bloomington, where the grandfather, who was a carpenter by trade, resided until his death. The father of Dr. Flynn, who is an iron moulder by trade, has resided in Bloomington, Ill., for many years, where he has been engaged in the grocery business for the last fifteen years.

Dr. Flynn was reared in Bloomington, where he obtained his primary education in the public and high schools, graduating

from the latter in 1903. He then attended the State Normal school at Normal, Ill., and in 1908 commenced the study of medicine in the medical department of the Northwestern University of Chicago and was graduated in 1912 with the degree of M. D. He served one year as interne in St. Francis' Hospital in La Crosse, and in July, 1913, came to Eau Claire, where he has since been in active practice. He is a member of the Eau Claire Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic church.

Julius O. Arnson, M. D.,* was born in this city July 3, 1888, a son of Martin and Johanna (Eek) Arnson, both of whom were born in Norway but reared in Eau Claire, where they married and where the father has been connected with the R. J. Kepler Company for about twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Arnson have a family of three children: Julius O., the subject of this sketch; Anna, now Mrs. F. W. Anderson, and J. Martin.

Raised in Eau Claire, Dr. Arnson acquired his primary education in the public schools of the city, which was supplemented by a thorough course at the Wisconsin University. He obtained his medical education at the Northwestern University Medical College in Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911. After spending a year and a half as interne in the hospitals of Chicago and Minneapolis, he located at Osseo, Wis., in 1912. In May, 1913, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., remaining in practice there until January 1, 1914, when he returned to Eau Claire, associated with Dr. E. E. Tupper, practicing with him until he moved to Kimball, Minn. He is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and the Osseo Lodge, No. 213, Free and Accepted Masons.

Joseph C. Baird, M. D.,* one of the rising young physicians of Eau Claire, whose practice is limited to Roentgenology, was born in McGregor, Iowa, February 1, 1884, to David and Mary (Miller) Baird, natives of Wisconsin and Iowa, respectively, and is of Scotch and Swiss descent.

Dr. Baird was raised in Chicago, Ill., and attended the public schools of that city. Deciding on a medical career for his life's work, he matriculated with the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, from which institution he graduated with the class of May, 1907, and one year later, in 1908, was graduated from the school of Electro Therapeutics of the same city. He began the

practice of his chosen profession at Prairie du Chien in the spring of 1908, remaining there until September, 1909, when he came to Eau Claire and by his close application has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Baird stands well in the medical profession as well as socially, and is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the West Wisconsin Medical Society, of which he is at present (1914) secretary, and is also a member of the American Medical Association. He is connected as Roentgenologist with the Sacred Heart and Luther Hospitals of Eau Claire and the St. Joseph's Hospital at Chippewa Falls.

Robert L. Frisbie, M. D.,* a successful physician and surgeon of Fairchild, this county, was born in Audrain county, Missouri, October 8, 1869, the son of James and Henrietta (Pettibone) Frisbie, both natives of Connecticut, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and is a direct descendant of Edward Frisbie, who came to America in 1653, settling in New England.

Dr. Frisbie was raised to manhood in this state and received a good education in the public schools. He began the study of medicine in 1890, and was graduated from the Marion Sims Medical College (now Washington University), St. Louis, Mo., in the class of 1894. He soon afterward began the practice of medicine at Freeport, Ill., where for five years he was assistant superintendent of the Home for Feeble-minded. In February, 1907, he located at Fairchild, where he has since carried on a large and successful practice. He was married on June 17, 1902, to Miss Ida, daughter of Franklin Moore, of Freeport, Ill., and they have one son, Robert.

Dr. Frisbie is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical Society and the State Medical Society, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic Order and the Modern Woodmen of America. He affiliates with the Presbyterian church, is a republican in politics, and has served two years as member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Fairchild.

Elmer M. A. Sizer, M. D., the well known physician of Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, is a son of George W. and Fannie Ann (Newman) Sizer, natives of Oneida county, New York, and West Winsted, Conn., respectively. Jabez W. Sizer, paternal grandfather of Dr. Sizer, was born in the Mohawk Valley, New York, and was a colonel in the United States army in the war with England during the years of 1812 and '15. He was a son of

Jabez W. Sizer, a sergeant under General Washington in the Revolutionary war, and whose discharge papers are now in the hands of Jabez W. Sizer, of Fond du Lac, Wis. He was a native of Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, N. Y., and a son of Jabez W., son of Jabez W., son of Jabez W., a native of France, and son of Anton de ZoSieur, beheaded during the French crusade, whose sons, seven in number, emigrated to New Amsterdam (now New York City) in the latter part of the Seventeenth century. Jabez W. Sizer, grandfather of Dr. Sizer, came to Wisconsin in 1848, settling in Springvale, Fond du Lac county. He was a tinsmith by trade, as was also his father, who were employed on the first government buildings erected at Washington, D. C.

George W. Sizer, father of the doctor, served two years in the Mexican war, with the rank of Corporal. He settled in Springvale, Wis., in 1847, where he owned a farm of 280 acres on which he made all the improvements, and where he made his home until his death in 1880. His wife, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Ezra Newman, of Connecticut, who, with his five sons, were manufacturers of hand-made scythes. Her father was a cousin of the late Cardinal Newman, of England, and she was a cousin of Bishop Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church. George W. Sizer and wife were the parents of eleven children, viz: Georgia S., a practicing physician of Muskogee, Okla., and widow of Dr. Hiel F. Orvis; Jabez W.; George W.; Helen, wife of Dr. George A. Rogers, of Chicago, Ill.; Charles H.; Ada D.; Mary, wife of C. E. Pardridge; Frank S., a contractor and real estate dealer of Oklahoma; L. J., a dentist of Broken Bow, Okla.; Lucy B., wife of F. M. Davis, lawyer and real estate dealer of Muskogee, Okla., and Elmer M. A., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Sizer was born in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, April 15, 1867; he was raised on the family homestead and acquired his primary education in the public schools of his home county. His medical education was received at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, which he entered in 1891, and was graduated with the class of 1894. He first began practice at Hartland, Wis., and later located at White Fish Bay, and in 1896 came to Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, where he has since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession.

In 1898 Dr. Sizer married Amanda, daughter of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Bruesewitz) Zieman, of Fall Creek, and they have one son, Frank Hobart Knoll. The doctor is a member of

the Eau Claire County Medical Society, the Tenth District Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is prominently identified with fraternal and benevolent societies, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Free and Accepted Masons, with the degrees of R. A. M. and Knights Templar. He has served as chairman of the town of Lincoln, and during his second year of such was successful in getting the village of Fall Creek incorporated. In his political affiliations he is independent, while in social life he is in the full enjoyment of the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Ephraim H. Winter, M.D.,* of Augusta, stands prominent among the medical profession in Eau Claire county, Wisconsin. He was born in Aroostook county, Maine, November 3, 1867, the son of Joseph and Lydia M. (Rollins) Winter. Dr. Winter's grandfather was Benjamin Winter, and his grandmother's maiden name was Olive Gray. The Winter family are of English descent, the early ancestors coming to this country with the Puritans on the Mayflower, and first settled in Massachusetts, members of the family taking part in the Revolutionary War and also in the war of 1812. The family contained many millwrights and in 1874 the doctor moved with his parents to Black River Falls, where the father engaged in the sawmill business. He died in 1896 and the mother passed away in 1878. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Cora, wife of Joseph E. Dimmick, who resides at Black River Falls; Elmer, Ephraim H., and Lena, who married Oattie Sweet and lives at Los Angeles, Cal.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Black River Falls, then entered the medical college at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he was graduated with honors. He located for the practice of his profession at Fairchild, subsequently removing to Reno, Nev., where he practiced for four years. Returning to Wisconsin in 1902, he located at Augusta, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. Politically, he is a republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Modern Woodmen of America, also the Baptist church.

In 1898 Dr. Winter married Miss Henrietta Thompson, of Fairchild. She was born in Liverpool, England, and is a daughter of Daniel Thompson, a millwright. Doctor and Mrs. Winter are the parents of three children—Wayland V., born in 1899; Marjorie B., born in 1900, and Ernest A., born in 1903.

Herman Frederick Prill, M. D.* One of the popular physicians and surgeons of Augusta, Wisconsin, where he was born March 31, 1875, is the son of August F. and Amelia (Ludke) Prill. The father came to the United States and to Wisconsin, locating at Ripon, where he engaged in the lumbering business. Later on he came to Augusta and embarked in the hotel business, being for many years proprietor of the Park House. Having disposed of his hotel interests, he is now living in retirement, enjoying the fruits of many years of toil.

Dr. Prill was reared in Augusta, receiving his preliminary education in the common and high schools. After graduating from the latter, he took a preparatory course at Concordia college, Springfield, Illinois, and for a short time attended the State University of Minnesota. His medical education was received at the Medical college in Milwaukee, from which he was graduated in 1902. He almost immediately commenced the practice of medicine in his native town where he has built up a large clientele, and is very successful. He holds membership in the Eau Claire County Medical society, State Medical society and the American Medical association. In politics he is independent, and has served as Alderman in the city of Augusta. Dr. Prill was married in 1904 to Miss Carrie Cebell, daughter of William Cebell, of Augusta.

William J. Clancy, M. D.,* of Eau Claire, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 25, 1885, son of James and Mary (Schultz) Clancy, and is of Irish, German and French lineage. He was raised in Milwaukee, receiving his education in the public schools, the Marquette Academy and Marquette college, from which institution he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of A. B. He then spent two years at the University school of medicine, St. Louis, Mo., and three years in the Medical department of the Marquette college, Milwaukee, where he was graduated in 1911, after which he spent three months as Interne in the St. Mary's Hospital in Duluth, Minnesota. In the Fall of 1911, he located at Eau Claire, where he has built up a successful practice. He is a member of the Eau Claire County Medical society, the Wisconsin Medical society and the American Medical association. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic church.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

On July 25, 1881, a club was organized under the name of the Eau Claire County Settlers' Association, of which any person who had settled in said county twenty years or more previously should be eligible as member. The object of the association, as set forth in the preamble, was "to the end that the reminiscences and memories of the early history may be preserved, mutual acquaintance be more strongly cemented, social enjoyment promoted and influence for the well-being of the future better felt and more effectually directed." The following named persons signed the constitution, duly prepared by a committee, and became members of the association: George W. Sprague, Henry W. Butler, Peter Truax, John Pettipher, Archie McVicar, Stephen Marston, A. S. Bostwick, Daniel J. Chandler, B. C. Dann, William P. Bartlett, Alexander Meggett, John T. Tinker, John Hobbs, C. R. Gleason, A. E. Blake and Alma A. Sprague. Alexander Meggett was elected president; Peter Truax, vice-president; C. R. Gleason, secretary; W. P. Bartlett, treasurer. John Hobbs was elected a vice-president from the town of Washington and George Sprague from the town of Brunswick, and later S. E. Coolidge from Otter Creek, H. W. Jones from Union, O. Works from Lincoln, John Ward from Seymour and J. C. Hackett from Augusta. In 1889 the constitution was amended to permit the election of three directors, who with the other officers constituted an executive committee. As time passed it seemed best to change the limit of date at which persons should be eligible to membership, and it was decreed that sons and daughters of active members born before January 1, 1870, should be admitted. In 1890 there were 500 members, 178 active, the remainder honorary. In 1894 the honorary members present at a banquet voted to tax themselves 50 cents annual dues. The financial resources of the association are the \$1.00 admission fee for active membership and the 25 cents annual dues from active members. By careful management the club has for every year, with one exception, had a

balance, greater or less, in its treasury. In 1901 the qualification to membership, both active and honorary, was extended "to all those who have had an actual residence in the county for a period of thirty years," and in 1904 sons and daughters of active members "born prior to 1880" were admitted as honorary members. Mr. Meggett was the president of the association for twenty-five years, until the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1907. His services to the organization can hardly be measured, his labors were constant and unwearying, his enthusiasm keen, and at the banquet of October 17, 1894, the appreciation of the association was shown in the presentation to him of a handsome gold watch as a token of esteem and gratitude for his successful efforts to maintain the high character of the fraternity whose affairs he had administered so long and so well.

Mr. Meggett's successors in the president's chair have been: W. P. Bartlett, A. E. Blake, C. A. Bullen, O. H. Ingram, A. D. Chappell and R. J. Kepler. The social meetings held by the association in the form of banquets and picnics are attended by large numbers and are seasons of genial gaiety, in which age forgets the years, business lays aside its cares and the moments at well filled tables, attended by light music and good cheer are all too short. These meetings are often supplemented by neighborly gatherings of old settlers in all parts of the county, but these festive evenings when a larger number still are brought together to recall early days, compare experiences, comment on the changes "since then," and exchange friendly greetings—these are truly fraternal and heart warming and prove that the Old Settlers' Association has good sanction for a long and useful existence. The membership now numbers 225.

CHAPTER XIX.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY ASYLUM AND HOME FOR THE POOR.

The Eau Claire County Asylum was built in the year 1900, and the original cost, including a farm of 466 acres, the buildings and all equipment, was \$135,284.00. The first board of trustees was: August Bartz, Ira B. Bradford and Thomas F. Frawley. August Bartz died during the first year and his place was filled by Louis Germann. Dr. D. W. Day was the first visiting surgeon. In 1901 both Dr. Day and Mr. Frawley died, and Dr. William B. Lyman became visiting surgeon, while Julius G. Ingram succeeded Mr. Frawley on the board of trustees. The personnel of the board then remained the same until 1907, when it became Julius G. Ingram, Clarence B. Sprague and Charles A. Cox. In 1912 David Douglas succeeded Mr. Ingram, who resigned, and in 1913 W. K. Coffin succeeded Mr. Douglas, so that the present board is composed of C. G. Sprague, Charles A. Cox, and W. K. Coffin. Dr. J. F. Farr is the present visiting surgeon and has been for some years.

The first secretary to the board of trustees was Miss Nettie Thurston, who served but a short time, and was succeeded by Miss Ruth Kelley. She acted until 1912, when she was succeeded by Miss N. McLeod.

The asylum is splendidly located on a fine eminence just west of the city of Eau Claire, and in the other three directions commands a broad view of fertile farming country. When this site and the large farm were purchased for asylum purposes the grounds were laid out by F. W. Woodward, and there was a serio-comic phase to some litigation he had with the board of trustees. They thought he was doing the work in a spirit of philanthropy to aid the project of caring for the insane, but he rendered a bill for his work and claimed they were a "little off" in their understanding of the matter.

The roads, buildings and grounds are maintained in good order, and, with the assistance of the inmates, who are able to work, a large amount of produce is raised on the farm. Also many articles of wearing apparel and for household use are made by the women.

The cost of maintenance for 1913 was \$18,910.11, and the number of patients was 168, of whom 71 were from Eau Claire county. The first superintendent was O. H. Kitzman, who served from 1900 to 1908, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. Horrel. Mrs. Horrell is matron.

The Poor Farm. The poor farm was originally situated about four miles to the southeast of Eau Claire, but that was sold and 31 acres of ground purchased to the west of what is now the asylum farm. Subsequently 80 acres more were added, so that the farm now comprises 111 acres. It is under the same management as the asylum and is well conducted. The total number of inmates in 1913 was 14, and the cost of maintenance was \$2,885.73.

CHAPTER XX.

EAU CLAIRE PRIOR TO ITS INCORPORATION AS A CITY IN 1872.

We premise this part of our history of Eau Claire by the statement that originally and before the city of Eau Claire was incorporated, that what was generally spoken of as Eau Claire comprised a part of three separate towns, Eau Claire, West Eau Claire or Oak Grove and North Eau Claire. The Eau Claire river at or near its confluence with the Chippewa river was the dividing line between the towns of Eau Claire and North Eau Claire, while the Chippewa river was the dividing line between the towns of West Eau Claire and Eau Claire and North Eau Claire. The settlements in each town were on and near the banks of these rivers. Therefore when we speak of Eau Claire generally, it is meant to include the three settlements or portions of the three towns. When special mention is made to either subdivision, it is to be designated either as the north, east or west side. In 1868 or 1869, a portion of the west side was incorporated as a village under the corporate name of Eau Claire City, and so remained as a separate corporate entity until the incorporation of all Eau Claire as a city. It should also be noted that all the mills on the Eau Claire river were located on the north side, and all those on the Chippewa river were located on the west side, except the Eddy Mill and that of the Wilkin's Island Mill Company, which were located on the north side.

An old Wisconsin history says that two French trappers, one named LeDue, had a post in 1784 at the lower rapids of the Chippewa. As they treated with the Chippewas who came from up the river, their post must have been at the head of the rapids where is now the log reservoir. They got into trouble with the Chippewas and went down the river to trade with the Sioux, taking with them two Chippewa scalps as the best method of introducing themselves to the Sioux. This is the first record of any white man living at Eau Claire. There was then an Indian village on the high land opposite the paper mill, and one also at the head of the Dells rapids opposite Mt. Simon.

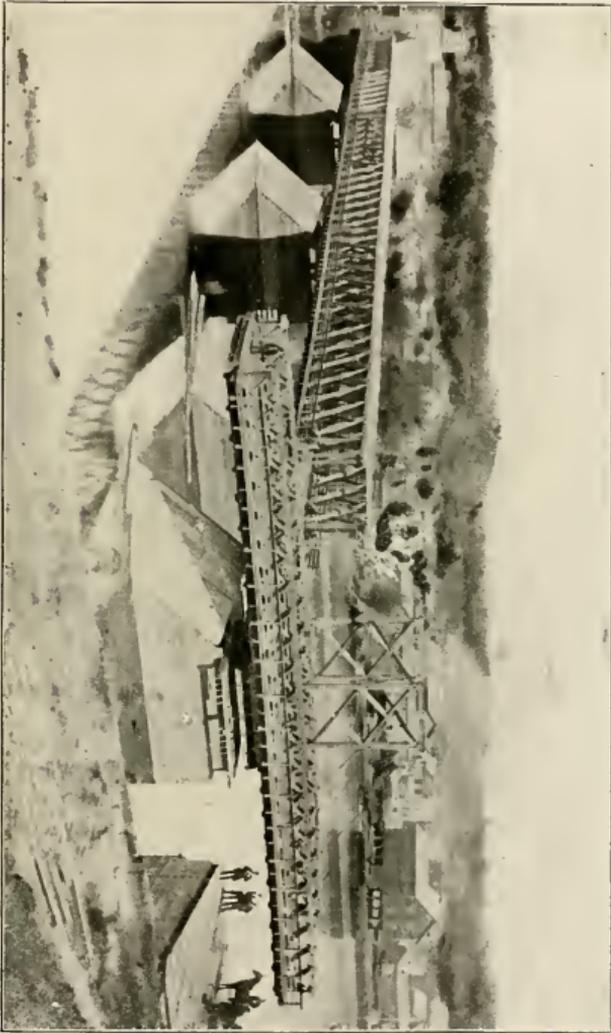
Previous to any settlement being made on the land on either side of the Chippewa river at or near the mouth of the Eau Claire

river, or the land on either side of that stream, there was a rank growth of brush in nearly every direction. The whole country as far as the eye could see was in a wild state of nature. Not even a track made by man was to be found, nor the rudest hut for a resting place. Yet this spot was to attract hundreds of pioneers in a very few years from the time of the arrival of the first settler.

In the summer of 1845, Stephen S. McCann, from Spring Creek, named from a tributary of the Menomonie river, near Menomonie, and Jeremiah C. Thomas entered into a partnership and erected a plain shanty near the site of what was afterward the Eau Claire Lumber Company's water mill on the Eau Claire river. Stephen S. McCann also built a cabin near the confluence of the Eau Claire with the Chippewa, which he designated as a warehouse, and another on the site of what was subsequently the American House. These structures were erected for the express purpose of establishing the right of the settler to an uncertain quantity of government land. McCann transformed the last-named cabin into a home for his family and moved into it. These were the first attempts at civilization in what was subsequently to be the villages of Eau Claire, and finally the present city. Thus it will be seen that Stephen S. McCann and Jeremiah Thomas were the first actual settlers in this region. The main object of this firm in locating at this place was to build a sawmill and manufacture lumber from the logs obtained from the pine forests on the Eau Claire river and its tributaries. The product could be easily and inexpensively floated down the Chippewa to markets on the Mississippi river. They had not, however, the adequate means to launch such an enterprise, but were successful in starting two logging camps on the Eau Claire for the winter's work. In the following year, Simon and George W. Randall secured a half interest in the claim of McCann & Thomas at the mouth of the Eau Claire. They associated themselves together under the firm name of McCann, Randall & Thomas. The construction of a dam and sawmill was at once begun by them on the site of what was later on the Eau Claire Lumber Company's waterpower mill. The dam was completed in October, 1846.

Thomas E. Randall conducted the first religious services here. They were started in September of this year at the residence of S. S. McCann, and were continued each alternate Sunday until the setting in of winter, when a severe illness prevented the continuation of them. The first wedding in Eau Claire took place in the fall of the same year. The parties to it were George W.

FIRST CHIPPEWA BRIDGE



Randall and Miss Mary LaPoint, of Prairie du Chien. The ceremony was performed at the home (a very comfortable dwelling in those primitive times) of Mr. and Mrs. McCann by Jacob W. Bass, of Chippewa Falls, who had received from the governor of the territory a commission as justice of the peace. The marriage was looked upon as a notable event in those days, and was made the occasion of unusual festivities. [The bridegroom's brother, Simon Randall, found it desirable to go and do likewise in the same winter. He chose for his bride one of the Indian maidens of the forest, but however securely the nuptial knot was tied, they were not long to remain united. Death stepped in and claimed the young wife for its own a few months afterward. The funeral services were performed by Thomas E. Randall, and this was the first funeral that occurred in the settlement.

In the fall of 1845, the first preliminary step was taken to construct a dam and improve the "Lower Dell" of the Chippewa, a short distance north of its confluence with the Eau Claire. H. S. Allen and G. S. Branham were at that time associated in business on Wilson's creek, in close proximity to the now city of Menomonie. They had by their lumbering operations accumulated considerable capital, and in the following winter prospected with the view to investing it in some more extensive enterprise than they had been engaged in. They associated with themselves Simon and George W. Randall under the firm name of Allen, Branham & Randall. After a thorough examination of all the numerous eligible locations, they fixed upon the lower dells as the best place on the river where logs could be safely handled in all stages of the river. Their plan of operation was to erect a dam half the distance across the river, thence a side or wing dam near the raft channel to the head or upper reef of rocks on the dells, and by a low dam across to the opposite bank, raise a sufficient head of water without interrupting navigation for boats and rafts. Every arrangement was made to carry the undertaking to completion. Timber was got out near the Half Moon lake for the construction of a large sawmill there. Having proceeded thus far, the parties, who had personal interests to look after, separated to do so. Work was suspended on the supposition that it would be resumed in the spring. The first news, however, that came up the river when that time came was that the whole project had been abandoned; that the firm had dissolved, and that Mr. Allen, who was the head of it, had associated himself with Mr. Bass at the falls.

The winter of 1846-47 was long remembered by the few resi-

dents of the embryo village, owing to the intensely cold weather. Scarcely any snow fell, but the rivers were frozen to their beds. The spring was quite as remarkable for lack of rain, especially during the months of April and May. The evening of June 5 was, however, visited by one of the most terrible thunderstorms on record in the valley. The rain came down in torrents until the following morning was well advanced toward noon, accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy peals of thunder. The storm was reported by eye-witnesses to have been fearful. The Chippewa rose twelve feet and was covered with driftwood, logs and the debris of piers and booms from the falls. Thomas E. Randall, in his history of the Chippewa valley, says: "In my endeavors to save part of my boom, I was taken into the wild and surging current on it as it floated away. I have been on many log drives, and often placed in positions of extreme peril, but never has death stared me more directly in the face than while afloat on the frail boom—bent, crushed and broken, between masses of logs and driftwood. I could do nothing with it, and on and on it went, with the rapidity of a railway train, passing repeatedly under the branches of reclining trees. I lay flat on my face and clung to those strained timbers, well knowing that once in that boiling flood, no skill in the art of swimming could save me from a watery grave; but, as the fates would have it, my rickety craft shot like an arrow out of the current and went ashore at the eddy where Sherman's mill was afterward built."

By noon of that day every log, pier and boom on the Eau Claire was swept away by the fast swelling flood. In another hour the new double sawmill that had just been erected and was ready to be operated was borne almost bodily away by the resistless current. The results of the labor and savings of years were gone forever, and the firm of McCann, Randall & Thomas, with liabilities to meet, found themselves in a bankrupt condition. A dissolution of the partnership was the result. J. C. Thomas went back to the Blue Mill, and S. S. McCann engaged in farming on Eagle prairie above the falls. George W. and Simon Randall entered into co-partnership with Philo Stone and H. Cady. They built the mill on the Eau Claire in the winter of 1847-48.

Philo Stone and his brother Roswell Stone came from Vermont in 1838 and engaged in hunting on the river and adjacent country. The former was turbulent, but brave to a degree, small in stature and quick as lightning; he never avoided a contest, being always victorious. He had a full-blooded squaw for a housekeeper whom he trained to considerable domestic useful-

ness. Such a course was quite common among the early white settlers. He had for a while operated a tavern at Dunnville, previously belonging to Arthur McCann. New settlers were steadily arriving, and among them were J. J. Gage, James Reed and Captain Dix. They purchased the lower mill site and built a dam and mill where the Eau Claire Lumber Company's flouring-mill afterward stood.

Mrs. J. P. Stein, who lives about one mile north of the village of Cochrane, Wisconsin, it seems, was the first white woman who had a permanent residence and settled within the present limits or site of the city of Eau Claire, and her son, John A. Stein, who resides in this vicinity, is probably the first white child born there.

Mrs. J. P. Stein (nee Ann Elizabeth Bock) was born in the village of Rasdorf, near the city of Fulda Cur Hessia, Germany, April 17, 1818, where she obtained a fairly good common school education. In 1844, when 26 years of age, she decided to leave the fatherland, and landed in New York city the same year, going from there via the Eria canal to Buffalo, New York, the trip taking one week on the canal boat. Here she received a position as cook for the family of Captain Day, an army physician, stationed at Detroit, Michigan, and later going with this family to Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Here she made the acquaintance of J. P. Stein, who was a blacksmith holding a position in the United States arsenal there.

When the Mexican war broke out, Mr. Day was ordered to the front, and not wishing to accompany him, she quit her position, and in company with Mr. Stein went west, locating in Fort Madison, Iowa, where they were married. This was early in the spring of 1848. They moved from Fort Madison to Galena, Illinois, and here they met a Mr. Knapp from Fort Madison, to whom Mr. Stein hired out and at once started north with him, Mrs. Stein remaining at Galena. They landed at Nelson, Wisconsin, where Mr. Gilbert kept a stopping place or hotel. Here Mr. Stein met a Mr. Cady, who was in search of a blacksmith to work for a company which was erecting a small sawmill a short distance above the junction of the Eau Claire and Chippewa rivers, where later the water-mill of the Eau Claire Lumber Company was constructed. The company consisted of Captain Dix, who was at the head of it; Messrs. Cady, Gage, Swimm, Philo Stone, George and Simon Randall. Mr. Stein at once hired out to this company, he as a blacksmith and mechanic, and his wife to do the cooking for the members of the company who were not married, one of the Randalls being married to a half-breed

woman. Mr. Stein at once returned to Galena; started by steamboat for their destination, landing at Nelson, Wisconsin, stopping with Gilbert until the company came down with a keel boat after them, it taking several days to make the trip up the Chippewa to the junction. The company had built many log cabins, one of which they occupied. They landed on the seventh day of May, 1848, she doing the cooking, and Mr. Stein the blacksmith work for the company. During the first summer, however, they built their own cabin and moved into it in the fall, and in this cabin their eldest son, John A., was born. His birth occurred November 1, 1848, and he, Mrs. Stein thinks, was the first white child born in the city of Eau Claire. She remembers no other settlements on the Chippewa at this time excepting one about twelve miles north of the then called "Allen's Mills" (the present site of Chippewa Falls). Mr. H. S. Allen then operated a sawmill where Menomonie now is. Four men from Prairie du Chien had built the mill at Chippewa Falls, and a Frenchman by the name of Brunat operated it. Mr. and Mrs. Stein, while living on the Eau Claire, acquired the Chippewa and Sioux languages, and did a lot of trading with the Indians, thereby making good money. They lived here until the fall of 1850, when they decided to give up their positions with the company and move to Wabasha, Minnesota. The company being unable to pay them any money, they took their pay in lumber, which was rafted, and they, in company with a half-breed Indian by the name of Peter Ortobee, piloted a raft to Galena, Illinois, where they sold the lumber and came back to Wabasha, built a cabin and lived the winter of 1850 and '51, in the spring moving to the farm where she now resides and has lived ever since. Mrs. Stein relates many thrilling experiences during her two and a half years' residence in Eau Claire, especially with the Indians, the Sioux and Chippewas being constantly at war with each other. She remembers well when, in the fall of 1849, the two tribes had a peace conference at Eau Claire, the tribes being engaged in great festivities, during which both chiefs left their headdress in her care. Although 96 years of age, Mrs. Stein's memory is very good now (1914), and she would be willing to answer any questions asked her in connection with her residence there. She says she has never met any of that company except Mr. Swinam, who visited them some time in the early sixties, he then being a farmer somewhere between Mondovi and Eau Claire. [The above is principally taken from Mrs. Stein's own story of her experiences.]

The lumbering business continued to gradually increase, but

there was no communication with the outside world, except by water or private conveyance, until 1850, when a mail route was ordered by Congress from Prairie du Chien, and a post-office shortly afterward established in the village. This was an important event in its history, and gave an impetus to its early progress. From this time to 1854, nothing of general public interest occurred in the settlement. Some changes, however, took place in regard to the ownership of the mill property. H. Cady sold out his interest in the mill on the Eau Claire to a young man named Swimm, and Simon Randall parted with his share to Mr. Pope and purchased that of Captain Dix in the mill on the lower dam. These new firms carried on business under the respective names of Gage, Reed & Randall and Stone, Swimm & Co. Like all other lumbering firms, these men were compelled to seek credit for merchandise, etc., during the winter months, while trade was at a standstill with them. Among others who furnished them with goods was a Mr. Sincere, of Galena, then the center of lumbermen's supplies. He had exacted the promise that his account should be liquidated out of the proceeds of the first raft that went down the river in the spring. Several other creditors held similar claims, and Mr. Swimm found it necessary to ask Mr. Sincere to wait for payment until the second raft went down. Instead of complying with this request, he procured a warrant under the laws then existing in Illinois, and lodged his debtor in prison, although no fraud had been attempted. There he remained until his partners secured his release.

The Rev. Thomas Barland, a Congregationalist, who had settled on a farm two miles from the village in the fall of 1849, was the first man to conduct a regular Protestant church service in Eau Claire. The meetings were held in Gage & Reed's boarding-house (the site of the Eau Claire Grocery Company's building on Eau Claire street) during the winter of 1852-53. The same thing had been attempted by a Methodist minister named Mayne in the previous summer. A Catholic mission was, however, established on what was afterward known as the North Side, in 1850, a part of which was, a little later on, laid out and platted by Augustus Huysen and W. T. Galloway. The mission flourished and developed into St. Patrick's Church. This was the first sacred edifice built in Eau Claire.

In 1855, W. H. Gleason and R. F. Wilson negotiated with the owners, J. J. Gage and James Reed, for, and obtained, a half interest in the town plat of Eau Claire known as East Eau Claire. By agreement, it was immediately surveyed by the first-named

parties and recorded at Chippewa Falls, the then county seat, as the village of Eau Claire, the first in the valley, with the names of W. H. Gleason, R. F. Wilson, J. J. Gage and James Reed as proprietors. Congress had, in March, 1856, passed an act donating all the alternate sections of land embraced within certain parallels along the lines of certain proposed railroads therein described in trust to the state of Wisconsin. One of these roads, commencing at Portage City, was to extend to Tomah, and thence to St. Croix county. This branch was designated in the charter of 1857 as the Western Wisconsin Railroad. Ten years was the time fixed upon within which it was to be completed. The valley had to be crossed at some point, and speculators were everywhere on the alert to know where that particular point was to be, especially as the general supposition was that the road would be constructed forthwith. Some of the wildest and most visionary schemes ever generated in the mind of man owed their birth to this land grant, which was conferred upon an organization known as the Milwaukee & LaCrosse Railroad Company, at the head of which was Byron Kilbourne, of Milwaukee. Stock was issued to the extent of several thousand dollars. The undertaking was boomed to the utmost extent. Various routes for the road were considered, some crossing the Chippewa from above and others below the falls. Reports were circulated that surveys were being made in several sections, and speculation was rife.

Early in the summer of this year, Stone, Swimm & Co. sold the mill owned and operated by them to Carson, Eaton & Downs, of Eau Galle. They immediately repaired and remodeled it, putting in the latest improved sawmill machinery, and invested liberally in pine lands on the streams tributary to Eau Claire. At this period there was not a dry-goods store, nor even a blacksmith shop, nor any business, in fact, outside the manufacturing of lumber, existing in the locality. The population was estimated at one hundred. Two houses only were owned in the village, and the whole volume of capital invested there did not exceed \$20,000. Adin Randall came from Madison and began the erection of the Eau Claire House. E. E. Shaw and Henry Huntington started a store on a small scale, afterward the American House, and latterly the Hart House, and Chapin M. Seely erected a residence house, all on the east side. It was finished for occupation the following spring, and was the first plastered building in Eau Claire. The first death and burial of a white man, William Reed, occurred in June, 1855.

The year 1856 was quite an eventful one, and the new village, proud of its position, began to show unmistakable signs of prosperity. New settlers came in, and there was a general movement forward. An added impetus was created when the legislature, having this year created the county of Eau Claire, selected this village as the county seat. According to the provisions of the act for the organization of the county, an election of officers was held on the last Tuesday of December, 1856, and the town board of the town of Eau Claire was constituted the county board until the next annual election. The town board was represented by C. M. Seeley, chairman; E. W. Robbins and M. A. Page, supervisors. The officers elected were: treasurer, Adin Randall; county clerk, C. F. Babcock; register of deeds, C. H. Howard; clerk of the circuit court, Mr. Olin.

Gage & Reed disposed of their entire interest in the mills, pine lands and half the village plat to Chapman & Thorp, who, during the first year, entrusted the whole business to Gilbert E. Porter, of Michigan, a young man full of energy and capacity, who afterward became a prominent citizen. The Eau Claire House was completed by Adin Randall and opened for business. The first bank was started under the free banking law with the title of the Bank of Eau Claire. W. H. Gleason was president, and C. H. Gleason cashier. Its principal manager was C. M. Seeley, who had had considerable experience in the matter of finance, and was to all appearance cautious and conservative in his business methods. As a consequence confidence was inspired in the institution.

Daniel Shaw located a sawmill at what was called Shawtown, on the west side. He soon proved himself to be an important accession to Eau Claire, and his operations were among the first incentives to the growth of the west side to its present dimensions and popularity as a residence location. Ingram, Kennedy & Dole purchased the site for their first mill at this time, and a small mill was put up by Adin Randall. He had the west side platted in August of this year (1856) by Frank Moore and W. W. Spear, and recorded it as Eau Claire City, but it was more familiarly known as Randall Town for a number of years. The land was covered with brush at this time, without a finished building on it. By the fall of the following year about thirty houses had been erected, but further progress in this direction was ultimately checked for some time when it was discovered that Adin Randall had executed a mortgage on the whole of the land, and no title could be given to intending purchasers. Mr. Thomas E. Randall, in his story, says of him that he was "a strange com-

position of reckless energy, of daring enterprise, with want of punctuality, or an adaptation of means to end. With many good business traits, he lacked some element of success that made him always unsafe, and lost to him the confidence of the business community."

Permission was given to Adin Randall by the board of supervisors in the following March to operate a ferry across the Chippewa river between the east and west sides of the city. Reed's Hall, which became famous by reason of the meetings held in it, was erected in 1857 and opened on September 15 of that year. It was burned down in April, 1869. The following winter, 1857-58, a school was opened in what is now the second ward. This building was afterward known as the Universalist Church. The seed of the first Methodist Episcopal Church was sown on the east side in the fall of 1858, which also has to its record the arrival of the first Norwegian settler, S. A. Lund. The Eau Claire "Times" was started in August, 1857, and the Eau Claire "Free Press" in the following October. A number of efforts were made to establish similar enterprises about that time, but they lacked support. Another bank came into existence this year, that of Hall & Brother, who were non-residents. Its manager was D. R. Moon. This and the one previously mentioned were banks of issue. The terrible convulsions in the financial and commercial world that set in this year came with a crushing effect on these institutions, and they were forced into liquidation. W. H. Gleason, who was president of the Eau Claire Bank, and R. F. Wilson were proprietors of half the village on the east side. Flushed with success of their speculations during the previous eighteen months, they were ambitious for fresh operations. Unfortunately for them and their connections, they acted precipitately on an unverified report that the Tomah and St. Croix Railroad would cross the Chippewa at O'Neil's creek, and invested \$20,000 in lands at that point. A village plat had been laid out and recorded at Chippewa city, a few lots sold, a saloon or two started and a state bank. That was all. Byron Kilbourne's organization vanished into air, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, left not a cent behind. The bank of Mr. Gleason, it was claimed, was compelled to suspend mainly by reason of the withdrawal of deposits to embark in Chippewa city property.

The firm of Chapman & Thorp had, early in the season of 1857, purchased the entire interest of Carson & Eaton in the Eau Claire mill, pine lands, power, etc., for \$125,000, and began the construction of a steam mill on the site of their lower mill. The

subsequent tightness of the money market forced them into pecuniary difficulties, and they were only saved from bankruptcy through the temporary assistance of friends in the East. The first shipment of wheat from this point occurred this year. It is true that it was only a few hundred bushels, but in 1861 it had increased to 150,000 bushels.

A bill was introduced in Congress this year by C. C. Washburn for the creation of a new land district in and in close proximity to the valley, with Chippewa Falls as its headquarters. Just before its final passage, Eau Claire was offered as a substitute. A strong fight was made by the respective partisans of each village. Ultimately it was agreed to refer the point to the President of the United States, who decided in favor of Eau Claire. Dr. W. T. Galloway was appointed registrar, and N. B. Boyden receiver. The Methodist Episcopal Church inaugurated a school on the west side in 1857 known as the Methodist Institute, and erected the necessary building, aided by a local subscription and a contribution from an eastern educational fund. It was conducted with considerable ability for several years, and did a large amount of good. The introduction of the public graded school system superseded its usefulness, and it was ultimately sold to the city and was occupied temporarily by the high school of Eau Claire.

Among the settlers in the village in 1857 were the Rev. A. Kidder and family, Joseph G. Thorp and family, Peter Wyckoff, the Jackson brothers, John Wilson, George A. Buffington, Dr. F. R. Skinner, W. P. Bartlett and Alex. Meggett. During the winter of 1857-58 many of the villagers had to mutually assist each other, owing to the depressed condition of the money market and commercial interests. Credit was, temporarily, an unknown quantity.

The lands of the Fox River Improvement Company were in the market to a limited extent in 1859, and the business of disposing of some of them was transacted at the land office on Eau Claire street. By the terms of the grant, the lands could not be pre-empted by actual settlers, but could be covered by land warrants, which was issued in great quantities. N. B. Boyden was the receiver at this period. One night near the time the returns were due at Washington, the office was broken into by burglars, the safe blown open and a large sum of money taken. The loss fell upon the government. A stage route was established in this year between Eau Claire and Wabasha, and the first graded school opened on the west side. The second Metho-

dist Episcopal Church was organized in 1861, located on the west side. What is now the Eau Claire National Bank was organized by C. C. Spafford in this year.

Reference has already been made to the grant of land by Congress in 1856 for the construction of a railroad from Portage City to the Mississippi at LaCrosse, with a branch from Tomah to the St. Croix river. The scheme collapsed. In March, 1863, several business men of St. Croix, Dunn, Chippewa, Eau Claire and Jackson counties, among whom were D. A. Baldwin, Capt. William Wilson, J. G. Thorp, H. S. Allen and W. T. Price, promoted a new organization to construct that part of the road from Tomah to the St. Croix. It was incorporated under legislative act at the date named with the title of the Tomah & St. Croix Railway Company. The first meeting was held at Durand on July 9 of that year. At the next session of the legislature, the land grant was conferred upon the company with the right of way and the privilege of locating the line on its present course, except that its terminus was to be at Tomah. Subsequently, the line was changed, leaving the original line at Warrens and running to Camp Douglas on the Milwaukee road. It was determined by the courts that the terminus could not be thus changed, and settlement, however, was finally made by which the change became legalized. The grant was renewed and the land exempted from taxes until 1870. The preliminary expenses in surveying the route, etc., were \$20,000. D. A. Baldwin, of Hudson, had sufficient confidence in the success of the undertaking to advance the money. The work was done and the necessary maps prepared in 1864-65. The next step was to find capitalists who would invest the requisite funds to construct and equip the road. Mr. Baldwin was selected by the directors of the company to carry on the negotiations in this direction. After trips had been made to the principal eastern cities, and the Atlantic twice crossed, Mr. Baldwin's efforts were, after the labor of two years, crowned with success. Mr. Jacob Humbird, of Cumberland, Maryland, a prosperous railroad contractor, furnished the entire funds to complete the first thirty-two miles of track to Black River Falls, the payment of which, and all other sums for contract work, was secured by first mortgage on the roadbed. Before commencing operations, the name of the company had been changed to the West Wisconsin Railway by an act of the legislature. The road was completed to Augusta early in 1870, and in the following August the then welcome sound of the locomotive which connected it with the East was heard in Eau Claire. It

was made the occasion of such rejoicing as has never been equalled in Eau Claire. A meeting of citizens was held at Marston's Hall on the evening of July 25, 1870, when the subject was discussed, and the following committee appointed with full power to make all necessary arrangements to celebrate the event in a proper manner: Alexander Meggett, H. P. Graham, Daniel Shaw, Martin Daniels, George A. Buffington, John Wordsworth Nelson, Texas Angel, Orrin H. Ingram, D. E. Brown, Ole Bruden and Matthias Leinenkugel. The reception and entertainment took place in the public park on the west side. Provisions were made for free entertainment by private hospitality of not less than 300 persons for not less than two days. The amount raised by voluntary subscription was \$1,500, and was sufficient to defray the entire expense of the occasion. Not less than 3,000 guests were provided for and dined in a sumptuous manner, ladies presiding at the tables.

The electors of the county had voted in aid of this road the sum of \$60,000 in bonds. By a trick, the wording of the resolution was made to read, "the county may issue bonds" to that amount, instead of "shall." Judge Mead and W. P. Bartlett each claim the credit for this deception. This aid was voted to secure the location of the road at Eau Claire instead of Chippewa Falls. The court decided that under the particular phraseology the county board had an option either to issue or refuse to issue the bonds. The county board, after the road was secured at Eau Claire, refused to issue the bonds, a clear case of repudiation.

The first congregation of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1864, and the Second district school was established this year on Farwell street. It became well known as the Bartlett high school.

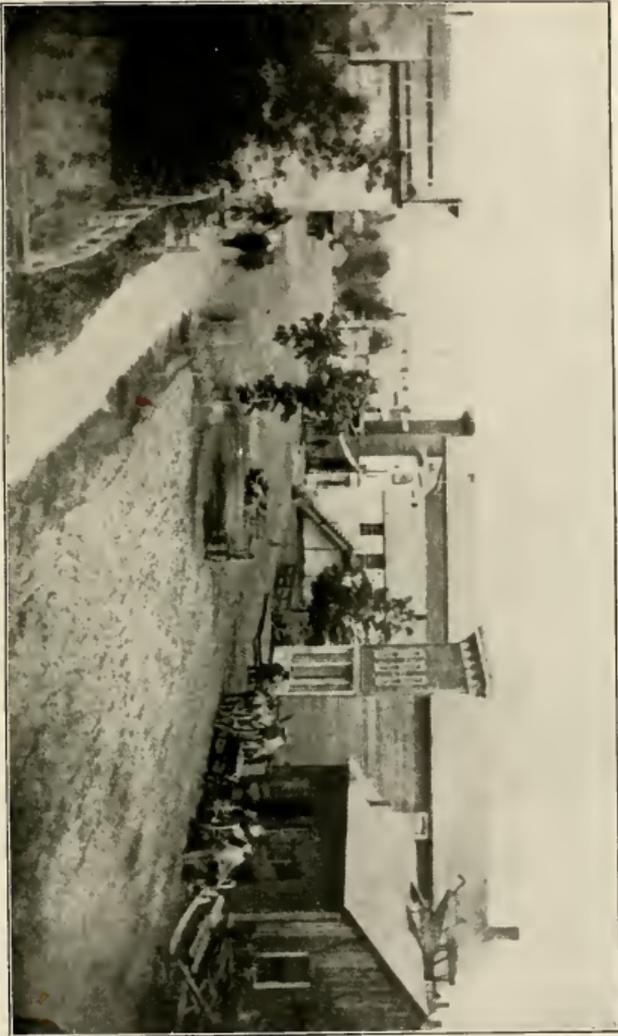
A destructive flood occurred in 1866 on the Chippewa river. Jams of ice, logs and driftwood came down in such force that booms, piers and all other obstructions to the irresistible waters were carried away. Many thousand logs were deposited on the islands of the Mississippi.

THE DELLS DAM.

The actual basis of the industries of the whole of Eau Claire was the immense forests of pine above it and tributary to the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers. The only method in those early days of securing the timber was to put it into the streams and float it down to the mills, which were located at Eau Claire and

below on the Chippewa river. This method was confined to seasons of freshets or high water. In order to secure the supply of logs that had been or were to be floated down the streams it was necessary originally that piers should be constructed in the streams and booms attached thereto, thus making a reservoir from which the logs would be taken into the mill and manufactured into lumber. In order that those belonging to each concern could be thus secured, they had to be taken from the mass of logs coming down the river and turned into such reservoirs, permitting those owned by other parties, as well as those bound for a distance below to pass without hindrance. Such method of securing logs was not only expensive and difficult when large quantities were floating in the stream, but a considerable portion of those belonging to the mill owner could not be secured and would pass beyond his booms or reservoir down the stream, and be lost, unless they were subsequently picked out and brailed or rafted and disposed of to parties operating on the Mississippi river.

In order, therefore, to successfully operate the mills at Eau Claire, it became imperative that some other means should be provided by which the logs destined for manufacture at Eau Claire could be safely secured and deposited, so that each mill could and would receive what was destined for it. At an early date this was attempted by excavating a canal from the river, commencing near the mill of Smith and Buffington, into Half Moon lake, a distance of 100 rods or more, such lake forming a natural reservoir for an almost unlimited quantity. This was not a complete success for two reasons. First was the fact that the lake was considerably higher than the river, and the river had to be at a flood of twelve or more feet in order to obtain a current through the canal. Second, when the logs were floating in the river in great quantities, the piers and booms constructed in the river for the purpose of turning the logs into the canal were inadequate, and the logs would become jammed, and the pocket thus made become full, and the logs not held therein would pass by and down the stream. It therefore became an imperative necessity to the operation of the mills and the growth and prosperity of Eau Claire, that other means must be provided for securing logs. The Dells, so called, rapids in the Chippewa river, seemed to be a natural place for a safe and secure reservoir. At that point there were high, rocky banks; the river was narrow, with a rock bed, and hence a dam at that place would create slack water for several miles up the stream. The



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construction of a canal or flume from the dam to Half Moon Lake, a distance of nearly a mile, through which the logs destined for the mills on the west side could be passed when assorted, would solve the difficult problem of which we have spoken. In order to accomplish this, however, as the Chippewa was a navigable stream, not only for saw logs, but, in the extreme high water, for small steamboats, with great effort the consent of the legislature had to be obtained. At that time, though since exploded, it was thought that even the legislature was powerless to grant the right or privilege. That to stop logs destined for points below, even for the limited time required to assort them, was an obstruction to navigation, which, under the ordinance of 1787, providing that the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries should ever remain free, could not be granted.

It would seem that the project would not have met with opposition from any source, other than such as was engaged in navigation. Not so, however. About ten miles above was the village of Chippewa Falls. Its citizens would not be affected by the proposed improvement which meant so much for Eau Claire. A large sawmill was located there, operated by the firm of Pound & Halbert, who had constructed a dam completely across the river with only a slide therein upon which lumber manufactured at points above, at Yellow River and Jims Falls, could pass. They also had piers and booms in the river by which logs destined for points below were detained until they were assorted from the mass and placed in their storage booms what was their own.

It was proposed by the interests at Eau Claire, to not only put in a slide for the passage of lumber in the dam, but also a lock through which boats, if any should want to ascend the river, could be passed through, and with this proposition they sought a grant or license from the legislature at its session in 1866, to construct such a dam, flume and necessary piers as has been stated.

It should be stated that there existed a rivalry between the two localities, Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, and that rivalry was so extreme on the part of the citizens of Chippewa Falls that it prompted them, at the instigation largely of Thad. C. Pound, to oppose the construction of such improvement at the Dells, not on the ground of any injury to them or their village, but solely on the ground that it would be the means of the building up of a large business center of Eau Claire, and make it the leading point for the manufacture of lumber in the north-

western part of the state. It would thus outstrip its rival in this respect. The opposition to the improvement, as stated, was one of jealousy, pure and simple.

The legislature, after the most stubborn opposition on the part of Mr. Pound and his followers, defeated the measure. The measure was defeated again in 1870. In 1871 the franchise was granted by the legislature, but was promptly vetoed by Governor Fairchild. It should be stated here that Mr. Pound was not only a lumberman but a very prominent republican politician, a genial fellow and of considerable influence with his party. At the next session of the legislature the franchise was granted and the bill signed by the governor.

The separate villages of Eau Claire, Eau Claire City and North Eau Claire, the latter not incorporated, were incorporated as a city in March, 1872. The effort at this time was in the name of the city, ostensibly for the purpose of creating a waterworks system for the city. Incidentally for the booming, assorting and storing of logs, as well as the improvement of the navigation of the river. This bill was attacked in the Supreme Court by the opposition, and by the court declared invalid on the ground that the primary purpose of the bill, as appeared from its text, was the booming and storage of logs, and the matter of waterworks was secondary. At the next session this defect in the bill was remedied, the waterworks being made the primary purpose, and the lumber interests the incidental purpose. To remove all question as to the validity of the latter measure and to forestall any further effort on the part of the Chippewa Falls people, the writer obtained the consent of the attorney general and in behalf of Ely and Vail, non-resident owners of land in Eau Claire, applied to the supreme court for an injunction to prevent the building of the dam by the city on the ground that the act was void, using all the arguments of the Chippewa Falls people in prior contests, and succeeded in being defeated (a paradox), the court upholding the validity of the act.

It may be of interest to here refer to the circumstances attending its passage and showing by what a narrow margin it escaped defeat. Mr. Pound had succeeded in postponing final action upon the bill in the Senate until the evening of the last day of the session, the bill having passed the Assembly early in the session by a large majority. In the Senate the friends of the measure lacked one vote of the necessary two-thirds to suspend the rules, and hence it appeared almost hopeless in the evening before the session to make any attempt to pass the bill. To say that its

friends were discouraged is putting it very mild, indeed. The writer alone insisted upon continuing the fight to the last ditch, but with only the slight hope that some accident or unforeseen event might occur to our advantage. Senator Rice, of Waukesha, had charge of the bill, and the writer was to assist him in the parliamentary fight. Mr. Pound's tactics was to talk the bill to its death, and the senator from Columbus was selected to obtain the floor and talk and not sit down until both hands of the clock was at the hour of twelve. He obtained the floor, commenced his harangue, when it was noticed one of their supporters, Senator Barny, was not in his seat. The sergeant-at-arms was dispatched in haste to bring in the delinquent senator. He was finally corralled and brought to his seat, the senator from Columbus in the meantime still holding the floor. As Senator Barny reached his seat he immediately began addressing the chair. The senator from Columbus, knowing he was friendly, slowly dropped into his seat, the chair recognizing Senator Barny. As Barny concluded, quick as a flash, and before the senator from Columbus could rise, the writer prompted Senator Rice to rise and obtain recognition from the chair (the late Judge Barron occupying it), which he did, and moved a suspension of the rules. This created a flurry in the enemy's camp, L. C. Stanley, of Chippewa Falls, immediately springing to the side of Senator Quimby, from Sauk county, and engaged his attention. In the meantime the call of the roll proceeded and the clerk announced that the rules were suspended. It appeared that Senator Quimby was so engaged with Mr. Stanley that when his name was called he did not pay attention to it and did not vote. After the vote was announced Quimby claimed the right to vote. The chair ruled that he had no authority to grant him that right after the result had been declared, but he would leave it to the Senate whether he should at that stage be permitted to vote. This, of course, required a majority vote, and hence not having a majority, the majority, disgusted at the method of filibustering to defeat the bill, voted against the motion. Senator Rice stood in his position to the end, the rules were suspended and the measure passed in regular order in quick time.

We all thought that danger of defeat was passed. The friends of the measure, after an elaborate banquet, departed for their homes, except the writer and one other, the duty of having the bill properly signed and placed in the office of the Secretary of State being imposed upon the writer. Eau Claire was all ablaze with joy and enthusiasm. The most elaborate preparations were

being made for a monster celebration. It was complete and the people in mass assembled on the day the word was expected that the bill had been signed.

However, there was not only delay, but danger. Taylor was Governor. H. S. Palmer was the leading democrat in the state. John C. Spooner was a leading republican. They appeared before the Governor and made a plea for a veto. They had the ear of the Governor. The writer was there alone to oppose. Palmer and Spooner argued that the bill was unconstitutional. The writer not only argued the contrary, but tried to impress upon the Governor that the able lawyers in both branches of the legislature on the judiciary committee had determined the bill was valid, and it would seem highly injudicious for him, not being a lawyer, to disagree with them. The Governor hesitated. I knew the influence against us was strong. We were all democrats but Spooner. I urged him not to weaken our party. After we had left the executive chamber, I returned. I felt the Governor would veto the bill, and I asked him if there was any lawyer in the state whose opinion he would respect, and eliminate what Palmer, Spooner and myself had urged. He finally said there was one man, and that was Judge Miller, of the United States Court, in Milwaukee. He consented to wait until his opinion could be obtained. I immediately went to Milwaukee, saw Judge Miller. He kindly consented to come to Madison. He came that night, and I received word late that night to meet the Governor at eight o'clock in the morning and he would sign the bill. I was there promptly and the Governor signed it and handed it to me, and I personally carried it into the office of the Secretary of State.

The most critical period in the history of Eau Claire was the spring of 1867. During the previous winter parties represented by one Bacon and Davis had put into the upper waters of the Chippewa a considerable quantity of saw logs for the purpose of driving them down the Chippewa past Eau Claire and turning them into Beef Slough, through which considerable of the water flowed, the slough leaving the main stream a few miles above its mouth and entered into the Mississippi a short distance from Alma, the slough forming a natural reservoir for logs where at its mouth the logs could be rafted and floated to mills on the Mississippi. It was the purpose, and such would be its effect, to make a log-driving stream of the Chippewa and destroy the manufacturing industries along the Chippewa river. It would not necessarily have this effect if there were facilities along the river

at manufacturing points lawfully exercised to hold logs a sufficient time to allow them to be assorted, passing those destined for points below. But the purpose was, as stated, to make the stream, as had been done with Black river, exclusively a log-driving stream where logs could be driven throughout its length without any hindrance or delay. In the spring of 1867 Bacon and Davis started their drive. The first obstruction they met was at the mill of French & Giddings located at Jim's Falls, several miles above Chippewa Falls. They had employed a large force of drivers, and without any ceremony cut the booms of French & Giddings, thus releasing all their logs as well as those of their own. They came down the river doing the same with all the booms as far as the Eau Claire county line, intending to do the same with all booms in Eau Claire and below, of which there were a large number. The result was that the river at Eau Claire was one mass of floating logs extending from bank to bank, which made it impossible to any great extent to utilize the Half Moon lake canal. The owners of mills on the Chippewa realized that unless something was done to stay the operations of this lawless band that financial ruin was the inevitable result; that their mills were worthless; that manufacturing lumber on the river was at an end. It was pitiful as we stood upon the dam at the inlet of Half Moon lake canal on that Sunday morning to see, among others, Daniel Shaw, C. A. Bullen, O. H. Ingram, Donald Kennedy, George A. Buffington and Stephen Marston, each with pike pole in hand, attempting to push a few of their logs through the canal into Half Moon lake. The writer had never seen logs floated, assorted or secured before. He had but recently come to Eau Claire. As he stood upon the dam in wonder and surprise why such operations were permitted which caused so much destruction and such ruin, he asked why it was permitted to be done, and received the reply that advice had been taken and they were powerless to prevent it. He replied that was strange. If there was no law in Wisconsin to prevent such lawlessness it was no place for him. He was asked if he could stop it, to which he replied he could or would move out of the state. To be brief, arrangement was made to meet him at his office at a later hour. In the meantime he had satisfied himself there was a remedy under Wisconsin laws of which he did not have much doubt at any time. At that meeting the parties were told that in view of the situation not only prompt but severe measures must be resorted to. He outlined his plan. To issue warrants for the arrest of Bacon and Davis and put them under bonds to keep the peace.

To have the sheriff call out a posse committatus, arm them and be present at the first boom in Eau Claire county, which was that of L. W. Farwell, and as the lawless band of drivers reached that boom to arrest them all as being engaged in a riot which the statutes clearly defined. Bacon and Davis were arrested at two o'clock Monday morning as they came to the Eau Claire House from the scene of their operations above. The crew of drivers had not reached the Farwell boom at this time. The sheriff had called out more than 250 men, and every man was armed with a rifle or shotgun. Not one shirked. The remaining booms in Eau Claire were to be protected at all hazards. Bacon and Davis were early in the morning brought before R. H. Copeland, a justice of the peace, who fixed their bonds at \$20,000. They saw the temper of the people, the 200 or more armed men parading the street; they realized there was not only danger to their crew but possibly to themselves. Dr. W. T. Galloway, a personal friend of Davis, became their bondsman. Finally they agreed, if their men would not be molested and their personal safety guaranteed, to withdraw their men and resume their drive only at the southern extremity of the county.

The end, however, was not yet. The next year they threatened to drive the Menomonie river, but learning that Knapp, Stout & Co. had secured a stand of arms from the state, and realizing that any such attempt would be met by force, they abandoned it. However, they threatened the Chippewa again, and this time to cut the booms of the Union Lumber Company at Chippewa Falls. The writer was called in and in a stormy interview with Mr. Bacon the latter was told that Chippewa Falls was prepared with arms that had been sent to Menomonie, and that the temper of the people at Chippewa was the same as that of Eau Claire, which he had seen. The result was that all attempts thereafter to cut booms and make a log-driving stream, except a little threat made by one Alonzo Shrinker, who was president of the Beef Slough Company or Mississippi Lumber Company, were abandoned.

Referring again to the Dells dam, in order to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court, it was thought to be necessary that the city be clothed with all the rights and property, not only such as were essential to the construction and operation of waterworks, but also the booming and assorting of logs. To this end the Half Moon Lake Canal Company conveyed its rights to the city. The millowners had spent a large amount of money, in the aggregate at least \$75,000, in the several attempts to obtain

the franchise and the litigation growing out of it. The city issued its bonds to the amount of \$95,000, the proceeds to be used in construction of the proposed dam.

A corporation was formed to construct the dam and to operate it, the city to construct its own waterworks except certain waterwheels in consideration of the \$95,000 for which the city was bonded, and also when completed the works were to be leased to the company for the sum of one dollar per year for the term of ninety-nine years, and in addition the water rights and privileges other than such as was required by the city for waterworks. The flowage rights were to be obtained by the city but paid for by the Improvement Company. The works as constructed comprised a dam sixteen feet in height across the river, necessary booms and piers for holding and assorting logs, and a canal or flume from the west end of the dam to Half Moon lake. The expense of the dam and works was considerable in excess of the \$95,000 which was paid by the Improvement Company.

The Mississippi River Logging Company, a corporation created under the laws of Iowa, succeeded to the property and rights by lease or purchase of the original parties holding and operating Beef slough. The millowners on the Mississippi river still longed for the volume of pine adjacent to the Chippewa river. Some of them had made large purchases on their own account. Realizing that any further attempt to drive the Chippewa by force would be futile, they resorted to another scheme which proved eminently successful. The plan was for practically all the Mississippi millowners to join with those at Eau Claire in a common pool. That is, the operations should be carried on in the name of the Mississippi River Logging Company, in whose name the purchase of timber and logs should be made, each subscriber to have a certain interest in the assets according to his subscription, and entitled to a certain quantity of the logs to be manufactured by him to be taken from the common mass. This scheme proved attractive to the millowners at Eau Claire. It saved part of the expense of handling logs. It assured to them at all times a stock of logs. It removed all opposition to holding logs in check at the Dells for a sufficient time to turn logs as required into their reservoir, principally Half Moon lake. By reason of the extensive holdings and purchase of logs by the company, its immense resources in the way of money, logs could be secured at practically their own price. There was no other market for the independent logger. He must sell his logs to the pool or not sell at all. It was the most complete monopoly that ever

existed in any branch of trade. Its restraint of trade was never equalled. The advantage on the part of the millowners upon the Mississippi was in thus being able to get their supply of logs from the Chippewa without serious opposition on the part of the millowners upon that stream. In securing all that interest as friends instead of foes, their interest in the concern was practically in proportion eight to one. The result was not only the making of millionaires of those who became members of the monopoly, but to rapidly denude the forest of pine, some eight hundred million feet passing out of the state each year to be manufactured, and thus to limit the period in which manufacture of lumber could be carried on within the state. To deprive the state and locality of the incidental benefits arising from manufacture in the way of employment of labor, the increase in population, the increase of manufacture, and the revenue by means of taxation. It was a partial paralysis of the growth and development of Eau Claire.

To be able to successfully carry out this scheme, the extensive mill and works and the large holdings of pine of the Union Lumber Company at Chippewa Falls were purchased by the same interest, but in the name of a separate corporation, the Chippewa Falls Lumber and Boom Company. Extensive dams were constructed on the main Chippewa and its branches for flooding purposes, and to further obtain complete control of the stream, another corporation, merely in name, was formed to monopolize the floating of the logs, named the Chippewa River Log Driving Company.

As a temporary bait to the citizens of Eau Claire and to stifle opposition on their part, it was proposed to locate the office of this great concern at Eau Claire. It was never intended to be permanent. The office of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company was necessarily at Chippewa. The business and interest of the two concerns was common and it would not be good business judgment to have the offices of the two concerns at different places. However, the greed of this giant monopoly is not only apparent from the immense profits realized, but was made apparent at that day and continuously thereafter by the fact that it refused to pay taxes upon its property. It was found that it had 125,000,000 feet of logs that year by the records, although it had in fact twice that quantity. The authorities at Eau Claire, as was their bounden duty, assessed it for this holding of 125,000,000 feet. Then came the direct threat in which the members from Eau Claire joined, that if the assessment was insisted upon the

office would be removed to Chippewa Falls. No attention was paid to this threat, the assessment stood and in a few days the clerks, typewriters and the few articles of furniture of the office of two small rooms were taken to Chippewa Falls, leaving behind only the threat of Weyerhauser, the chief organizer, that he would make the grass grow in the streets of Eau Claire. When the tax thus levied became due, payment was refused, and it was only after the safe and its contents of the company then at Chippewa Falls was seized for the tax that the tax was paid, amounting to nearly \$12,000. The common council of Eau Claire, all but one of two-thirds of the members of that body, were either interested in the pool or controlled by some of the local members, adopted a resolution to refund the money thus collected. The mayor promptly vetoed it. The attempt to pass it over the mayor's veto failed only by the lack of one vote. No reason was ever given or argument advanced why the tax should not have been paid except that the citizens would derive an incidental benefit from having the office at Eau Claire. That the property was subject to taxation was never questioned. The rates of toll were fixed at seventy-five cents per thousand feet of logs and timber, two cents for railroad ties and one cent for fence posts. The works were completed with a capacity of 200,000,000 feet.

The music hall at the corner of Barstow and Kelsey streets was erected in 1867 and destroyed by fire in 1871. After a lapse of three or four years, what was known as the Music Hall Block was built on its site, and that part of it which was devoted to amusements was called the City Opera House until the Eau Claire Opera House was built in 1883.

A volunteer fire department was organized on the west side as far back as 1868, with the following officers: First foreman, James Tarrant; secretary, W. E. Demming. Engine Company No. 1—J. Scott, Fred Rawlins, Jerry Murphy, Benjamin and John Wells. Wales H. Willard was the first engineer. The engine was named after Hon. W. F. Bailey, president of the village. The village afterwards became merged into the city of Eau Claire. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized. At a meeting held April 29, 1873, at the then city rooms in the Gleason Block the following officers were appointed: William Bonell, Sr., foreman; Peter Girneau, first assistant; W. F. Cook, second assistant; H. Slingluff, secretary; John Joyce, treasurer, and Captain John Kelly, fire warden. Among the members were John Bubser, John Hancock, John Foster, Hugh Fitzpatrick, Philip Fitzpatrick, George Sebenthal, William Bonell, Jr., D. C.

Whipple, William Dean, Andrew Oleson, John McCool, Charles Lang, M. R. Brown, Matt Stoddard, A. D. Wyman, T. E. Johnson, S. Brackett, W. M. Bell, M. H. Donaldson, Henry Hendricks, Den Callahan, W. G. Butterfield, F. B. Buell, I. Norman, James Graves, L. Barnard, George Wyman, D. Merriman, Elisha Ross, James McMahan, D. H. Murphy, T. Gilbertson, D. G. McDonald, Jacob Kuhn, P. Yeager, J. H. Hartman, John Hallman, N. Sloggy, John Hancock and Charles Mabbit.

At a meeting of the fire-fighters held June 25, 1873, at the west side engine house, the City Volunteer Fire Department was organized when the following officers were elected: Eugene Bullard, chief; William Bonell, Sr., first assistant; Jerry Murphy, second assistant; W. E. J. Demming, secretary, and John Joyce, treasurer. In 1874 Capt. A. M. Sherman was chief. The changes in 1875 were the appointment of W. F. Cook as chief, and Edward Oliver as second assistant. John T. Tinker was chief in 1876, and Julius Churchill held that position in 1877. The city purchased an additional steamer in April, 1875—G. E. Porter No. 2. It was assigned to the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and they changed the name of their organization to Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Engine Company No. 1 was continued up to the time the city took charge of the department.

CHAPTER XXI.

LUMBER INTERESTS.

The lumber interests have always been foremost in the growth and prosperity of the whole Chippewa valley and Eau Claire especially. The water facilities at this point for sawmills, especially on the Eau Claire river, is what first attracted lumbermen to this locality. From one little mill started in 1846 by McCann, Randall & Thomas, there grew up a number of what may be justly called mammoth institutions. The almost insurmountable difficulties some of them had to contend with by reason of floods, the natural courses of the rivers and financial depression are noted at length elsewhere. This mill was destroyed by the flood of 1847, and another one was erected in its place in the winter of 1847-48 by George W. and Simon Randall in association with Philo Stone and H. Cady. The last named disposed of his interest to Mr. Swim, and Simon Randall's share went to Mr. Pope. This was early in the "fifties." The firm thus became Stone, Swim & Co., and they parted with the property in the spring of 1855 to Carson, Eaton & Downs.

The second sawmill was built on the Eau Claire river by J. J. Gage, James Reed and Captain Dix in 1848. This property with large tracts of pine lands and one-half the village plat became vested in the two first named parties. After operating the mill for several years the whole property was placed on the market. Adin Randall came to Eau Claire in the summer of 1855 and undertook to find a purchaser. As a preliminary step he obtained a bond from the owners agreeing to dispose of the property at a fixed price. He negotiated with Nelson C. Chapman and J. G. Thorp, who purchased the property in May, 1856, for \$42,000, although they did not come to Eau Claire and take possession until the following year. Shortly afterward they purchased the entire property of Carson, Eaton & Downs, and thus became the proprietors of both mills. Nelson C. Chapman was born in Durham, Green county, N. Y., in 1811, removing to Norwich, Chenango county, when sixteen years of age. He remained there, doing a successful business, until 1846, when he removed to Oxford in the same county and entered into partnership with J. G. Thorp. His birthplace was Butternuts, N. Y., and the date 1812.

He entered the store of Ira Wilcox at Oxford in 1829. Seven years afterward he was taken into partnership and the firm was known as I. Wilcox & Co. In 1846 the senior member disposed of his interest to N. C. Chapman, and thus was formed the firm of Chapman & Thorp. The business was carried on in the same place until 1857, when Mr. Thorp removed to Eau Claire and Mr. Chapman went to St. Louis where he continued the business of the firm until his death in 1873.

An amusing incident grew out of the contract with Gage & Reed, at least to those who were not affected by it. A certain sum was paid down and the balance was to be liquidated by installments. Gold was plentiful at this time and did not command a premium, so no stipulation was made as to the mode in which the accruing sums were to be discharged. Before the last payment became due, money in any shape, but especially gold, was not to be found in the West. Gage & Reed having signified their intention not to accept anything else, looked forward to a foreclosure, particularly as the sum amounted to \$9,000. When the day for settlement came their astonishment can be more readily imagined than described when the money, principal and interest, was handed to them in American gold. Such was the manner in which this firm conducted their business. By adhering to this system they established a name and credit that carried them not only through the monetary crisis that existed from 1861 to 1865, while thousands became bankrupt, but to success. Not only did they surmount all difficulties, but in ten years they had made valuable accessions to their real estate.

In 1866 the Eau Claire Lumber Company was incorporated, with a paid-up capital of \$160,000, with Joseph G. Thorp as its president. Such was the magnitude of its rapidly increasing business that in 1880 its capital had increased to \$3,000,000. In addition to the lumber mill plant it had at one time machine shops, flouring mills and an elevator in Eau Claire, besides mills at Maridean and Alma, giving a combined capacity of 100,000,000 feet a year. As much as 40,000,000 feet of lumber was cut in one year. The company erected a large brick store in 1874 to replace the one destroyed by fire that year for the retailing of general merchandise at a cost of \$30,000. At one time the transactions of this branch of the business amounted to \$350,000 a year.

The losses of the company at various times by fire and flood would aggregate a very large amount. The extensive flourmill was destroyed by fire in 1877 when a loss of \$50,000 was sustained, with insurance of \$27,000. On December 19, 1878, the

machine shop was also burned down. A year afterward the boiler of the planing mill exploded, killing J. Wright Hoskins (the engineer), Anthony Gallagher and Michael Helping. Thomas Hall was also injured and the mill badly shattered. The shingle mill went up in flames in June, 1890, inflicting a loss of \$15,000. The Mississippi River Logging Company purchased the whole of the property in 1887 and the business was carried on by them.

Another successful mill enterprise was that inaugurated by the late Daniel Shaw at what was named after him, Shawtown. He located his plant at the outlet of Half Moon lake in 1856. He was born in 1813 at Industry, Franklin county, Maine, and chose lumbering as a vocation and engaged in business in Allegany county, N. Y. He was successful in the selection he had made, but, desiring to enlarge his sphere of operations, he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and traveled through the Chippewa valley pine district. Satisfied with the outlook, he, in association with Mr. Clark, the father of Dewitt C. Clark, purchased a large quantity of pine lands and removed to Eau Claire with his family the following year. Another element that induced him to take this course was that he had been successful in associating himself with Ingram & Kennedy, Smith & Ball and Adin Randall, and obtaining a charter from the legislature authorizing them to excavate a race or canal from the river to Half Moon lake and establish a sheer boom at a suitable point, and so stock the mills at Shawtown. The whole work was pressed forward with commendable dispatch, but the terrible collapse in the commercial centers of the West and the almost total prostration of the lumber trade in the next succeeding years placed an effectual check on these operations and presented obstacles to running the mill with satisfactory results that few men could surmount; but he battled with them all and came out the victor by associating himself with Mr. C. A. Bullen. The firm finally succeeded in establishing the business on a solid basis when the mill was destroyed by fire in August, 1867. Nothing daunted, the firm rebuilt the mill in the same year on a more extensive scale and with improved machinery, augmenting their resources by taking into partnership with them Newell & Ferguson.

The institution was incorporated in 1874 as the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, with a capital of \$500,000. The first officers were: Daniel Shaw, president; C. A. Bullen, vice-president; C. S. Newell, treasurer, and G. B. Shaw, secretary. Additions were made to the plant which occupied many acres of land with twelve buildings.

The Empire Lumber Company also had its works at Shawtown. A mill was erected there by Ingram, Dole & Kennedy in 1856. Mr. Dole retired soon afterward and the firm became known as Ingram & Kennedy. They were previously operating in Canada. The hard times of 1857 taxed their resources to the utmost, and to add to the impediments in the way to establishing a successful business the mill was, about two years later on, consumed by fire. This loss was, however, overcome, and after struggling through the depression that existed during the war period, business gradually improved under the able management of the senior partner. At about the same time, and adjacent to the site of the Ingram & Kennedy mill, another mill was constructed by John P. Pinkum and operated by him, having a capacity of about 30,000 feet per day.

In 1869 they purchased of Arthur M. and John S. Sherman what is known as the "Eddy" mill, which was located northeast of Mount Simon on the Chippewa river. The members of the firm ultimately associated themselves with the Charles Horton Lumber Company, of Winona, Minn., and Dulany & McVeign, of Hannibal, Mo., and organized the Empire Lumber Company on March 26, 1881, with a capital of \$800,000, Mr. Kennedy retiring.

The sawmill erected by Adin Randall in 1856 on what later on became Menomonie street, "Randall's Land" passed shortly after into the hands of Smith & Ball. George A. Buffington, who came to Eau Claire in 1856 from Cattaraugus county, New York, and ran a livery and kept a hotel, purchased the interest of the junior member of the firm in the mill property in 1859. The institution was thenceforth and until March 5, 1872, operated by Smith & Buffington, when it was incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. The first officers were George A. Buffington, president; C. M. Smith, vice-president, and C. M. Buffington, secretary. The old mill was removed in 1874 and one of the largest steam mills in the valley erected on its site, William Carson having purchased the interest of Smith, and with this addition the company became financially strong, and owing to the integrity and good business judgment of both Mr. Carson and Mr. Buffington, the entire transaction was a grand success. The capacity of the plant was 25,000,000 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 shingles and about 15,000,000 laths and pickets a year. The number of men employed was 200, including the mill hands and those engaged in the lumber camps.

In 1868 a small rotary sawmill was built on an island above

the Dells, three miles and a half from Eau Claire, but within the city limits, by Prescott, Burditt & Co., with a daily capacity of nearly 40,000 feet. A few years afterward, 1873-74, this mill was torn down and replaced with a gang and rotary mill having a daily capacity of 100,000 feet. It was operated until and including the year 1889, cutting from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000 feet of lumber each season. The business was organized in 1879 as a corporation under the name of the Dells Lumber Company, with a capital of \$100,000.

A gang and rotary mill was built by R. F. Wilson, of the west side of the Chippewa river, a short distance north of the Madison street bridge, in about 1878, but was burned down two years later. It was rebuilt by the Pioneer Lumber Company, which operated for a time, then it remained idle for about four years and was then sold to the Dells Lumber Company.

Arthur M. and John S. Sherman settled in Eau Claire in the winter of 1856-57, and in 1860 commenced the erection of a mill at Big Eddy, later known as the Eddy mill. It was sold by them to Ingram & Kennedy in 1869. The brothers then engaged in the logging business and bought an interest in what was known as the Boyd mill, which went out with the flood of 1880 and was landed in a completely demoralized condition seven miles down the river. In the fall of 1880 they began the erection of the Sherman mill on the east side of Half Moon lake, which was completed in July, 1881. After operating about one year it was burned down. It was then rebuilt by the owners, who sold a controlling interest in it to the Chippewa Logging Company. The logging company then purchased the interest of the Sherman brothers. After running the mill for several years under the name of the Sherman Lumber Company, it was shut down. It was next sold to John S. Owen and R. E. Rust, who associated themselves together and organized the West Eau Claire Mill Company in 1887, with a capital of \$42,000. The Sherman mill thus became merged in this company.

The Westville Lumber Company was incorporated in 1882, with a capital of \$100,000, for the manufacture and marketing of lumber, and operated a mill at Shawtown on or near the site of the Alexander Boyd mill hereafter referred to.

The Rust-Owen Lumber Company was incorporated in April, 1882, with a capital of \$300,000, with the mills at Drummond, Bayfield county, Wis. The principal office was at Eau Claire.

The Davis & Starr Lumber Company was organized in June, 1886, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased to \$250,000.

The corporation owned and operated a small mill at Little Black, Taylor county, on the Ashland division of the Wisconsin Central, now the Soo Railroad. This mill was burned down in the spring of 1889, and a new plant with the latest improvements was erected the same year. The main office was at Eau Claire.

The Montreal Lumber Company was incorporated, with its principal office at Eau Claire, in August, 1887, with a capital of \$500,000. The works were at Gile, a suburb of Hurley, on the Montreal river, Ashland county, Wis.

The Sterling Lumber Company was incorporated in March, 1888, with a capital of \$100,000, with main offices in Eau Claire. The mill was located at Sterling, Clark county, Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railway.

At an early date, the exact date not being remembered, a mill was constructed near the entrance of the canal into Half Moon lake by Stephen Marston. This mill was abandoned a few years later. Mr. Marston came from Maine and was among the early settlers of Eau Claire. He engaged in the mercantile business which he carried on successfully. He died many years ago.

Mead and Angel operated a mill on Half Moon lake in 1867 and 1868 and prior thereto. Wilcox and Parker also operated a shingle mill on the lake during the same time. Wilson and Foster in 1867 and prior thereto operated a mill near the entrance of the canal and adjacent to the Pinkum mill. It was not a success financially and was finally abandoned.

Porter and Moon operated a mill at or near the outlet to Wheaton Springs for some years.

This firm also had an extensive mill located at Portersville, in the town of Brunswick, particular mention being made where that town is considered. It purchased from the Mississippi River Logging Company the interest they purchased from the Eau Claire Lumber Company and operated the mills until within a few years. Also their extensive mill and interest at Stanley, the principal office being at Eau Claire, the name of all the concerns here being changed to that of the Northwestern Lumber Company. The Northwestern Lumber Company is found in the industries of Eau Claire.

Alexander Boyd owned and operated a mill at Shawtown as early as 1866. Also W. B. Estabrook. McGuire and McRae owned and operated a mill in the town of Union, located on the west side of the Chippewa river a few miles south of Eau Claire. There was also another mill called the Gordon mill located a short distance from the mill last named.

CHAPTER XXII

REIGN OF TERROR IN EAU CLAIRE.

Early in August, 1862, bands of the Sioux Indians fell upon New Ulm and other towns in Minnesota, murdering men, women and children, and sending terror into every settlement. Stories of these deeds were widely spread and magnified until the atmosphere was laden with terror and tidings of danger sent abroad without reason. In the early morning of the last Sunday of this month a dense fog rested upon the Chippewa Valley, and many whose nerves were shaken with vague fears fancied that they saw savages lurking in the woods. The whole country became panic stricken, the wildest tales were believed, "a thousand of the fiends lurked in the big swamp and on the Chippewa bottoms," in short, all through the valley. The farmers around the town gathered here, bringing additional stories of savages in ambush, smoke rising from burning houses, etc. The churches were quickly emptied, a committee of safety was appointed, and women and children assembled in Marston's Hall, which was chosen as a fort of defense on the east side, while the home of O. H. Ingram served the same purpose on the west side of the river. W. P. Bartlett bore the rank of major, having received his commission from the governor previously, but he agreed with the citizens in the choice of a tried soldier as leader. This proved to be E. R. Hantzsch, a gallant follower of Walker in his expedition against Nicaragua in 1855. He organized and drilled his forces, armed them with rifles, pitchforks, scythes and spades, sent out patrols to guard the streets and scouting parties to watch for the foe, and did all that valor, experience and zeal could put forth against the real and imminent danger.

The few hotels as well as the improvised forts were filled with women and children who had thronged in from the country for miles around. The day passed, citizens and refugees alike were forcibly alive to sounds which might mean attack from the dreaded Indians. At nightfall mothers hushed their children to sleep and longed for daybreak. Valorous citizens of every rank, profession or trade, were at their stations of defense, with pike pole, axe or shotgun listening for the stealthy tread of the wily Sioux. But at sunrise the cheerful mien of the brave defenders

proved that the foe had existed only in the imaginations of excited minds, refugees returned to their deserted homes, village housewives replenished their pantry shelves, which had been freely emptied to feed the invading hosts, and returned to customary duties with thankful heart—the valley settled down to its wanted calm—and “the Indian scare” became an idle tale to furnish amusement in days to come.

Mr. Thomas McBean has to say in regard to an article published in a neighboring newspaper wherein Mr. Warren L. Bradshaw, of Durand, mentioned an incident which occurred in the lower Chippewa Valley, in which the Chippewa and Sioux Indians met in conflict near Chippewa Falls and three Chippewas were scalped. “It calls to my mind,” says Mr. McBean, “that when I came to Chippewa in 1856 the talk was still fresh of a fight between the Chippewas and the Sioux on the bluff across from the Chippewa river from the Blue Mills (now Lake Hallie) that occurred in the fall of 1855. At that time and for years before the big woods over on the Menomonie was the dividing line between the hostile Chippewas and Sioux. ‘Thus far thou shalt come but no farther,’ was the war cry, although they fought wherever they met. On this occasion a band of Sioux crossed the ‘dead line’ and were met by a band of Chippewas on the Chippewas Bluff, and an all day fight in the woods and brush took place. Who were victorious it was hard to tell, for as night came on the Sioux decamped for a ‘Happier hunting ground.’ The Chippewas came to the Falls with the mangled remains of their Sioux left on the field of battle, and as the braves marched back, around their necks hung the trophies of war; some had a head, some an arm, others a leg and different parts of the anatomy decorated the valiant warriors. That night a big war dance was held over by the big mill, bonfires were lit, the tom-toms brought into play, and the night was spent in a grand pow-wow. This, it is said, was the last fight that took place between the Chippewas and the Sioux on Wisconsin soil.”

CHAPTER XXIII

THE CITY OF EAU CLAIRE.

In March, 1872, the residents of Eau Claire obtained a charter from the legislature whereby the villages became a city. It is picturesquely situated in the valley of the Chippewa river, and is protected on the northeast side and northwest by two ranges of hills, or series of bluffs, through which the river runs. Directly in front of them, and due north, is Mount Simon, the highest of the hills. On the south is a sweeping range of bluffs, which turn to the southeast, and, turning again due east, form the southern bank of the Eau Claire river, with Mount Agnes in the southeast corner and Mount Tom due east. West of Half Moon lake is another range of bluffs, so that the city is surrounded by hills, except at the inlet and outlet of the Chippewa river. The city is well watered by the river named and the Half Moon lake on the west, in the center of which is Island Park.

The city is divided into three parts, known as the North, East and West sides. They are all well laid out in streets, especially on the West side, most of which run from north to south and east to west. They are nearly all graded and aggregate sixty-five miles in length. The principal business thoroughfares on the East side are: Barstow, Kelsey, Eau Claire, Gibson and River streets. On the North side: North Barstow, Galloway, Madison and Wisconsin streets. On the West side: Water, Bridge, Bellinger and Menomonie streets. The majority of the business houses are of brick. The leading residence streets on the East side are Farwell, State, River and Summit, Marston and Gilbert avenues. Those on the West side are: Niagara, Hudson, Lake and Bridge streets, Broadway and Second, Third and Fourth avenues. On the North side are: Wisconsin and Galloway streets. The finest residences are on the West side and in the southern part of the East side.

The whole city is well lighted by electricity—the power for which is obtained from the Dells dam on the Chippewa. There are five commodious cemeteries, one at Forest Hill, on the east side; Lake View cemetery on the plateau immediately beyond the bluffs west of Half-Moon lake, and four on the north side—two Catholic, one Norwegian and one Jewish.

These are under the control of the city council, and every effort will be made to beautify them. New additions have been opened for each cemetery, and a plan has been developed under which lot owners can provide for perpetual care of the lots through the income from special deposits they may make. Lake View overlooks Carson Park on its lovely island below, and is bordered on the north by Buffington Heights, the latest of the parks added to the city's beauty places.

Eau Claire has a population of nearly twenty thousand people, is the county seat of Eau Claire county, is situated at the junction of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers and is 84 miles east of St. Paul and 231 miles northwest of Chicago. In and tributary to Eau Claire there are about 100,000 H. P. of water, making it the great waterpower city of northern Wisconsin. The Chippewa Valley Railway, Light and Power Co. have just completed a hydro-electric plant at Cedar Falls, which will bring 12,000 H. P. to Eau Claire to be used for manufacturing and power purposes. On the three railroads which enter and leave the city forty-eight trains pass through daily. Nineteen million people can be reached within less than eleven hours' travel from Eau Claire. There are about one hundred and eleven factories and all are busy. Eau Claire machinery is sold all over the world. The \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building, the Public Library, and the Eau Claire Club are the best of buildings for the purposes they serve and are unsurpassed in the state except in Milwaukee. There are three hospitals, one tuberculosis sanitarium and a county asylum. A shale and gravel roadway extending from the cemeteries on the north side to the line of the city limits on the Chippewa road, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has just been completed. The Eau Claire automobile owners contributed one-half the cost of this improvement, which forms a splendid thoroughfare nearly half the way to Chippewa Falls, these two cities being also connected by an excellent street car service. The interurban street car line between Eau Claire and Altoona is of great value, and doubtless the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power Company will soon extend lines to other neighboring cities, Menomonie, Mondovi, Augusta, and Bloomer.

There are two miles of forest drive in Putnam Park, and when the parks lately donated to the city are united by the proposed parkway system there will be a continuous stretch of charming scenery for many miles through and around the city to be enjoyed by beauty lovers in carriages, automobiles, or on foot. There are two miles of brick pavement in the city streets and nine miles of macadam and many miles of concrete sidewalk.

The present commission plan of city government was inaugurated in April, 1910, Eau Claire being the first city in Wisconsin to adopt the plan. All municipal business is managed by the mayor and two councilmen who maintain a strict supervision of the various city activities. The city owns the waterworks system and administers the same through the council. The rates are extremely low and it is difficult to keep pace with the demand for extensions.

There are twenty-one miles of sewer, including the storm water and sanitary drainage system. Additional sewer work is demanded every year and is being provided as rapidly as possible. The lighting plan at present covers 154 arc lights. A new system has been laid out for the addition of a large number of lamps which will include a high illumination district extending from Madison to Jones street on Barstow and from Farwell street to Second avenue on Grand avenue.

There are six theaters, including the moving picture houses, and three large hotels, the Eau Claire, the Galloway, the Commercial, and a number of smaller ones.

The city's assessed valuation is about \$10,500,000. The net bonded indebtedness will be less than \$200,000.00, including the recent issue of \$75,000 for the new bridge.

The bank clearings are over ten millions for the year 1913.

The city has a thoroughly adequate natural drainage. The street grades are good, and have a sufficient fall to rapidly clear themselves of water in time of storm. The soil is extremely porous, thus making it possible for the city to be healthy without as complete a sewerage system as would otherwise be necessary. There is abundant means for the disposal of sewage. With the Chippewa river running through the city from north to south and the Eau Claire passing through much of the thickly inhabited portion, together with the Little Niagara stream, south of the east side, which will, in the future, be very valuable as a sewage receptacle for that portion of the city, and Half Moon lake, which can be used at any time when necessary, the complete sanitation of the city is at all times assured. There are many miles of sewers, including separate and distinct systems, each having an outlet of its own. All the paved streets are well provided with catch basins for conducting the water from the surface to the sewers, which empty themselves into the two rivers. The sewage is thus transported via "The Father of Waters" to the Gulf of Mexico.

The highest point under the established grade, that is the highest street that has a grade established on it, is 151 feet above

the low water level of the Chippewa river. The levels all run, taking the low water mark of the river as a base or level datum. This base is 180 feet above Lake Michigan, which is 589 feet above sea level. Hence the city is 769 feet above sea level at the low water mark of the Chippewa river, and the main portion of it 31 feet above this mark, so that, on an average, it is 800 feet above the sea level. The climate is pleasant, healthy and invigorating, the yearly mean temperature being 46 degrees Fahrenheit. The average mean temperature of winter is 20 degrees, of spring and autumn 47, and of summer 72. The prevailing winds in the spring are from the northeast, in the summer from the south and southeast, and in the autumn and winter from the west. According to the reports furnished the State Board of Health and vital statistics, Eau Claire is one of the healthiest cities in the United States.

The different sections of the city are linked together with six highway bridges, four of these span the Chippewa river, one connecting the north and west side, and three, the east and west sides. The first mentioned is a combination bridge of steel and wood. The first of the other three is of steel and connects Grand avenue east and Grand avenue west. The next in order is of solid concrete, nearly finished, connecting Summit avenue on the east side with Water street on the west side. The last is a wooden structure connecting Shawtown with the vacant land on the east side. There are also bridges across the Eau Claire river connecting the east and north sides, one of which is of solid concrete and the other of steel. The floods of 1880 and 1884, as fully appears in the article devoted to floods, destroyed the several bridges then existing at these several locations, and those mentioned here are such as have been erected since.

In January, 1857, preliminary instructions were given by the Board of Supervisors for the construction of a bridge across the Eau Claire river, between Chapman & Thorp's and Carson & Eaton's mills on the north side and opposite Dewey street on the south side. There was \$750.00 appropriated for this purpose, and the bridge was open to the public in 1859. Previous and up to this time a ferry had been operated between the two points by Adin Randall. A new structure was erected in 1874 by the Eau Claire Lumber Company at a cost of \$2,947.00, and in 1887 an iron bridge was substituted for it at an outlay of \$10,000. The bridge, a wooden structure, across the Eau Claire at Barstow street was washed away by the flood of 1884 and a new one built in its place. The other bridge in the heart of the city is that of Madison street.

and connects the two northern sections of Eau Claire together. There are also two bridges in the southern and southwestern sections of the city across the Chippewa. The Mississippi Logging Company had two foot bridges over the Eau Claire, one at its lower mill and the other at its upper mill.

According to the act approved March 28, 1889, revising the original charter of the city, and the several amendments thereof, the territory and limits of the city are all of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, and 30, of township 27 north, of range 9 west, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 25, and the east half of section 24 of township 27, north of range 10 west.

Since the incorporation of Eau Claire as a city the following gentlemen have held the office of mayor: Hiram P. Graham was the first mayor, he having been elected in 1872, and served two terms. He was followed by J. P. Nelson in 1874, G. E. Porter in 1875, G. A. Buffington in 1876, L. M. Vilas in 1877, W. F. Bailey in 1878-79, George W. Chapman in 1880, J. F. Moore in 1881, Dr. E. T. Farr in 1882-83, W. F. Bailey in 1884, H. D. Davis in 1885, D. W. Day in 1886, John Grinsell in 1887, W. A. Rust in 1888-89, George B. Shaw in 1890, John Hunner in 1891-92, John Ure in 1893, George H. Hopper in 1894, T. A. Cameron in 1895-96, Henry L. Day in 1897, W. H. Frawley in 1898, S. S. Kepler in 1899, David Douglas in 1900-01-02-03-04, and 1905, William Rowe; 1906-07-08-09, W. H. Frawley. The present mayor, John B. Fleming, was elected in 1910, and by re-election has held the office till the present time.

THE SAWDUST WAR.

In the early 80's Eau Claire was known throughout the country as a great sawmill center. The industry had developed from the early 50's and but few labor disputes or difficulties had occurred.

Early in July, 1881, agitation for a ten-hour day was started and on Monday, July 18, with scarcely any warning, several hundred men employed by the Eau Claire Lumber Company quit work at an early hour in the morning. Their demand for a ten-hour day was refused. A procession was formed and the strikers went around several of the other mills, compelling all men to quit work and join their ranks. They were successful in gaining recruits at every mill but one, that of Sherman Bros., on the east side of Half Moon Lake. The fires were put out at some of the mills and in several instances physical violence was

resorted to, to induce the workers to leave. As days went by the excitement became more intense and labor agitators made threats of destruction of the milling properties.

Mayor E. J. Farr kept Governor William E. Smith informed of the condition of affairs. The Governor came to the city and personally investigated the trouble, with the result that on July 22, 1881, General Edwin E. Bryant, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, issued Special Orders No. 20, directing Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Britton to assemble A Company (the Janesville Guards), B Company (the Bower City Rifles), and the Beloit City Guard for active service at Eau Claire. Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler P. Chapman was ordered to assemble the Lake City Guards, the Governor's Guard, the Guppy Guard, and the Watertown Rifles and proceed to Eau Claire. Captain B. F. Parker, at Mausten, was also directed to assemble his company and proceed to Eau Claire. All of these companies arrived the following day and reported to the Mayor, Hon. E. J. Farr. In all there were about three hundred and seventy-five officers and men. Shortly before their arrival some of the more prominent strike leaders were arrested.

A portion of the companies encamped on Randall Park, which was named "Camp Farr," and others at the County Court House. The presence of the troops in the city had a quieting influence and the differences between the employers and the employees were finally settled. A portion of the troops remained until July 28.

Previous to the departure of the soldiers, the ladies of the west side served a banquet to officers and men. Mayor Farr and a number of leading citizens were also present and made addresses complimentary to the conduct and discipline of the troops.

Among people of note who had their home in Eau Claire we mention the widow of G. P. R. James, the English historian and novelist. Mrs. James dwelt here with her two sons for many years after the death of her husband in Venice, where he was then British Consul-General. She was a woman of refinement, strength of character and many lovable traits which endeared her to all who knew her. Also the wife of Ole Bull, the renowned violinist, passed a part of her childhood in the village, and after her marriage to the eminent musician was a frequent visitor here with her father, the Honorable J. G. Thorp.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EAU CLAIRE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By

JAMES P. WELSH.

Prior to 1872 Eau Claire was composed of three villages, West, East and North Eau Claire, each under a separate government. While East Eau Claire was the greatest sufferer from fire in those early days, it appears that West Eau Claire was the most progressive in regard to fire protection. Eau Claire, dating from the year 1856, down through the years of its infancy and until such a time when there was some organized effort made for fire extinguishment, suffered greatly from the ravages of fire.

I will herewith review a few fires which in those early days were considered of a serious nature. On January 19, 1864, a fire occurred on the corner of Barstow and Eau Claire streets, completely destroying a building occupied by John Horan. The citizens worked with great energy and finally succeeded in preventing the further spread of the fire. This was the first fire that occurred on the east side of the river. The Free Press comments on this fire and points the necessity of a hook and ladder company for this place. On January, 1866, what was called the Williams block fire occurred, one of the sufferers in this fire was the Free Press, being the second time that they burned out; previous fire occurred in 1864. On September 27, 1866, the Free Press came out strongly in an editorial urging upon the people to organize a fire department. On August 8, 1867, Daniel Shaw & Co.'s mill burned, thereby sustaining a loss they could ill afford in those early days. On October 17, 1867, the Free Press again advocated the organization of a fire department. November 8, 1867, the Lower mill on the Eau Claire river, owned by Chapman & Thorp, burned. On January 23 the Free Press again urged some fire protection. Thursday, May 15, 1869, Eau Claire House barn destroyed; large body of river men succeeded in stopping spread of fire. On May 27, 1869, a disastrous fire occurred, destroying the two blocks on the west side of Barstow street between Main and Gibson, also one block on the east side of Barstow street between Main and Kelsey (now Grand avenue E.). A hard fight was successfully made at Main street to stop the fire. The stop

was made at Mommoth Wooden Store of S. Marston, in which the post office was located, S. E. corner of Main and Barstow. Comment was made by Free Press that a small hand engine might have saved much property; loss estimated at \$150,000.00. June 16, 1869, Johnston Hall building, in West Eau Claire, burned. H. H. DeYarman, owner. Insurance, \$11,000.00. September 27, 1869, building opposite Niagara House, in West Eau Claire, occupied by E. C. Monroe harness shop; D. P. Barnes as fanning mill manufacturing; building adjoining the Anthony Schaefer liquor store; extraordinary labor prevented spread of fire. January 26, 1870, unknown cause of fire in J. P. Nelson's barn. Business houses destroyed. E. Robert Hantzsch distillery; Foster & Jones grocery store; Buck & Anderson, hardware; Ed. Munden, grocer; John Moe, jewelry; comment by Free Press, one fire engine could have stopped fire. This fire was west of Barstow, near Main street. August 18, 1870, residence of D. Kennedy caught fire. Capt. Frank Hatch, chief of fire department, LaCrosse, and editor of LaCrosse Leader, happened to be riding by at the time. He combated the fire successfully. January 19, 1871, Weber Hall, corner Main and Barstow, building back of hall occupied by Horigan & Groundwater tailor shop. G. B. Chapman & Co.'s establishment adjoining on Barstow street, threatened. Loss, \$16,000.00. June 24, 1871, fire James Nobes' bakery, Gibson street. Communicated to adjoining structures. Nearly entire block in ruins. Nobes' bakery insured for \$2,000.00. White tin shop insured for \$3,000.00. F. R. Skinner frame building on Eau Claire street, insured for \$1,650.00. E. R. Hantzsch saloon, insured for \$800.00. Total, \$7,450.

April 24, 1875. A block of buildings now occupied by the Y. M. C. A. property was entirely destroyed by fire which included the W. H. Bailey paint store; M. E. Stearns shoe shop; James Black, barber; William Burns, dwelling, and the American House, which was owned by Peter Hart.

May 5, 1875. Our jail, a large wooden structure located on Doty street between Main and Gray streets, was destroyed.

August 20, 1875. The Graham & White Co. plant (now the Phoenix Manufacturing Company) burned to the ground. This plant at that time was located on north side of Eau Claire river, directly opposite the W. H. Hobbs garage.

April 23, 1882. A fire occurred, entailing the largest loss ever sustained in the city of Eau Claire. This fire occurred on Water street, completely destroying three blocks of buildings situated between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Two blocks on the north side



LOWER EAST SIDE, 1870

and one on the south side of Water street. Seventy-three buildings were burned, of which thirty-three were business houses, and destroyed property to the extent of \$250,000.00. Fire brands from a steam boat while moving out from its landing at the foot of Fourth avenue ignited rubbish near an oil house and from there spread very rapidly. Wales Willard, engineer of Fire Engine No. 1, with admirable fidelity to his trust, stood by his engine and worked it effectively upon adjoining property while his own house and shop, a short distance away, caught fire and burned. No. 1 Engine House was also destroyed in this fire.

Early in the year 1870 three six-gallon fire extinguishers were provided for East Eau Claire, to be kept at the residence of each of the three trustees of the village. B. J. Churchill was one of the trustees at that time and answered many alarms of fire with the chemical strapped to his back. In the same year a hand fire engine was purchased by West Eau Claire which proved somewhat of a failure; later (1874) it was sold to Matt Johannes for \$7.50, he buying it for his boys to play with. On January 27, 1871, a new third class Silsby steam fire engine, purchased by West Eau Claire village, arrived amid great rejoicing. This was the first substantial fire fighting apparatus that was purchased in Eau Claire. About this time Captain A. M. Sherman was identified with the fire department, also was in charge of the police. Nathan Rundle was at, or about this time, foreman of our only fire company, located at the site now occupied by No. 5 hose company, the new steam engine was also located there and christened the W. F. Bailey; this was brought about by Mr. Bailey furnishing some funds toward the purchase of the engine. This engine was given its initial test by taking water at the foot of Fourth avenue and forcing it through 1000 feet of hose and over the Baptist church spire, on the corner of Niagara and Fourth avenue, then they forced water through two lines of hose to a height of eighty feet. This test took place January 30, 1871. W. H. Willard was given charge of this engine at this time, he being the first full paid fireman to serve in the Eau Claire Fire Department. His term of service, dating from January, 1871, to May 6, 1885, at which time he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of our water works system, a position which he still holds. The W. F. Bailey engine went into reserve in 1885 and was sold January 16, 1900, to the W. S. Nott Co., of Minneapolis, for \$500.00.

In the spring of 1872 the three villages were combined and incorporated as a city, with great benefit to all concerned.

May 29, 1872, an appraisement of property owned by the city covered the following fire equipment: One engine and hose cart, \$7,150.00; one engine house, \$1,800.00; runway to river and well, \$375.00; stove and pipe in engine house, \$15.00; firemen's shirts, caps, belts, trumpets, etc., \$425.00; one Babcock hand fire engine and hose \$000.00. Total, \$9,765.00. On April 8, 1872, the first officers of the fire department of the city of Eau Claire were elected by the Common Council under the following motions: On motion of Alderman Deming, William Lea was elected chief engineer. On motion of Alderman McDonough, John T. Tinker was elected first assistant engineer. On motion of Alderman Bullen, M. J. Argand was elected second assistant engineer.

About the first move towards a fire company on the east side of the Chippewa river was made by the following communication:

April 30, 1873. Communication from Mr. William Bonell, Sr., foreman of Eau Claire Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, informing Common Council of the formation of the company and asking such action by the council as would place the company upon an efficient working basis. Referred to committee on fire and water. Committee reported favorably and on May 7, 1873, Alderman Smith moved that a committee of two be appointed by the Mayor to visit St. Paul in company with Mr. Bonell to examine hook and ladder truck implements and that said committee report thereon at next meeting of council. Motion carried and his honor the Mayor appointed Aldermen Smith and Kennedy such committee. A favorable report was reported back and on May 14, 1873, a resolution that the city clerk be and he is hereby authorized to purchase from the city of St. Paul the hook and ladder truck offered by said city to be sold and which was examined by a committee of members of the Common Council of this city upon the terms offered by said city of St. Paul. Adopted. Truck received and placed in service shortly thereafter.

I might state here that said truck stood at or near our present government building site, exposed to the weather for about one year; at times it was necessary to chop the wheels out of the ice before it could be moved; finally a shed was provided to protect it from the weather. May 21, 1873, the officers of the fire department were elected under the following motions: On motion of Alderman Angel the council proceeded to the election of officers and elected Eugene S. Bullard chief engineer; D. C. Whipple, first assistant engineer, and Arthur Smith, second assistant. On June 18, 1873, a communication from the Turnvereins, tendering their

services to the council as a hand fire engine company for present and for a steam fire Engine company, as soon as the city shall procure another steamer. Services accepted. On July 16, 1873, a communication from Chief Bullard urging upon the council the necessity for another hose cart, 1000 feet of hose, a fire-alarm bell, and a heavy team and equipment. Referred to committee on fire and water. On August 20, 1873. Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Eau Claire that the committee on fire and water be instructed to purchase a good horse team, one hose cart and at least 1000 feet of hose immediately on the best terms possible and also to select and purchase a lot in some good central location on the east side of the Chippewa river and build a building of sufficient size to accommodate a new engine and hook and ladder truck recently purchased. The building to be built of some fire proof material, also to purchase two fire bells for the two engine houses. Passed and approved August 20, 1873.

George W. Deming,
President of Council and Acting Mayor.

C. R. Gleason, Clerk.

On August 20, 1873, the chief of the fire department reported to the council the following officers as elected by the fire department:

Fire wardens: First ward, Frank McDonough; Second ward, W. A. Teal; Third ward, J. T. Tinker; Fourth ward, Mills Bain; Fifth ward, George W. Deming; Sixth ward, Texas Angel. Treasurer, W. H. Willard; secretary, H. Slingluff. Election confirmed by the council October 17, 1873. Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Eau Claire that the committee on fire and water be and they are hereby authorized to purchase fifty feet front on Eau Claire street by eighty feet deep on Farwell street, of lots five and six of block fifty-nine at a price not exceeding \$1000.00, provided perfect title thereto can be had and such terms of payment agreed upon as the city treasurer can meet and that said committee procure proposals for the immediate erection of a foundation and frame of a building thereon of suitable dimensions to accommodate the hook and ladder truck and a steam fire engine and hose cart and the teams necessary to handle the same. Passed and approved October 17, 1873.

C. R. Gleason, Clerk.

J. P. Nelson, Mayor.

January 22, 1874, the committee on fire and water reported an agreement entered into between them in behalf of the city and

Graham and White Co. for the carpenter work on engine house, which was read and agreement ratified by the Common Council. The action of October 17, 1873, and of January 22, 1874, was the first move towards the construction of our present city building, and considering the entire absence of mention of city officers, makes it quite evident that the first plans were for a building suitable for fire department purposes only. April 6, 1874. The report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the fire department reporting the election of: E. S. Bullard as chief engineer; William Bonell, Sr., first assistant engineer; Phillip Fitzpatrick, second assistant engineer; J. H. Minton, secretary; John Joyce, treasurer. Fire Wardens: John Hancock, First ward; Elijah Ross, Second ward; Mr. Karlan, Third ward; George Wilcox, Fourth ward; H. G. Stafford, Fifth ward; John Clark, Sixth ward. Trustees: James Tarrant, John McCool and W. H. Willard. On motion of Alderman Spaulding the election was confirmed by the council.

April, 1874. At this time the city of Eau Claire bought and placed in the fire service a team of horses; however, they were under the control of the superintendent of streets and during the day were worked anywhere within the limits of the city with the result that they were very often not in evidence when wanted to haul apparatus to a fire. Frank Ferres was the teamster, he being the second full paid fireman doing service in the Eau Claire Fire Department. His service was a lone one, dating from April, 1874, until his retirement, April 1, 1902. On May 20, 1874, the committee on fire and water reported the result of its bids received for all mason work on Engine House No. 2; eight bids were received, of which the total cost under four of the lowest, upon an estimate of the amount of each kind of work required, are as follows: Nelson McNeal, \$1,589.80; McCool & Gray, \$1,603.45; N. H. Nasher, \$1,654.27; Isiah Nauman, \$1,707.78. By Alderman McDonough—Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Eau Claire that the mason work for Engine House No. 2 be and the same is hereby let to Nelson McNeal, provided he will contract to do as good work in all respects as is done in the Eau Claire Library company building, situated upon the south part of lot one, block sixty, plat of village of Eau Claire. Which was adopted and the clerk directed to have the city attorney draw the contract, therefore,

Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Eau Claire that the committee on fire and water be and they are hereby authorized to purchase a third class steam fire engine and a two

wheel horse hose cart for same, capable of reeling one thousand feet, upon the best terms possible. Passed and approved February 10, 1875.

C. R. Gleason, Clerk.

G. E. Porter, Mayor.

Another resolution passed at the same meeting authorized the purchase of a two-horse hose cart for No. 1 Engine company (now No. 5). The carts and engine were purchased. Engine was named the G. E. Porter, and is at this writing in reserve service in this department. March 24, 1875. On motion of Alderman McDonough the election of the following named persons as officers of the fire department was approved: Chief engineer, Eugene Bullard; first assistant engineer, William Bonell, Sr.; second assistant engineer, John Clark; treasurer, John Joyee; secretary, Phillip Fitzpatrick. Fire wardens: First ward, John Hancock; Second ward, Joseph Lawrence; Third ward, John Foster; Fourth ward, Noah Shaw; Fifth ward, G. A. Buffington; Sixth ward, Frederick Kutzner. Approved.

March 31, 1875. Communication of hook and ladder company No. 1, asking for the control and management of the new steam fire engine, was taken up and considered. Alderman McDonough moved that the control and management of fire engine No. 2 be given to hook and ladder company No. 1. Alderman Leinenkugel moved that action upon said motion be postponed until the next regular meeting, which was lost. Motion of Alderman McDonough adopted. April 9, 1875. The committee on fire and water reported upon the four applications for the position of engineer of the fire engine G. E. Porter, and recommended that the position be given to Charles Cutler. Adopted. I might state here that Charles Cutler had charge of Engine G. E. Porter from this date until February 1, 1882; also being the third full paid fireman to take service in the Eau Claire Fire Department. James Tarrant succeeded Charles Cutler as engineer of the Fire Engine G. E. Porter, holding the position until water works system was installed, thereby retiring the engine.

Free Press of April 10, 1875, had this to say: The new fire steamer G. E. Porter Thursday had a trial test with the old steamer named W. F. Bailey, previous to the acceptance of the new machine by the city council. We learn that entire satisfaction with reference to its efficiency was manifested by the committee of inspection, also states that our citizens ought to feel a degree of satisfaction with reference to the efficiency of our fire department. New Years night of 1875-1876 the firemen held

a dance that was patronized by over seventy couple. Fowler's band furnished the music. Supper was served at the Peabody House and during or immediately following the banquet Mr. William Bonell, Sr., foreman of the hook and ladder company, was the recipient of an elegant silver trumpet as a testimonial of esteem from his company. The presentation was made by Alexander Meggett, Esq., in a neat speech and some appropriate remarks in acceptance was made by Mr. Bonell.

On June 1, 1875, Mr. Eugene Bullard tendered his resignation as chief engineer, which, upon being referred at this meeting, was accepted June 16, 1875. On June 16, 1875, A. M. Sherman was elected as chief of the fire department. March 23, 1876. Communication from the fire department informing the council that the officers elected for said department for the ensuing year were: Chief engineer, W. F. Cook; first assistant engineer, William Bonell, Sr.; second assistant engineer, Edward Oliver; treasurer, John Joyce; secretary, Phillip Fitzpatrick. Confirmed. September 12, 1876. Secretary W. E. J. Deming submitted the annual report to the foreman and members of Engine Company No. 1, placing the loss for the year at \$38,140.00, and the membership of Engine Company No. 1 as follows: J. H. Tarrant, I. R. Soath, W. H. Willard, W. E. J. Deming, Jere Murphy, S. F. Benjamin, J. H. Minton, J. J. Merritt, C. E. Bullard, G. T. Rowlings, Frank Lampman, F. H. Green, John Wells, J. W. Kiddell.

This report would indicate a somewhat independent action between the two engine companies at this time.

February 3, 1877. Report of Chief Cook gives manual force as follows: W. F. Bailey, Engine Company No. 1, eleven men; G. E. Porter, Engine Company No. 2, fourteen men; Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, seven men. Apparatus—Two steamers in good working order; three hose carts, with recommendation that they be changed from one horse to a two horse hitch; one hook and ladder truck in serviceable condition; 1500 feet good hose; 1200 feet inferior hose; 40 alarms with a fire loss of \$24,585.00; insurance loss, \$19,810.00; insurance on property at risk, \$65,320.00. April 10, 1877. Council proceeded to the election of officers of the fire department. Chief engineer, J. H. Tarrant; first assistant engineer, Peter Girnan; second assistant engineer, Frank Buell; treasurer, Phillip Yager; secretary, S. F. Benjamin. Fire wardens—First ward, Thomas Randall; Second ward, W. F. Cook; Third ward, William Bonell, Jr.; Fourth ward, George B. Shaw; Fifth ward, G. A. Buffington; Sixth ward, C. L. James; Seventh ward, Wallace Goff; Eighth ward, Victor Wolf.

Confirmed. March 20, 1878. Communication from the fire department stating that at an annual meeting of said department the following officers were elected: Chief, John T. Tinker; first assistant, J. Heiman; second assistant, E. Oliver; treasurer, Phillip Yager; secretary, Samuel Nauman. The chief's salary at this time was \$50.00 per year. Confirmed March 19, 1879. On motion of Alderman Kepler the following officers were confirmed: Chief, J. C. Churchill; first assistant, John Wells; second assistant, Henry Bradford; treasurer, H. R. Potter; secretary, Daniel Schaffer.

I might state here that J. C. Churchill held the office of chief of the fire department from the above date until May 1, 1887. In the records of January 18, 1882, we find the report of secretary of department, D. J. Chandler, giving the time of members of Fire Company No. 2 for the year ending January 31, 1882, as follows: William Moldenhouer, 12 months, \$96.00; Fred Rawlings, 12 months, \$96.00; Charles Damm, 12 months, \$96.00; Frank Zimmerman, 12 months, \$96.00; Daniel Murphy, 12 months, \$96.00; D. J. Chandler, 12 months, \$96.00; reported 15 fires, classified as follows: dwelling fires, 12; hotel, 1; store, 1; warehouse, 1. Total, 15. May 2, 1883, the following officers were elected: J. C. Churchill, chief; T. A. Fletcher, assistant chief; George Stone, secretary; D. J. Chandler, treasurer.

January 3, 1884. A petition was signed by J. C. Churchill, chief, and by the fireman asking that as they have now been in the service of the city five years the annual salary of each be raised. That of the chief to be \$200.00 and that of the firemen to \$144.00. Referred. On February 9, 1884, the following salaries for members of the fire department were adopted. Each fireman shall receive the sum of \$13.00 per month for the months of March, November, December, January and February, and \$8.00 for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, and that the chief engineer shall receive \$200.00 per annum. April 9, 1885, the secretary reported the following officers elected: J. C. Churchill, chief; E. Fuller, first assistant chief; F. O. Zimmerman, second assistant chief; Mike Schmitz, treasurer; W. H. Kendall, secretary. May 6, 1885. W. H. Willard tendered his resignation as engineer of Engine No. 1. W. H. Rogers appointed to the position at a meeting of the Common Council held October 7, 1885, a committee was authorized to establish and build additional hose houses No. 1, No. 6, No. 3 and the Shaw Town Service.

March 17, 1886. The secretary of the fire department reported

for confirmation the following named officers elected by the department at its meeting held March 15, 1886: J. C. Churchill, chief; E. C. Fuller, first assistant chief; J. W. Wayland, treasurer; Frank Zimmerman, second assistant chief; D. J. Chandler, secretary. February 2, 1887. Alderman McDonough, chairman of committee appointed to investigate the report of the insurance underwriters, submitted the following recommendation, that the city purchase the hook and ladder truck and hose cart from the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company at a cost of \$1200.00. Truck to be placed in Engine House No. 2. Also recommended a full paid department. June 1, 1887. Alderman McDonough, chairman of committee on reorganization of Eau Claire fire department, submitted the following report: That the fire department of said city shall consist of one chief, one assistant chief, seven pipemen and six teamsters, located as follows: Three in No. 1. Four in No. 2. Three in No. 5. Two in No. 6. One in No. 3. Also two part paid firemen located at No. 2 and two at No. 3. The following members were appointed: George H. Daniels, chief; John McGawan, assistant chief; James Tarrant, Frank Zimmerman, Hugh Forest, James McMahon, Lanis Young, Joseph Eldridge, engineer and pipeman; Frank Ferres, William Seaver, Fred Rawlins, Patrick Kenney, Mike Schmitz, teamsters; William Bonell, Jr., A. Evans, Dwight Chandler, Wilhelm H. Wedemeyer, callmen-pipemen. Thus a full paid fire department was fairly launched, giving the people of our city the benefit of a more efficient service. June 15, 1887. Recommendation of committee on reorganization recommending that the Richmond Fire Alarm Company be given contract for the installing of fire alarm system composed of three circuit No. 12 H. D. copper wire 24 boxes, and other instruments for receiving alarms. Signed: Frank McDonough, George A. Buffington, D. A. Cameron, George C. Huebener, George B. Shaw. December 19, 1887. Fire alarm system installed and accepted by recommendation of committee and chief of fire department.

Too much credit cannot be given George H. Daniels for the able manner in which he built up the fire department after its reorganization in 1887. While all other departments of the city were affected by political conditions from year to year, the fire department, under the guiding hand of George H. Daniels, stood out alone as the one municipal department unaffected by the many political changes of administration. The committee on reorganization certainly chose wisely and well. In the year 1897 a state

law was passed placing fire departments in all cities of the second and third class under civil service, controlled by a police and fire commission, said commission appointed by the mayor. Under this law all appointments were subject to the approval of the commission. On January 1, 1908, a fireman pension law went into effect which provided for pension after twenty-two years' service and which also provided for the widows and orphans of deceased firemen, also provided for a fireman if permanently disabled.

On May 1, 1905, George H. Daniels retired from the fire department after a service of eighteen years. Shortly after retirement he was appointed to the board of police and fire commissions, in which position he served as president of the board until the time of his death, which occurred July 17, 1912. On May 1, 1905, Joseph Eldridge, assistant chief, was appointed to the position of chief of the fire department with James P. Welsh, superintendent of fire alarm system, appointed to the position of assistant chief, holding both positions. On November 2, 1906, Chief Joseph Eldridge resigned from the position of chief of the fire department. On November 2, 1906, James P. Welsh was appointed to the position of chief of the fire department with William Herron, captain of Hose Company No. 6, appointed assistant chief and Walter Ressler appointed to the position of superintendent of fire alarm.

The members of the fire department at the present time are as follows: James P. Welsh, chief; entered the service November 7, 1889, as pipeman; on November 1, 1891, was appointed to the position of superintendent of the fire alarm system. On May 4, 1899, was appointed city electrician. On May 1, 1901, was appointed to the position of fire warden. On May 1, 1905, was appointed to the position of assistant chief, holding the four positions until November 2, 1906, when appointed as chief of the fire department.

William Herron, assistant chief, entered the service May 13, 1892, as reliefman, retiring April 1, 1893. Re-entered the service June 1, 1893, as reliefman. Appointed captain May 1, 1896. Appointed assistant chief November 2, 1906. Appointed fire warden November 2, 1906. At this date holding last two positions. Walter Ressler, superintendent fire alarm and city electrician, entered the service September 1, 1904, as house watchman, retiring September 25, 1906. Re-entered service November 8, 1906, to accept above positions, which he holds at this date. John Dougherty, captain, entered the service May 10, 1890, appointed

captain April 1, 1905. Fred Welsh, captain, entered the service April 1, 1901, appointed captain August 1, 1905. Joseph Eldridge, captain, entered the service May 1, 1887, appointed assistant chief July 15, 1891, appointed chief of department May 1, 1905. Resigned from the position of chief November 2, 1906. Accepted position of captain of No. 6 November 2, 1906. Mr. Eldridge is the oldest man in point of service in the department, having served in the volunteer days. Edward Bullis, driver of motor apparatus. Entered service September 1, 1910. Edward Golden, driver hook and ladder. Entered the service March 20, 1902. Joseph Robillard, pipeman. Entered service December 27, 1912. John Hancock, pipeman. Entered service February 1, 1893. Appointed captain September 1, 1904. Retired from the service August 1, 1905. Re-entered the service November 1, 1911. Paul Miley, house watchman. Entered the service May 1, 1912. Lawrence Smith, reliefman. Entered the service April 1, 1912. William Ward, pipeman. Entered service November 19, 1906. Nels Geroux, pipeman. Entered service September 8, 1901. Retired February 27, 1903. Re-entered July 4, 1904. William Cowan, driver. Entered the service May 1, 1906. John Segoin, driver. Entered service May 1, 1905. Clarence Chambers, pipeman. Entered service December 1, 1897. Retired January 15, 1902. Re-entered November, 1912. William Lawrence, driver. Entered service July 1, 1907. Joseph Gort, pipeman. Entered service September 19, 1898. Retiring August 1, 1908. Re-entered January 21, 1911. Edward Farrell, reliefman. Entered service September 19, 1913.

The department equipment and fire quarters consists at the present time of four hose company's equipped with three hose wagons, horse drawn, 1 hook and ladder truck, horse drawn; 1 hose chemical truck, motor propelled; 1 chief's motor car with chemical equipment; 8 horses; 8000 feet of hose; the old Porter fire engine in reserve. The fire alarm system has been greatly improved since its first installation and now consists of a first-class gamewell office equipment, which includes an eight circuit storage battery control switch board, one six circuit non-interfering, interlocking automatic repeater, one central office transmitter, one tape register, one tower bell transmitter and one private telephone switch board in addition to this, all hose houses and pump house are equipped with 18-inch gongs, tape registers and department private telephone instrument. Outside equipment consists of thirty miles of copper wire and 41 alarm boxes. Our water service for fire purposes is ideal, giving us 120 pounds

pressure at hydrant. We have 450 hydrants within the city to work from.

A review of the terms of service of the different fire chiefs are as follows:

	Appointed.	Retired.
William Lea.....	April 8, 1871	May 21, 1873
Eugene S. Bullard.....	May 21, 1873	June 16, 1875
A. M. Sherman.....	June 16, 1875	March 23, 1876
W. F. Cook.....	March 23, 1876	April 10, 1877
J. H. Tarrent.....	April 10, 1877	March 20, 1878
John T. Tinker.....	March 20, 1878	March 19, 1879
J. C. Churchill.....	March 19, 1879	May 1, 1887
George H. Daniels.....	May 1, 1887	May 1, 1905
Joseph Eldridge.....	May 1, 1905	Nov. 2, 1906
James P. Welsh.....	Nov. 2, 1906	

BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Wisconsin legislature of 1897 enacted a law creating the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners in cities of certain classes in the state. The law provided for a board of four members, to serve without compensation, to be appointed by the mayor. Mayor William H. Frawley, at a meeting of the Common Council held on April 28, 1897, made announcement of the following appointments of commissioners: For term of one year, Matt C. Anderson; for term of two years, Hon. John Ure, Sr.; for term of three years, Hon. Frank McDonough, Sr.; for term of four years, Albert F. Schwahn.

The law did not require confirmation by the council, but Mayor Frawley asked the council to pass upon such appointments. The nominations were confirmed, two aldermen, Sebnthal and Scallon, voting against such confirmation. On the evening of May 3, 1897, the board met at the office of Mayor Frawley, but adjourned on account of the absence of one member. On May 10 they again met at the mayor's office, together with the mayor and J. C. Gores, the city attorney, and formally organized by the election of Mr. Ure as president and Mr. Anderson as secretary.

The board had hardly organized before the commissioners were called upon to act in their judicial capacity. On May 12, two days after the organization, the chief of police, John Higgins, suspended Patrolman Paul Thompson for sleeping during the

period he was supposed to be on his beat. On June 1 the board gave Patrolman Thompson a trial, found him guilty as charged and dismissed him from the force. A second case of this nature came before the board on August 3, when Patrolman Frank Nugent was suspended by the chief for neglect of duty. He was tried on August 12, found guilty and dismissed from the service. During the summer and fall of 1897 the board met frequently for the purpose of examining members who were serving in the police and fire departments. The examinations were conducted so as not to interfere with the regular work of the men. On November 15 examinations had been completed and the respective chiefs of the two departments notified the board of the appointment of the men then serving, and such action by the chiefs was duly confirmed. The men appointed were as follows: In the fire department—Joseph Eldridge, assistant chief; James P. Welsh, electrician; John Hancock, James H. Looby, Thomas Wiley, M. F. Tibbitts, Willis E. Herron, James Sullivan, John Kjorstad, G. P. Childs, Frank Ferris, John Dougherty and Joseph De Mars. In the police department—La Fayette Elliott, sergeant; Frank Harrington, John Taylor, George Wolf, T. J. Gonderzik, Frank Reinhart, Clifford Luce, Paul Braustad, John M. Gallger. The board on June 1 had elected George H. Daniels chief engineer of the fire department, and John Higgins chief of police. May 24, 1897, Dr. A. D. H. Thrane was elected surgeon of the board and still holds that position.

The following citizens have served as police and fire commissioners: M. C. Anderson, 1897-1898; John Ure, 1897-1905; Frank McDonough, 1897-1904; Albert F. Schwahn, 1897-1901; George S. Long, 1898-1900; George H. Daniels, 1905-1912; David Drummond, 1904-1908; John C. Neher, 1905-1910; John J. Auer, 1901-1905. Present commissioners: Marshall Cousins, 1900 to date; Louis Running, 1907 to date; James T. Joyce, 1908 to date; John J. Auer, 1910 to date; John Huebsch, 1912 to date.

George H. Daniels, who was appointed to the board to succeed John Ure in 1905, died July 17, 1912, following an operation at Rochester, Minn. Mr. Daniels, previous to his appointment as a member of the board, had served many years as chief engineer of the fire department. Under his administration the department had developed into one of the best in the state. John Ure, George S. Long and John C. Neher resigned from the board on removal from the city. At the organization of the board, John Ure was elected as president of the commission and served as such until he resigned in 1905. He was succeeded as

president by George H. Daniels, who served until his death in July, 1912. James T. Joyce then became president. Matt C. Anderson, the first secretary, left office in May, 1908, and was succeeded by George S. Long, who served until May 1, 1900, when he resigned his membership. Marshall Cousins was appointed to the board as Mr. Long's successor and elected secretary, which position he has held continuously since that time.

The board, as first constituted, was made up of four members, but a law becoming effective March 30, 1907, increased the number to five members. A still later law provides for a member of the City Council being a member of the fire and police board. The council designated John B. Fleming for such position and he is ex-officio member of the board. Since the first year of the board's existence there have been but few instances requiring the board to act in its judicial capacity. In the spring of 1908 a controversy arose between the chief of police, Edward J. O'Brien, and the municipal judge, Joseph W. Singleton. The judge filed charges against the chief but failed to press the charges before the board. The chief replied by filing a report with the Common Council covering relations of the police department with the Municipal Court.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The city of Eau Claire has always had an efficient police department, which has been guided by the following chiefs: Victor Wolf was the first chief of the department, and Lewis Parish and James Harmson were the first policemen. Victor Wolf served until 1875, and was succeeded by Michael Fleming. A. M. Sherman was the next chief in 1876, and he was followed by Charles H. Jefferson in 1877; Victor Wolf in 1878; Thomas Donnelly in 1879-1880-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89 and 1890, his service of twelve years being the longest of any one who has held that position. John Higgins became chief in 1891 and held the office four years. Lafayette Elliott took charge of the force in 1895, and served until Henry L. Day was elected mayor in 1897, and John Higgins succeeded him and served continuously until March 15, 1907, when he resigned, having been in the service constantly for eleven years. Ed J. O'Brien was appointed to fill the place March 18, 1907, and served until November 11, 1909, when he tendered his resignation to take effect December 1 of that year. Lafayette Elliot was appointed chief on November 26, 1909, and is still serving in that capacity.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF EAU CLAIRE.

By

W. H. SCHULZ.

Provisions for common school education were made at an early date. It is true that oftentimes these provisions were crude. School houses in those early days were frequently simple structures put up out of rough boards and in some cases out of logs, but these primitive structures served their purpose. The first school house in Eau Claire was a building of this type. It was erected during the year 1856. It was not very large, the size being only 16 by 24 feet. The structure was built out of rough boards, and it was located on what is now Barstow street. During the winter of 1856 and 1857 the school was opened to the public. John E. Stillman was the first teacher. The number of pupils in attendance was not large. During the following summer the school was taught by Mary Arnold. The register shows an enrollment of fifteen pupils. In those early days the school house was used for various public purposes. In many cases it was the only available structure for religious services. This was also the case in Eau Claire. It was in this small primitive structure that the Rev. A. Kidder held the first services of the Congregational church. In the autumn of 1857 another school house was erected on the Sparta road, three miles from the village. This was then known as the Olin settlement. In those days town government and county government were practically one. There were no county or city superintendents of schools in those days. It was the period of township superintendents. Frequently there were only two or three towns in a county and sometimes a county consisted of only one town. In 1856 the board of supervisors voted \$400 for a school house to be erected in School District No. 2. This district had been recently organized. The school building was erected in 1857 on Farwell street near where Christ's Episcopal church now stands. It was during that year that the treasurer of the board, Adin Randall, paid to the treasurer of School District No. 2 \$199.31, the probable cost of the school building. This building was rather commodious consider-

ing the demands of the day. It was a structure of 28 by 40 feet, and contained one large room well finished and provisions for another room. This building was used for school purposes for quite a number of years. Later it was sold and used as a Universalist church. This building was so much larger and better than the ordinary school house that for years it was pointed to with considerable pride as one of the great achievements of the village. This school house was also used for various public purposes as well as for school. During 1864 this building was abandoned for school purposes because it was too small. During this same year a much larger and better school house was erected on Farwell street between Emery and Earl streets, opposite Wilson Park. In the seventies, when a high school was organized, this building was used for grade and high school purposes. It was then called the Bartlett High School. It seems that this was the first regularly organized school district. It was organized according to the legal provisions of the state by the town board. The east side of the village was then known as School District No. 2. It was in this Bartlett school that really the first graded school work was done. The Rev. J. O. Barrett was the first principal. He continued at the head of this school until the Spring of 1868. During the year 1868 Prof. H. C. Howland was engaged as principal. He served the school district with very marked success. It was during his administration that the high school was organized. It was during the year 1872 that the first high school class was graduated. During Prof. Howland's administration about 100 students were graduated from this high school. After Prof. Howland's resignation this school was in charge of Prof. S. Steffens. He was in charge of the school about one year and resigned in June, 1890. During 1890 the school board employed Prof. Charles Friedel, who served for one year and resigned. In this school district two other school buildings were erected to accommodate the pupils for grade purposes in the outlying portions of the district. One building, the Thorp school, a four-room structure, was erected in 1884 on the southeast corner of Barland and McGraw streets. The Lockwood school, a two-room structure, was erected in 1889.

School District No. 3, located on the west side of the river, was organized probably during the year 1857. It was really a joint district composed of portions of the towns of Half Moon and Oak Grove. The first school house erected in this district was in 1858 on Niagara street between Third and Fourth avenues. Miss A. Kidder was the first teacher. During the summer of

1859 another school house was built in this district on Fifth avenue and Broadway, where the Alexander school now stands. This old structure was moved across the street during the summer of 1861. It was later built over for a dwelling house. This was the first graded school in District No. 3. The Rev. A. Kidder was the first principal. He taught in this school from 1862 to 1866. He was succeeded by Prof. A. J. Hutton, who was a principal of this school for several years. It was during Prof. Hutton's administration that a free high school was organized, and he became its first principal; after that he resigned and became one of the members of the faculty of the Platteville Normal school, in which school he served for nearly a quarter of a century as a state institute conductor. During the year 1879 Mr. Hutton was succeeded by Prof. J. K. McGregor, who held the principalship of this school until the various districts in Eau Claire became united as a city system, at which time he was elected city superintendent of schools. The next school to be erected in District No. 3 was at Shawtown, on the northwest corner of Michigan street and Avenue C. This was erected during the year 1868 to accommodate the people in that section of the village. Additions were made to this village from time to time. Later other school buildings were erected in this district; one in what is now the sixth ward on Cameron and Babeock streets. This building was erected in 1876. In 1891 it was enlarged to double its former capacity. The Luey Larcom school was erected on Fifth avenue and Walnut street, the Washington school on Fifth avenue and Broadway and the Garfield school on Seminary street, between Lake and Bridge streets. This last structure was purchased from the Wesleyan Methodist Society. It was later used temporarily as the first central high school, and was then superseded by the new high school building in 1892.

The north side of the village, with adjoining territory without the village limits, constituted village No. 1, and perhaps in one sense was the first school district or at least a part of it. A little school house at the Dells was erected during 1857. The cost of the building was defrayed out of \$400 voted by the board of supervisors for a school house in District No. 1, but apparently since the treasurer of the district only received \$303 the building was erected at a smaller cost than anticipated by the board of supervisors. Miss Bessie Reed was the first teacher in this school. Later a high school was built in District No. 1, located on Wisconsin and N. Dewey streets. Prof. M. S. Frawley was elected principal of this school in 1880 and continued to

hold this position until 1890, when he was elected to take charge of the central high school of the city of Eau Claire. In 1884 this structure was destroyed by fire, together with all its equipment and records, but was immediately rebuilt. During the year 1882 the city purchased from the congregation of St. Patrick's church their school building on N. Barstow street. In 1887 this was converted into a graded school of four departments, and was later known as the Frawley or Eighth Ward school. The Summit street school was built in 1885 and enlarged in 1888. It had four departments at that time. This was later known as the Tenth Ward school.

It should be understood that up to 1890 there were three school districts in the city of Eau Claire. Each school district had its own school government and a separate high school. The high school principal was virtually the educational supervisor of the school district, as well as of his own school. The grading of the schools was partly on the basis of an old course for grading recommended by the state superintendent of public instruction, and partly on outlines furnished by the high school principals of their respective districts. In those days the organization was rather simple. The requirements were not extensive. The main emphasis was placed on reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography and history. Much of this work was well done by the more experienced teachers. Some of the high school principals were exceptionally well qualified, as their long term of service helps to indicate. During this period a most remarkable innovation for those days had its beginning. A manual training department was instituted by Mr. J. F. Ellis in 1885. This gentleman took great interest in the matter of training the hand as well as the mind. This manual training department was located in the Alexander school. As near as can be ascertained this is the first venture along that line in the United States in a public high school. A Mr. Kennealy was the first teacher in this department. He was succeeded by Mr. Barnes and he in turn by Mr. Swearingen, who remained at the head of this department for quite a number of years. The work was a success from the beginning. The results were far in excess of expectations. A levy of \$800 was made to begin with, but the whole of this amount was not used to support the school for the first year. During the second year \$1,000 was appropriated. This was more than enough to pay expenses. It was demonstrated that the cost was about \$900 to run this department for one year. At that time the manual training department never had a smaller attend-

ance than forty boys and sometimes came near to double that number. Work in manual training has been kept up every since in that building until it was transferred to the high school after the new building was erected in 1892.

CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The year 1889 marks a great change in the school affairs in the city of Eau Claire. By an amendment of the charter the old district system was abandoned and the territory of the city was made to constitute one school district, to be known as the School District of Eau Claire. According to the provisions of this charter the commissioners therein provided for constitute the Board of Education. It provides that on the same day each ward in the city shall elect one school commissioner and on the first Monday of July, 1890, and bi-annually thereafter, a similar election shall be held in each of the even numbered wards of the city, and on the first Monday of July, 1891, and bi-annually thereafter, a similar election shall be held in each one of the odd numbered wards of the city. All school commissioners so elected to hold office for two years, except those elected on the first Monday in July, 1889, by the even numbered wards, who are to hold one year. By the provisions of this charter all the property vested in the superseded school districts became vested in the School District of Eau Claire. The Board of Education is given the power of organization and general management of the schools. The first Board of Education was composed of the following members: R. H. Chute, president; C. R. Gleason, secretary; First ward, F. M. McDonough; second ward, C. R. Gleason; Third ward, H. C. Howland; Fourth ward, G. Ferguson; Fifth ward, Charles Alexander; Sixth ward, R. H. Chute; Seventh ward, J. F. Ellis; Eighth ward, T. F. Frawley. The schools in Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 during the first year of the consolidation were in charge of the principals of the three high schools in their respective districts. Prof. McGregor was elected city superintendent of schools for the entire city during July, 1890. The high schools which had been previously maintained in the city had been placed on the accredited list of the state university three years before their consolidation. The Central High school was also placed on the accredited list. Prof. M. S. Frawley was elected the first principal of the Central High school. He continued to be its principal for twenty-three years, showing that his services were highly appreciated. He saw this school grow

from an attendance of a little over 100 students to an enrollment of 650. During his administration the school became accredited to the North Central Association and has always remained accredited to that association to the present day. This has been a period of great extension in high school work, not only in the number of students attending, but in the enlargement of buildings, increase of equipment and expansion of courses of study. A commercial department and a domestic science department were added during his administration.

The number of pupils enrolled in the schools during 1890 were 1,610 males, 1,567 females; total 3,177. There were six grade school principals and fifty-eight teachers. The expenses for the same amounted to \$40,763.42, of which \$26,099 was paid out in teachers' salaries and \$5,222 for repairs.

1890 TO 1896.

The remainder of the educational history of the public schools of the city of Eau Claire will be grouped under the administrations of the different city superintendents. Since each one of these administrators aimed to carry out a policy and system of administration, this history will be better understood if presented in that way. Little endeavor will be made to relate anything more than the events as they occurred and the facts as they are found. During January, 1890, the question of teachers' salaries became a burning question. Some of the salaries of the teachers were raised for the remainder of the year. Some advances were allowed to some of the teachers for the rest of that school year. It seems that the matter of school attendance required regulation. Therefore the board passed the following resolution:

“Resolved, By the Board of Education of the School District of Eau Claire, that Rockwell Best, E. O. Waterbury, Edward Carroll, James Glyn, John Farrell and Stephen Skinner are hereby appointed as officers provided for in section 8 of chapter 519 of the laws of 1889, and such officers are hereby directed to take any truant child found on the streets, alleys or other public places during school hours to such school conveniently located to the home of such child as may be designated and requested by such parents, provided that such school is not prohibited by any rule or order of the board.”

During the early period of this administration many rules and regulations of various kinds seem to have been adopted. Teachers were required to report tardiness to principals. Teach-

ers were required to take a record of the temperature of their rooms four times a day. Committees of the Board of Education making reports were required to return petitions, resolutions, accounts or other papers containing the subject matter referred to them to the secretary of the Board of Education. During this year the board passed a resolution requesting the common council to call a special election of the voters of the city of Eau Claire to vote upon the question of issuing bonds to the sum of \$40,000 for the purpose of constructing a central high school. The question of increasing teachers' wages seems to have been discussed a great deal during the remainder of the school year. Commissioner Ellis introduced a resolution revising the present curriculum of the several schools of the city. This resolution was adopted and it was later carried out by the city superintendent of schools. The course of study which had been in use up to this time was almost verbatim the same as that used in the city of Milwaukee. This course of study had been prepared by W. E. Anderson, superintendent of schools of Milwaukee. While there were many good features about this course, it did not fit the city of Eau Claire as well as it should, and therefore a revision of this course was ordered. The course of study adopted for the high school was the same as that recommended by the state superintendent of public instruction. At the meeting of June 21 Prof. J. K. McGregor was elected city superintendent of schools and Prof. M. S. Frawley was elected principal of the Central High school. The high school principal was given four assistants to do teaching work in the high school. Mr. Swearigen was elected as the head of the manual training department.

In September of this year the special committee on school curriculum made its report. The committee on high schools in writing recommended its adoption as reported by Superintendent McGregor and Professors Frawley and Swearigen. The course was ordered printed and went into operation at this time. It was during this year that upon petition of the W. C. T. U. first action was taken in introducing temperance instruction books into the schools. During a meeting on October 27 a petition signed by the pupils of the high school asking for one session per day was received by the Board of Education. Action on this petition was postponed until the wishes of their parents could be ascertained. During the meeting on October 28 the question was brought up again and the school day was fixed to begin at 8:30 a. m. and to close at 1:30 p. m. until this order should be rescinded by the Board of Education. This was the first adop-

tion of the one session plan for the high school. During the May meeting of 1891 proposed rules and regulations for the promotion of pupils in the grades and in the high school were presented by Superintendent McGregor. These rules provided for exemption from examination in case a pupil had an examination record of ninety per cent or over in the branches pursued. The promotion standing of eighty per cent for the high school was then adopted. During the meeting of July 9 a special committee appointed by the Board of Education to prepare the necessary papers for making a loan of \$40,000 from the trust fund of the state for the erection of the Central High school was presented and adopted unanimously. In addition to this the board at a subsequent meeting made a loan of an additional \$20,000, to be used in part for building and furnishing the new high school. During the meeting of September 22 the Board of Education accepted the bid of Edward Siseron for building the high school. This was a very important act, because it resulted in the final establishment of the Central High school for the city of Eau Claire, which was destined to grow into one of the largest schools of its kind in the state of Wisconsin. Action was then taken to abolish the one session plan in the high school and to return again to the two session plan. This plan did, however, not prove entirely satisfactory. The supporters of the one session plan kept on urging a return of that plan. A great deal of time was devoted to the discussion of this subject at many of the meetings of the Board of Education. The new high school building was completed during 1892. It was open for school purposes after promotion during 1893. The building was well furnished with the appliances of the times, and in every respect this building was regarded as one of the best buildings of the kind in the state at that time. It was during 1893 that a new provision of the laws of the state of Wisconsin, requiring that the entrance doors on school buildings should swing outward, was put into operation.

The course of study in vogue during this time was rather general in its nature. For instance, in the first grade there were only a few statements made as to what was to be done in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, drawing, oral lessons and object teaching and physical exercises, followed in each case by a few sentences on the matter of methods. Some of the instructions were very good, for instance under physical exercises, recreation and health we find the following statement: The prime object of these exercises is health. Discipline is secondary. Cheerfulness and merriment may be allowed and encouraged as far as

compatible with the real purpose of the exercises. Teach the children plays, and so far as practicable attend the exercises during recess. Study the best means of ventilating the room. The work in arithmetic was always much more fully outlined than that in other subjects. The work in drawing was exceedingly formal and did not mean much more than copying. This was the day of object teaching. Object lessons were a regular feature of the weekly program. Much of this work was excellent, though much of it was too formal to be really interesting, and for that reason in the course of time it lost its value in effectiveness. There were two courses in the high school. One the English-German course and the other the English-Latin course. Both of these were four-year courses. It might be said that the first year's work in the high school, with the exception of bookkeeping and Latin, was grammar grade work. By this it is not meant that this work was unprofitable, but just simply to indicate the aim of the course of study for that time. Algebra was a second year study and there are many good authorities at the present time who think it is better to begin the work in this subject during that year. Physical geography was a third year study and botany a fourth year study. These subjects are now taught much earlier in the course of study. The subject of physics was only a half course where now in most schools it is a one year course and in some schools a two year course.

1896 TO 1904.

During the June meeting of 1896 Otis C. Gross was elected city superintendent of schools. Prof. M. S. Frawley continued to be principal of the high school during his administration. It is very interesting to note the development which took place during Mr. Gross's administration. The school census did not change very much. It was some over 6,000 during all this time. The enrollment, however, increased from 4,000 to about 4,300. At that time a large number of pupils who are now attending parochial schools were attending the public schools. The number of teachers increased from about eighty to about 100. The total operating expenses increased from about \$50,000 to \$70,000. The school enrollment increased more rapidly than the school census, and the average daily attendance a little more rapidly than the enrollment, showing that a somewhat larger percentage of children attended school than at an earlier date. During the first year of this administration the school census was 5,903

pupils of school age. The enrollment was 3,870. The average daily attendance was 2,828. The number of school rooms sixty-eight, number of pupils per room fifty-seven. Number of grade teachers seventy, special teachers two, salaries of teachers \$30,454, and the per capita cost for teaching \$7.86. Several items are especially noteworthy: the great difference between the average daily attendance and the enrollment, the large number of pupils per room and the low cost of instruction. In the high school during the same year there were nine teachers, 277 pupils enrolled; average daily attendance 229, number taking English forty-six, number studying German thirty-nine, number taking Latin eighty-two, number of graduates forty-five and the per capita cost of instruction \$23.62. From 1890 to 1900 the average attendance in the high school has much more than doubled. The increase in the number of teachers did not seem to keep pace with the increase in the number of pupils, and consequently there was a decrease in the per capita cost of instruction from over \$25 down to less than \$20. Superintendent Gross in his report of 1903 has the following interesting statements about summer school, physical culture and hand work:

“During the past five years we have had four summer schools conducted for the benefit of the city teachers. Each has been held in the latter part of August just before the opening of the city schools in September, and has been of two weeks' duration. These schools have been supported mainly by contributions from the teachers and appropriations from the Board of Education. Most of the teachers subscribe an amount equal to one day's salary. The board has appropriated each time \$100. This has usually placed at the disposal of the superintendent an amount somewhat more than \$300 for the expenses of the school.

“Instructors have been secured who were specialists in their lines of work, and who have represented the best and most modern ideas. In this way our teachers have been in almost yearly contact with, and under the instruction of, specialists who have come from the centers of educational thought and influence. This has been one of the most powerful factors tending to improve our schools and to put them into the quite generally progressive and satisfactory condition which characterizes them at present.

The greatest change which has been effected is a change in the spirit of the schools in the attitude of co-operation between teachers and pupils. There is more working together with the teacher as leader and adviser, and less separation into disciplinary and disciplined. The great discipline of this changed

attitude in the schools was the late Col. Francis Parker, who was president of the Cook County Normal for so many years, and who so influenced the teachers who went out from that school that they became workers with, and leaders of, the children. At each of our summer schools we have had a teacher from the Cook County (now the Chicago) Normal school, and the influence of Colonel Parker has grown among us. The result is that school life is becoming much more pleasant. The children are happier, more responsive, more ready to learn, and more open to the helpful and educational influences of school life.

“Neither the teachers nor the Board of Education can afford to be without the instructive, helpful and inspiring effect of these summer schools. They must be conducted, of course, by the very best instructors obtainable. Their influence will be awakening, progressive, vivifying and altogether wholesome.

“Three years ago the Board of Education appropriated \$100 for purchasing the raw material to be used in constructing physical culture apparatus for use in the school buildings. The apparatus was made in the manual training rooms and put up in the most accessible places near the pupils, usually in the school halls, sometimes in the school rooms.

“In the primary rooms the teachers were encouraged to allow the pupils to use the apparatus at any time when the regular work seemed to drag or when the children’s attention had been kept for a considerable time upon some one thing, or when they became restless and needed some escape for their pent-up activities.

“The amount of such apparatus has been increased from year to year. At present we have climbing ladders in all of the school buildings, and horizontal bars, parallel bars, punching bags, brownie slides, etc., in many of them. About a year ago it was decided to put some apparatus on the school grounds as a standing invitation to all pupils who were not busy in school games during the intermissions. Horizontal bars, parallel bars and large swings have been placed on the play grounds, and we have sets of basketball poles ready to be placed in position this fall. We are planning to put up giant strides also early in the coming year.

“The constant use of this apparatus in and about the school buildings is having a very marked effect on the school life. Teachers say that the discipline is becoming easier every year; that the boys who are overflowing with activity are not so troublesome; that the children in general are much happier and

more contented. We believe that there are also very important effects in the line of stronger and more active bodies, better general health, and more normal and teachable minds. The physical culture apparatus deserves a recognized place as a part of the standard school equipment and should be kept in repair and added to, and when worn out should be replaced just as the school desks are replaced.

“During the past year an attempt has been made to extend the manual training work into the lower grades. Several lines of hand work were taken up with the teachers at the summer school, and the teachers were encouraged to undertake such work with the pupils. The Board of Education furnished the necessary material. Though the work has been entirely voluntary on the part of the teachers, nearly all have attempted something and the results have been very encouraging. Some of the work has been excellent. The children like it. It teaches them to use their hands. It gives a more practical aspect to all the other school work. It dignifies labor and aids in impressing the greatest lesson of life, which is that true living consists in true service.

“We would therefore recommend that such work become a regular part of the school course of study, and that for the present the following outline be followed:

“First year—Kindergarten occupations, paper cutting and folding, making of toy furniture, etc.

“Second year—Weaving, raffia braiding, etc.

“Third and fourth years—Weaving of designs, patterns, garments, etc., making of raffia baskets.

“Fourth and fifth years—Rattan basket weaving, sewing, etc.

“Fifth and sixth years—Rattan work, jack knife work, sewing, etc.

“(The manual work for the seventh and eighth grades is already embodied in our course of study for the manual training and cooking departments.)

“It will be seen that the enrollment and average attendance in the high school has more than doubled in the past nine years. At present the high school is overerowed. The assembly room was intended to accommodate 250 pupils, and we have had in the neighborhood of 400 attending during the past year. The overcrowding has become serious and something will need to be done. We shall not know what to do with the numbers that will be promoted from the grades next year. If the board should think of enlarging the present building or of erecting an over-

flow building or annex it would be well to speak of several different needs which we have felt in the present building and which could be provided for in a new part or annex.

“Among these needs are the following: A second or overflow assembly room; additional rooms, such as a forge room, a machine shop and a second mechanical drawing room for the manual training department; a set of two or three rooms such as could be provided in the present gymnasium and cooking room for a commercial department; a chemical laboratory; an opportunity to change the cooking room to a lower floor and thus prevent so much climbing of stairs by the seventh and eighth grade girls; an opportunity to change the gymnasium to the basement in order to avoid the noise incident to having a gymnasium in one of the upper rooms; closets on the assembly room floor in order to avoid so much stair climbing by the high school girls; an opportunity to change the botany laboratory to a south room on account of needing sunlight for many of the experiments and better light for the microscope work, and an opportunity to change the history and literature class rooms to rooms provided with reading tables and book shelves or adjacent reference reading rooms for the reading and reference work in connection with those departments.

“If the provision for room in a new assembly room and in the number of recitation rooms should be sufficiently generous it would provide for future growth and the development of additional departments, such as: A commercial department, a department for sewing and the domestic arts, a department of music and a department of free hand drawing and art work to be connected with the high school.

“After the high school has reached its present size the addition of a few new departments if properly managed need not increase the cost per pupil of maintaining the high school for the reason that the cost of instructing twenty-five pupils in book-keeping or forge work or domestic science need not be more expensive than instructing twenty-five in algebra or history or Latin. During the last semester we have had no less than seven different algebra classes to accommodate the number taking that subject. This probably means some 150 pupils taking algebra. It is safe to say that in this number twenty-five or more would prefer a commercial course to the one they are taking, and it makes no difference to the taxpayer whether the board hire an algebra teacher or a commercial course teacher, providing he be secured for an equal salary.

“The present courses in the high school are better fitted to prepare pupils to enter the professions than for the commercial and industrial occupations. The attendance on the high school has become so great that only a small percentage of the pupils can expect to enter the professions. If our schools would be of the greatest value to the greatest number it is necessary to enlarge the scope of the work in the high school and to provide for the needs of the large class of pupils who do not enter the professions, and we would recommend the gradual introduction and enlargement of departments as indicated in the above report.”

During Mr. Gross's administration the domestic science department was added to the high school curriculum. The manual training department was extended and the introduction of special teachers and supervisors was recommended, but this recommendation was not adopted. The high school courses now consisted of a general science course, a Latin course and a manual training course. The study of German was both in the general science and Latin courses.

1904 TO 1906.

During 1904 M. N. McIver was elected city superintendent of schools. He served in this capacity for two years. Some important improvements were made during his administration. The high school courses were again changed. The changes resulted in the adoption of an English course, a modern classical course, a manual training course, a general science course and a commercial course. The commercial course was a new venture and proved to be successful from the start. During 1904 the school census showed a school population of 6,944 of school age. The total enrollment was 3,744. The average daily attendance 2,949. The number of schools rooms eighty-two, the enrollment per room forty-five, the number of grade teachers eighty-two, special teachers six, the amount paid out for teachers' salaries \$43,700, and per capita cost for teaching based on enrollment a little under \$12 per child.

There were fifteen teachers in high school with an enrollment of 583, an average daily attendance of 441, 184 studied English branches, 169 German, 120 Latin and there were fifty-seven graduates.

The annex was completed and occupied at the opening of the year 1904-1905.

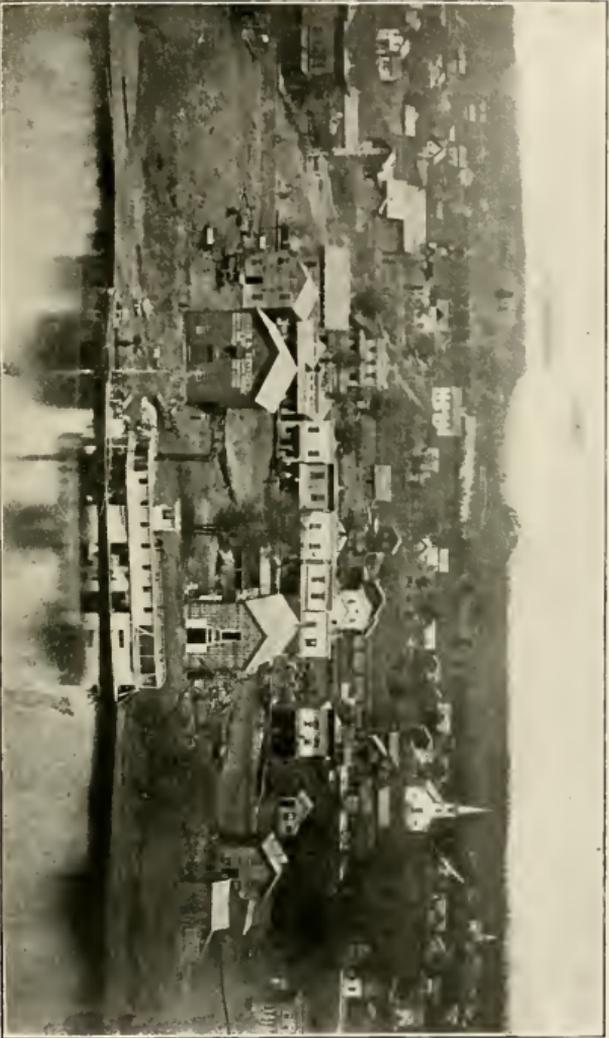
The architects of this building succeeded in the difficult task of combining the new and the older structure into a beautiful and imposing edifice. This addition to the high school has more than doubled the number of recitation rooms, besides affording an assembly room, capable of seating two hundred people. This room is occupied for study by the junior and senior classes. In the annex is also contained a larger, well lighted gymnasium. No gymnasium teacher has yet been employed, but it is hoped that the board will see fit to engage one in the near future.

Almost the entire third floor of the annex is devoted to science. The change from the cramped quarters in the old building to the generous rooms, with fine equipment, in the new is a pleasing one. It has given an added stimulus to effort in laboratory work and has brought joy to both teachers and pupils.

The present strength of our teaching force is due largely to the increased emphasis which has been placed upon experience, in addition to the college degree, as a condition of an appointment to a position. The novice has no place in a large high school. Scholarship must ever remain an essential element of the high school teacher's qualification, but it can never take the place of experience added to natural teaching ability. In no educational work can there be greater need of teachers alive to the responsibility of their calling. The training of the adolescent mind requires a generous, sympathetic nature, and it requires tact, judgment and discipline peculiar to the management of youth. The school board is to be commended for the recent increase in the teachers' salaries, for the question of salaries has always been a serious stumbling block in the way of holding our best teachers.

In August, 1905, the school board authorized the establishment of a commercial course. This has met a long felt want. Its purpose is to furnish a schedule of study especially fitted for those who wish to enter business pursuits. The new course has been made out with this end in view, retaining those subjects which are essential to general cultivation. It was hoped that the opening of this course would attract students to the high school who would otherwise not receive the advantages of a high school education; and moreover that it would hold a large number who drop out during the freshmen and sophomore years. It is gratifying to report that the course, thus far, seems to be accomplishing the purpose for which it was established.

Considering the fact that no special teacher of music is provided there is reason for pride in the excellent results attained.



WEST EAU CLAIRE, 1870

Handwritten notes:
Dated at Eau Claire, Wis. 1870
By Geo. W. ...

A strong Glee Club, High School Choral and Mandolin Club have been maintained. They have furnished music for morning exercises, rhetorical and other special programs. Public entertainments were given by the Glee Club and High School Choral last year and the enthusiasm with which they were received gives sufficient evidence of their excellence.

There has been no abatement in the usual interest always shown in athletics. The football team continues to maintain its position as one of the strongest teams in the state, and it receives the hearty support of the public. The Athletic Club has always shown a disposition to conduct its contests in an orderly and gentlemanly manner. In spite of this, such contests have not been entirely free from the demoralizing influences which usually attend upon games of an exciting nature.

An event of importance to the school was the inauguration of a service of cheap lunches in March, 1904. These lunches are sold at actual cost to the pupils and teachers. The average cost of a lunch is about four cents and the service is entirely self-supporting. Only the most wholesome food is offered for sale, and the bill of fare is sufficiently varied from day to day to be attractive. Practically all of the pupils buy lunches daily, and it is believed they are thereby enabled to carry the work of our long session without loss of energy. The thanks of everyone interested in the school is due to Miss Clara McNown, who has so faithfully and effectively labored for the success of the lunch counter. The progress in the high school has been marked and continuous ever since its organization. Much of this even progress must be placed to the credit of the long and efficient service of the principal.

1906 TO 1914.

W. H. Schulz was elected city superintendent of schools during the July meeting of 1906. M. S. Frawley continued as principal of the high school until the end of the school year for 1912-1913. His record has perhaps not been equaled by any other high school principal in the state of Wisconsin for length of service in the same capacity. He had been high school principal for over thirty years and has had the good fortune to see the consolidation of the high schools into one Central High school, and then to see the development of the Central High school until it reached an enrollment of nearly 700 students. The standing of the high school has always been good. It was always accred-

ited to the University of Wisconsin, and has remained a member of the North Central Association continuously from the time that it was first admitted to that membership.

In 1907 a new building was built in the First ward. This building was a decided improvement over the older type of building in many respects. Light regulation was better; furnaces in the heating plant are arranged in a battery. It has a fan system and heat regulation. In sanitary provisions it is entirely modern. Since the erection of this school building the heating and ventilation in all the school buildings has been improved and modern heat regulation and ventilation have been put into the Third, Seventh No. 2 and Eighth ward buildings. All the buildings are now supplied with either gas or electricity for lighting purposes. The buildings within recent years have been thoroughly renovated so that they may be considered modern in nearly every respect. The walls are tinted according to the most approved method. They are kept thoroughly clean and sanitary at all times. A great deal has been added in the way of equipment, so that the facilities for teaching have been vastly improved. The free text book system is continued and the supply is liberal and books are always kept in good condition. To bring about these improvements has entailed a great deal of expense, but there is no doubt that it is a good investment. School exhibits are now an annual feature. At these exhibits school work in drawing, arithmetic, spelling, writing, manual training and domestic science is shown to the public. There is always a program rendered by the pupils. These exhibits have always been very popular, as is evidenced by the large attendance that they always bring forth. Quite an elaborate course of study for the grades and in manual training and domestic science was worked out by the superintendent and printed by the Board of Education in 1909. This book contained about 250 closely printed pages. It has been given credit of being the most elaborate course of study for the grades of any school system in the state. The results which have followed have been exceedingly gratifying. All the work in all the branches is outlined on the basis of the divisions of the grades for semesters. This makes it very convenient for reference. The new high school courses which were adopted about the same time were a general course with a great many different electives, and a commercial course with a great many different electives. These courses have not been changed for quite a number of years, because the flexibility and the opportunity for election of subjects made them on the whole

very satisfactory. The choice of subjects made by the students indicates strongly the trend towards those things in courses of study which are more practical and have a value which can be used in the practical affairs of life as soon as the student leaves school. With the adoption of the new course of study for the grades was brought about a more definite system of grading. This gave freedom to the movement of the stream of progress through the grades from the primary to the grammar grades which was rather unexpected so that now the enrollment in the upper grades is nearly as strong as in the lower grades. It has also demonstrated that boys will stay in school as well as girls if the opportunities of progress are such as appeal to the boy.

Special teachers and supervisors are now maintained in the following departments:

In music the supervisor gives his entire time to supervising the work of music in the grades and also in doing some teaching. Some time also is given to the high school.

The supervisor in drawing spends all the time in looking after that work in the grades, does some teaching and also training of teachers.

The supervisor of physical culture gives most of his time to the grades, some to the high school and gives demonstration exercises in the grades for pupils and teachers.

The supervisor in manual training looks after the manual training department and does also work in teaching.

The head of the domestic science department looks after the work in that department and does work in teaching.

The special supervisor assists in the superintendent's office and in the supervision in some of the subjects in the grade schools. The supervisory force is a strong one and has aided very materially in improving the schools of the city.

The Board of Education adopted a rule which requires that all the new teachers employed in the grades shall be graduates of the advanced course of a state normal school and that all the new teachers employed in the high school shall be college graduates or equivalent. This raising of the qualifications of the teachers in the school system has had a very beneficial effect.

In a small way home school gardens were established in 1907. Their number gradually increased. In 1913 there were nearly a thousand of them in the city. The interest and the progress in this line of work has been astounding. The benefits derived are undoubtedly of very great value. Many of the pupils have won prizes at fairs with their garden products. Marketing asso-

ciations are being organized, and undoubtedly in the course of time will develop the business side of the home school gardens.

In 1912 a new school building was erected in the Ninth ward. This is a beautiful structure, two stories and a basement. Dr. Wiley, after his inspection, pronounced it the most up-to-date building in the country in every respect. He said that he found more of the modern improvements incorporated in it than in any other building he had ever examined and also some features that he had never seen in any other schoolhouse. It has a system of light regulation that has not been equaled in any other place. It has a large auditorium for civic social center purposes which is used quite extensively. The school grounds are arranged for playground purposes and are being improved according to the most modern plans and methods of landscape gardening.

Nearly all the school buildings in the city are supplied with pianos and all of them are supplied with Victrolas so that the pupils may listen to the best music of the world. This feature is proving very satisfactory. The school buildings are used for other purposes besides the ordinary school purposes. Many of the buildings are used by the Civic Social Center movement which is proving quite successful, especially in the Second, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth wards.

The Board of Education has generally been a strong body. In recent years this has been especially true. Some of the ablest citizens in the community are giving their time to the service of the schools in their home city. Since the division of the commission form of government, the mayor or some other member of the council is also a member of the Board of Education. Special arrangement exists for coöperation between the schools and the public library. This makes the public library a more valuable factor in the school work of the city. The public library has built up a picture collection which is constantly used in the city schools.

Much is being done by the teachers to improve themselves in their work. There are regular and special teachers' meetings of various kinds which always bring out a full attendance. Much good work is done in these meetings; especially is this true of the special meetings along special lines for grade teachers. Much advancement has been made in recent years in looking after the health of the child both in the schoolroom and on the playground. Playground supervision and playground instruction are making rapid advancements and are now required of teachers as a part

of their function and duty to be regularly and systematically performed.

In order to interest children in developing habits of industry and thrift, provisions have been made for savings accounts for them in the banks. There is no doubt that this will result in much good in the course of time.

The Board of Education of the city of Eau Claire for the school year of 1913-14 consisted of the following members:

- First ward, Emmet Horan.
- Second ward, J. M. Charles.
- Third ward, Chas. H. Henry.
- Fourth ward, E. B. Farr.
- Fifth ward, Dr. E. S. Hayes.
- Sixth ward, Dr. V. V. Mason.
- Seventh ward, Howard Culver.
- Eighth ward, Peter Mulligan.
- Ninth ward, Chas. Eagles.
- Tenth ward, Albert Nelson.

And for the city at large, Mayor John B. Fleming. Charles H. Henry was president, E. S. Hayes, vice-president, and Emma Schroeder, secretary. During the year Adolph Mellsness was elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Farr, and J. E. Barron was elected in place of J. M. Charles. L. A. BuDahn was elected in place of V. V. Mason. At the annual meeting Dr. E. S. Hayes was elected president, and Albert Nelson, vice-president.

Prof. F. M. Jack was elected principal of the high school. He began his services with the opening of the school year. Mr. Jack had acquired considerable eminence in his profession before he came into the employment of the Board of Education. He had been science teacher in the Milwaukee high schools, principal of several high schools, city superintendent of schools at Sparta, state inspector of high schools and institute conductor of the River Falls Normal School, in all of which positions he had met with marked success.

During this year the training in physical culture was placed in the hands of a physical director. Mr. W. S. Hansen was elected director. His work has been very successful. For the year 1914-15 Miss Gertrude Krug has been employed as assistant.

During this school year the registration and attendance was as follows:

Enrollment in the grades: Kindergarten, 370; first grade, 338; second grade, 311; third grade, 317; fourth grade, 327;

fifth grade, 296; sixth grade, 296; seventh grade, 218; eighth grade, 213; total, 2,686.

High school: First year, 229; second year, 188; third year, 158; fourth year, 125; total, 700.

Deaf school, 34. Total 3,420.

Practically 100 more pupils would probably have been in attendance in the grades if it were not for the existence of the industrial school. They are in the industrial school because the industrial school with its equipment and course of study is better able to serve them and their peculiar needs.

The total number of days attendance was: In the grades, 428,208 days; high school, 111,936 days; deaf school, 5,395 days; total, 545,539 days.

In these figures there is to be found a slight increase over last year. The total enrollment for last year was 3,369, and the total number of days attendance 523,682. In punctuality and attendance our school system has always had a good ranking, and it is gratifying to notice that it is still improving in that direction. There has been little to interfere with regular attendance during the year. The health of the school children has been remarkably good. The number of cases of contagious diseases has been very few. Only a small number of pupils withdrew from school during the year to go to work. There seems to be a slow but steady increase in the number of pupils who stay in the elementary schools until they have completed all the work of the grades. Not all of the pupils who complete the work in the grades enter the high school, but the number is very large, being over 90 per cent. This is a much higher per cent than in most other cities.

New courses of study for the high school were adopted and approved by the state superintendent of public instruction. These consist of a general course, a vocational commercial course, a vocational manual arts course and a vocational special course. This will afford a much greater and better opportunity for choice of studies to the students attending this high school. The provisions for those students who do not expect to enter a higher institution of learning are exceptionally fine, and I trust that during the next four or five years a great improvement will take place in better adjustment to the actual needs of the students attending our high school. We must remember that a very large percentage never receive any higher education than that which they receive in the high school, therefore, the studies and lines of work pursued should be as practical as possible. Taking all

things into consideration, the outlook for progress in this school is exceptionally good.

During the past eight years our special aim has been to improve the quality of the work done in our schools. Many changes and improvements have been made in courses of study, the selection of better books, the providing of suitable and necessary apparatus. Plans for the stimulation and encouragement of greater educational interests have been worked out. Undoubtedly one of the most important things in an educational system is to have in the schools the right spirit, a spirit of industry, interest and enjoyment. I believe we have made some very marked gains in that direction. I think this is especially evidenced by the decrease in the number of cases of punishment and of difficulties of every kind between teachers and pupils and teachers and parents. A great deal of school work has been introduced which has practical value. The standard of qualifications for promotion has been increased. The standard of qualifications for the new teachers employed by the Board of Education has been increased. The Board of Education has made an astoundingly large number of improvements in the school buildings. Practically all of the ward schools have been put into a good state of repair. Many improvements have been made in the heating systems and in the lighting of the school buildings, the cleaning of school buildings and in many other features of sanitation. Practically over one-half of the basement of the high school building has been rebuilt. Two modern, well-equipped ward school buildings have been erected. One of these undoubtedly one of the most complete and perfect to be found anywhere in our country. We have to this effect the testimony of two good authorities of national reputation, namely, Dr. Wiley and George Bruce.

It is sometimes a good thing to make a little review of what has been accomplished in a definite period of time. This may be a source of disappointment or a source of encouragement. I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that the Board of Education and its administrative officers may well feel proud of what has been accomplished in these years. It is this type of constant effort and seeking to attain higher levels and still greater achievement that produces the most lasting results in real progress.

Following a looking backward naturally comes a looking forward. This looking forward should not be with a desire to look merely for something new or for things startling and faddish, but the looking forward should be with a view of finding for

the future a place for those things which were found wanting in the past and which are an educational necessity which the past has been unable to produce.

With the social and industrial changes which have been taking place in recent years has come the breaking down of an element of training and investigation on the part of the home which in reality amounted to a considerable measure of vocational guidance. The entire removal of the industries from the home to separate workshops and factories has led to a lessening of consideration on the part of school children for an interest in these industries until the time has arrived when a choice must be made, and then the youth is not prepared as well as he should be because of a lack of previous instruction. It seems to me that one of the best ways of approaching the subject of vocational guidance is to give the pupils in the grades and in the high school ample opportunity to obtain definite knowledge of the industrial, commercial and professional life of the community in which they live. This should include a reasonably clear presentation of the preparation required to enter each one of the common vocations. The first course in vocational guidance should be very simple and elementary. The second course should be much more thorough and advanced with a view of allowing a pupil an opportunity to specialize in his investigation whenever he comes to the conclusion that he has practically made a choice. Rightly handled, this may be made a means of affording specific training for a more efficient citizenship. In order, however, to carry out a plan of this kind, it will be necessary for the industrial institutions of the city to coöperate with the schools in helping the pupils to such information as might be desirable and also for opportunities of investigation. Perhaps the Civics and Commerce Association would be willing to create a department which is specially designed to coöperate with the schools in promoting this special training in vocational guidance.

Efforts have been made for many years to vitalize the elementary and secondary courses of study and it is true much has already been accomplished, but a great deal more improvement is necessary. There is not much use at this step in our advancement to push vocational courses any farther unless the schools can secure the coöperation of industrial, business and professional organizations to aid in the necessary work which must be done in vocational guidance. Vocational guidance must, to a large extent, precede the work in the vocational courses. We

now have manual training and domestic science in the grades, shaping itself over into prevocational work. So is the work in drawing, and even to some extent in music. The time must come when some greater opportunity is offered by the schools for elementary work in horticulture and in agriculture. For, after all, over nine-tenths of the people are going to be interested in either producing from the soil or manufacturing. In the schools of northern Europe a large amount of this practical work is being offered and is closely linked to the back work which they have pursued in the grades and some of the special secondary schools.

We have made a small beginning with home school gardening. This is very valuable but not sufficiently extensive. In these lines of work in the grades and in the high school, the pupils should have an opportunity to demonstrate their mathematics, drawing and science, and to some extent also their book-keeping. While these applications may not be extensive, they are realistic and, as we have learned by experience, make a decidedly better impression than the mere back work in these same subjects. In order to make our advanced vocational courses in the high school more effective, in the course of time coöperation with institutions outside of the school will be a necessity. With the advanced work in domestic science and manual training should go practical work outside of the school. This may be done during Saturdays and portions of the vacation so that the pupil during the two years that he pursues this advanced work may have more practice than theory. At the beginning of each advanced course there should be a probation period, and if the student finds that it is desirable for him to make a change or if the teacher deems it necessary that he should make a change that a change may be made without any special loss to the student. These courses of work must be well planned; they must have flexibility; they must have records showing efficiency in the production of each one of the projects which have been completed. The efficiency record should be the largest factor in determining when the course is completed.

Vocational guidance and vocational interest must be replanted in the home. It may not be possible to make this application very extensive but a great deal of the work which was once done in the home may be revived by the schools if the schools will make a record of what has been done in the home or outside of school. This record should be one giving recognition to the value of certain things well done. In some places specific school

credits are granted. This, it has been found, is not necessary. If proper recognition is given, making it a part of the school record, this, with the value of the things produced, seems to be all the encouragement that is necessary. The following tentative projects are suggested:

1. Taking full charge and doing the work in a flower garden containing 300 square feet for the entire season.
2. The same for a vegetable garden of the same size for the entire season.
3. A carefully prepared collection of 25 specimens of useful woods showing cross section and longitudinal section, finished and unfinished, the pieces of wood to be four inches in length, giving description of the trees and the uses of the woods.
4. A carefully prepared selection of 25 different kinds of seeds used in a vegetable garden, giving a description of each plant and its uses.
5. A carefully prepared collection of 25 different kinds of flower seeds, giving a description of the plants and their flowers.
6. A collection of pictures of 15 different farm animals, giving a description and telling of their uses.
7. A collection of pictures of 15 farm plants, giving a description of them and telling of their uses.
8. A collection of pictures of 15 wild animals giving a description of them and telling of their uses.
9. Complete plans and specifications for the building of a home or the building of a barn. The work must be original and may be undertaken only by those who are prepared to do it.
10. Part record for the making of single articles of dress until the records show the entire completion of all the different articles of dress for a girl.
11. Making the beds, sweeping and wiping furniture for one year.
12. Doing the laundry work of the home every week for one year.
13. Baking bread, cakes and pastry for one year.
14. Preparing one meal a day for one year.
15. A collection of 200 recipes approved by the domestic science department.
16. Ten weeks of steady employment at a useful occupation during vacation.
17. Raising a quarter of an acre of vegetables.
18. Raising a quarter of an acre of fruit.
19. Clerking in some place of business for ten weeks.

20. A course of 25 lessons in instrumental music.
21. A course of 25 lessons in vocal music.
22. A course of 25 lessons in some form of public speaking.

To the foregoing other records which are equally useful may be added, especially along the lines of prevocational training.

Not very much can be done in teaching people or instructing them how to become thrifty, yet the instructional side should not be entirely ignored. Someone has said not long ago that the waste of the American people is sufficient to keep the French nation and to provide for their increase in wealth. Another authority made this statement, that the waste of the average American will provide for the sustenance of two of the average population of Germany. Personal thrift seems to have reached its highest advancement in that country, while community thrift and national thrift, from the standpoint of government, seems to have reached its greatest advancement in France. In England we have examples equally striking, but we have examples also that are the very opposite coming undoubtedly from a commonly accepted principle that everyone must find out how to take care of himself. This principle is undoubtedly correct after a certain measure of ability has been developed, but not before. Through the courses in vocational guidance, the vocational courses and records of home school tasks, it will undoubtedly be possible to stimulate a greater interest in matters of thrift. The fundamental appeal, it seems to me, should be toward saving, and as soon as possible establishing a savings account. Provisions to that effect should be made by the Board of Education in making arrangements with the banks of the city. At first this may be a little burden for them to carry, but in the course of time, when this becomes well worked out, the extra effort will be paid for and more than paid for in the final results. When once an average deposit of \$15.00 per pupil of those attending school has been secured, it is pretty certain that it may be said that the work is on the safe side and will practically take care of itself for the future. The arrangement for making deposits by the school children and of keeping record should be very simple. I would suggest a credit record on the part of the schools every time that the sum of \$5.00 has been exceeded. As much as possible these deposits should come from the earnings of the pupils. Right here there is one danger to avoid. Parents should never pay pupils for attainments in school or attainments in conduct. This appeal is positively wrong. In connection with this saving of money may come the training in the saving of other things:

saving of school supplies, saving of home supplies, saving of articles of apparel by better care, saving machinery by better care, saving health by better care, saving life by better care, saving losses to the community by helping to do certain things, making provisions for the future by the way of insurance and investments which are bound to increase in value, abandoning habits which are wasteful, and keeping entirely free from hazardous speculations and gambling. In this as well as in the foregoing projects, the coöperation of the patrons of the school is absolutely necessary. As this work is being unfolded in modern civilization, it becomes more and more apparent that the schools must become organized factors, working with the homes and other institutions already in existence, whose aim is in part at least the same as in the schools themselves.

JUNIOR CITIZENSHIP.

This plan of organizing the school children of our city was begun several years ago. We learned by experience that very practical results could be attained. These organizations are formed when pupils complete the second semester of the fifth school year. The pupils in that division of the grade organize by electing officers similar to the officials of the city. While this organization is being formed, the pupils study a textbook entitled "Junior Citizen." In this textbook they learn all the features of modern city government in its various departments. In addition to this, constant comparisons are made with similar departments in our own city government and also the functions of the different offices and departments of their own school government. This seems to be one of the most interesting pieces of work that we now offer in our graded system. We have thought it best to continue the organizations as the pupils go through school. I have received reports from quite a number of these organizations in which I have been told many things about their Junior Citizen government. One of the fundamental ideas much emphasized is the fact that it is their duty to aid the city government as far as it is in their power to do so. I believe that pupils who have had this kind of preliminary training get much more out of their more advanced studies in civics.

During the school year of 1912-13, according to the laws of the state of Wisconsin, an Industrial Board of Education was created consisting of five members: George Blystone, Henry Leinenkugel, Oluf Carlstrom, G. A. Burkart, W. H. Schulz.

Mr. Blystone was elected president. Later Mr. Blystone removed from the city and Fred Thomas was appointed in his place and elected president of the board, and G. A. Burkart, secretary.

Up to the present time the following departments have been organized. A continuation school for boys and girls under fourteen years of age, an all-day industrial school for boys and girls over fourteen years of age, and evening schools in dressmaking, millinery, shop mathematics, mechanical drawing, bookkeeping and English for foreigners. Prof. W. W. Dixon was elected principal of the school. Miss Martha Gaustad, Eleanor Quigg, Ingabor Sather and Charles Felton were elected teachers for the regular day work. A number of other teachers were elected for the night work. During the two years that the school has existed the attendance has grown from less than 100 to over 200. It has been eminently successful in all its departments. There is no doubt that it has a great future before it.

EAU CLAIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

For more than one-quarter of a century this school—the Eau Claire Business College—has offered instruction in those educational subjects which specially prepare the student for office and business responsibilities.

The first years of its steady growth it made under the name of the School of Shortland and Business, when it changed hands, and its curriculum was broadened.

This college was the first to risk its fortunes with the promising and ambitious little city of Eau Claire twenty-seven years ago. With the city it has grown, doing its share toward making it the attractive educational and business mart which it has become—the gate city of the great Chippewa valley and the largest and most important city of western Wisconsin.

Located fortunately, opposite the new postoffice, on South Barstow street, and in its own fine brick building, the college building challenges the attention of all who pass, and its elegantly furnished and well-equipped lecture rooms and commercial halls proffer a welcome to all visitors and to all who seek to make substantial preparations for a business career.

The rapid expansion in business the last twenty years incident to the unparalleled development of the western and northwestern portion of the United States has completely changed the business ideals of the vast majority of men. Strenuous competition

has evolved new methods of business and erected other standards of doing business, and the essentials for an education have concurrently grown.

To meet this change, the Eau Claire Business College has kept in close touch with the progress of the years, advancing steadily its standards that those who received their business training within its walls might go out and reap the richest reward offered to intellectual toil.

Having this policy as its guiding star, nothing obsolete nor antiquated prevails in its lecture rooms. Its methods of instruction belong to this day and the most capable teachers are engaged to amplify those methods.

Its textbooks are modern and conform to the highest standards; its commercial curriculum has taken on the best approved methods of accounting, and its normal instruction is equal to the best, whether given in high school, normal school or university.

This school may rightly claim a proud place among those educational forces which are making Eau Claire a city educationally equal to any in the Northwest. Its thousands of graduates are now in business or in the offices of business firms, graciously extending the influences of the institution among the expanding communities of this wide West.

Upon investigation, it has developed that the Eau Claire Business College sustains a curriculum and a staff of teachers far in advance of any other college of its kind in this state. It aspires to prepare young men and young women for business. It holds that to simply make them accountants or stenographers is to but half prepare them for the exalted demands of this business age. So it carefully prepares them in all those subjects which are called into requisition by the accountant, the stenographer, the business manager, the director in corporations, a member of the civil service and the leader in society.

This standard which the Eau Claire Business College sets for itself places it in a class of its own.

Nor does it allow its superior standards of education to shut out those who seek to improve themselves—even a little. It welcomes those who, having had few educational opportunities, and having small means, would improve their condition, and it, by special personal instruction, helps them to a better conception of the world of affairs.

In a word, this institution seeks to lend a helping hand to everyone who comes within its walls. Its faculty, every member of which is a university trained teacher, is imbued with the

idea of service—service that uplifts physically, morally and intellectually. It places its arms around the boys and girls who are entrusted to its care and protects them while it educates them. Good homes are provided for them, their conduct and company are carefully observed, and those influences that uplift are thrown around them.

During the college year just past, for the purpose of giving a wider margin to the students' intellectual vision, a course of lectures has been provided, to be given by prominent educators and leading business men. These were delivered before the whole school.

Thus it will be seen that the welfare of the student body is uppermost in the minds of the faculty.

As conducted, this college takes rank with the most advanced schools of the state. And the best word that can be said for it is that, commendable and substantial as has been its progress, its program calls for larger triumphs in its chosen field.

HUNT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Eau Claire can now boast of having a live, modern, up-to-date business school, known as Hunt's Business College, now permanently located in the Gas building in the quarters formerly occupied by the Eau Claire Commercial College. Professor D. L. Hunt is at the head of the institution. He is owner and business manager, also the principal of the department of penmanship and bookkeeping. This gives to the college a prestige that is at once a prophecy and guarantee of abundant success, and insures to the people of this locality a first-class business school for which there has long been a popular demand. Eau Claire is a central point and an ideal location for such a school. It is only at a central point like this that such a school can be maintained, and, besides, no other school can have a Professor D. L. Hunt to put at its head to bring to it the prestige necessary to its success.

For several years Professor Hunt has been a well-known promoter of business college work in Eau Claire. In 1907 he accepted a call to the position of professor of penmanship in the Eau Claire Business College. In a very short time, however, his ability not only as a teacher, but as a business manager became apparent and he was promoted to the position of principal of the business department of the school. He was able to greatly strengthen the school by bringing to it a largely increased

patronage from students who desired to be under his tuition as teacher of penmanship and bookkeeping. His fame as a penman and teacher spread rapidly over the entire field. He has marvelous skill as a penman, but his ability and skill as a teacher is no less marvelous, for he has the rare gift of being able to impart to others a generous measure of the skill that has made him so famous. It is one thing to be a penman and another to be able to teach the art to others. An expert penman who is a poor bookkeeper finds no demand for his skill no more than there is for the man who is a good bookkeeper and a poor penman. The two things go together, penmanship and bookkeeping, and as Mr. Hunt combines the two in his method of teaching, his great success as a teacher is accounted for. His success has made him famous all over the country, and his graduates are in demand at good salaries by business men. Indeed, the demand is so great for Professor Hunt's student graduates that he is able to supply only some of the larger offices where skill is absolutely demanded, and even then the demand is something like six months ahead of the supply. This is one reason why prospective students will have no other teacher, and it follows as a reason why students are so loyally flocking to his school.

The writer of this article in a talk with Mr. Hunt just previous to his writing it learned as a matter of fact that the starting of this school was practically forced on him. Early in January of this year the Eau Claire Business College purchased the good will and fixtures of the Eau Claire Commercial College. Professor Hunt had been the principal of the business department of this school since 1912, albeit during the first year the school was known as the Union College. When, however, the transfer was made to the Eau Claire Business College some fifty or more of the students mutinied and refused to be transferred. Many or most of them had matriculated with the Commercial College because of their desire to be under Professor Hunt's teaching. The rebellious students flocked around Professor Hunt and urged and petitioned him to open a business college of his own, offering to go with him in a body. They pointed out to him that there was a moral obligation imposed on him to teach them to the end of the term inasmuch as it was at his solicitation they joined the school. After careful deliberation Mr. Hunt finally consented to accept the burden thus imposed on him and some fifty or more of the students followed him to temporary quarters where an organization was effected and Hunt's Business College was born. The temporary quarters lacked the conveniences and

comforts of the quarters they had forsaken but they bore the hardships cheerfully until their present quarters were available.

The present home of the school is now fitted up with all fixtures and accessories necessary to make a perfect schoolroom adapted to the purposes intended. The schoolroom is splendidly lighted, well ventilated and with modern equipments adapted to the comfort and convenience of the students, the school is on the highway to great prosperity.

Professor Hunt came to Eau Claire with a big reputation back of him. He certainly stands at the head of his profession. He is not only one of the best penmen of the country but there are those who lay the broad claim that he is the best penman in the world today, and an examination of his work makes it easy for one to believe that this is true. Even as a small lad back in Indiana where he was born, he was known as the boy prodigy in using the pen. As a child he attracted the attention of penmen all over the country. But not satisfied with the natural skill that was born in him, his love of the art led him to use every available educational advantage that would contribute to perfecting him in the art. He began his career as a teacher when but seventeen years of age and he frankly acknowledges that in teaching others he has himself learned more than he taught his pupils. He has not yet ceased to study and learn, but is progressive, becoming more efficient as the years go by, though it is hard to understand how he can make any further advancement, for to ordinary observers he appears to have reached a point where there is nothing more for him to learn. He has now given a quarter of a century of the best years of his life to teaching penmanship and bookkeeping as well as the various branches that go with them. He has always had a passion for the West, and at an early period in his career his migratory instincts led him to go west. His westward movements began in 1888 when he visited Hutchinson, Kans., where he spent a year and then spent another year teaching in Topeka. It was while he was at Topeka he took first prize at the state fair for pen work in competition with all the best penmen of the state. He then accepted a call to the position of principal of penmanship and bookkeeping with Depue & Aydelotte's Business College and Normal School. Here again his ability as a penman was shown by his taking first prize at the state fair for the best collection of pen work in the state. His great ability as penman and teacher attracted the attention of the management of Heald's Business College at San Francisco where he succeeded Professor

Fielding Schofield as penman and teacher. He remained with this school for three years and during the time acquired the title of Hunt, the Budget Man, by his introducing the budget system of bookkeeping. This system won great popularity on the Pacific coast as indeed it has wherever it has been introduced, and it might be added here that it is taught here in Eau Claire in Professor Hunt's College. From this school he went to Norristown, Pa., where he was offered and accepted a position as principal in the penmanship department of Schlissler's College of Business, where the budget system of bookkeeping was again introduced and taught by Professor Hunt as a special feature, and was very popular.

But the professor's migratory instincts kept drawing him again toward the West, and we find him next at Oklahoma City, where he acquired the ownership of the business college there which he developed into a great success. After three years at Oklahoma City he sold his college that he might give his time to some business interests that demanded attention. Early in his career he began to understand that it was the dollar saved and not the dollar earned that enriches, so he early began to save and invest his earnings, and his outside business now demanded more attention than he could spare from his school work, so for a time he gave up teaching and made a success of his business the same as he had made with teaching, but the love of his professional work led him to answer the demands made on him as a teacher which had become so insistent that he could not ignore them, and in 1904 we find him again in the harness. He accepted a position with the business college at Wichita, Kans., a school that for a long time had been seeking to have the professor on its teaching staff, not only because they desired a good teacher, but rather for the prestige he would bring to the school, for long ere this he had a national reputation. He did good work for this school for he greatly improved the pen work of the college and also introduced the budget system of bookkeeping, which was popular, as it was wherever taught. Soon after leaving this school he came to Eau Claire.

It may not be out of place to mention here that while yet a young man he was called to the position of penmanship teacher in the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill., the largest and best school of its kind in the world, a school that would have none but the best teachers obtainable at any price. It might also be added that while filling his engagement with this school he took the opportunity for taking a post-graduate course

in bookkeeping, not because he particularly needed the course, but rather to perfect himself in that branch of this work. While he has been a teacher he has also always been a learner, and he will be a seeker for knowledge in the line of his profession as long as he lives.

The brief history of Professor Hunt's career as penman and teacher is summed up by saying that he has a quarter of a century of experience during which time he has given to his work all of the best there is in him to fit young men and women for life's battles with the world. He has had great success, not only because of his skill, but also because of his unfailing estimate of the human nature he deals with. He adapts his teaching to the nature of the man. Herein lies the secret of his success. He is human and he deals with his students as human beings worthy of the best he can give them. His students love the man because he is human. He wins his way into their confidence and is able to get out of them intellectually all there is in them.

The writer has given this much of Professor Hunt's history. A sketch of his career is a history of business college work, for he is Hunt's Business College, a school that takes high rank from the very start because he is at its head. Without him it would lapse into mediocrity and in the business world there is no demand for the young man of mediocre attainments.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.

Hunt's Business College has the best teachers in the department of stenography and typewriting. The young man or woman who has a thorough knowledge of penmanship and bookkeeping can always find a job, but with stenography and typewriting added to these, there is scarcely any limit to the salary he or she is able to command. The slogan of the school is thoroughness and perfection in every department. Hunt's Business College is seeking to graduate men and women who are ambitious and who desire to be at the top. Perfection in every detail is the rule. Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle. Any school will do for those who merely wish to earn their bread and butter, but this school with high ideals, with great ambitions, is equipped to do things and to teach young men and women who want to do big things in the world of business.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FLOODS.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

A destructive flood occurred in 1856 on the Chippewa river. Ice, logs and drift wood came down in such force that booms, piers and all other obstructions were carried away and many thousand logs were deposited on the Island of the Mississippi. Another similar visitation came on the morning of August 22, 1870, when it began raining simultaneously along the whole length of the Chippewa and continued many hours. The stream rose until it reached fifteen feet above its ordinary level. Over twenty million logs were lost, the greatest sufferers being the mill and boom owners in and near the city, and lower down the river. Still another disaster was the rising of the waters in 1880. Heavy rains had swollen all the tributaries of the two rivers, and on June 12 the Chippewa rose 22 feet, sweeping through the lower part of the city with destructive force. Many streets were navigated by boats to give aid to the occupants of houses and stores. Logs came down in enormous quantities and were carried over the banks in all directions, thousands being left when the river receded in great distances from the regular channel. Buildings were washed from their foundations and their contents were swept away by the torrent. The Grand avenue bridge and one other were wrecked and the total loss exceeded \$100,000. Still heavier was the catastrophe of September, 1884. The river began to rise on the ninth of that month and on the following morning had risen from two to eleven feet, and continued until it reached the extraordinary height of 27 feet above low water mark at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, exceeding the rise of 1880 by five feet. Between 3 and 4 o'clock of that day the floating logs, lumber and masses of timber crashed against the bridges until, at 3:30 a raft of lumber from the Dells mills struck and carried away the east section of the Madison street bridge. This disjointed section was impelled with overwhelming force against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Valley Division Railway bridge, destroying it instantly. Grand

avenue bridge was next swept away, followed by Water street bridge, the lower Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge and the Shawtown wagon bridge. All bridges across the Chippewa at this point were destroyed except that of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and the C., M. & St. P. bridge above the Dells. The latter was carried away on the following day, mingled with masses of debris, timber, houses, furniture, carcasses of animals and a heavy run of logs from the booms above. The damage to property within the city limits was estimated at \$500,000, and in the valley at \$1,500,000. All the city bridges were immediately rebuilt. The cause of the flood was the giving way of the Little Falls dam, some forty miles up the river, and perhaps accelerated by the giving way of a dam on Duncan creek at Bloomer, in Chippewa county.

*Another flood came in 1882, and
higher water came from the
Little Falls dam.*

CHAPTER XXVII.

CITY PARKS.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

Eau Claire has four hundred and fifty acres of land set aside for the use of its citizens for purposes of recreation and the enjoyment of natural beauty. Most of these parks are due to the generosity of early settlers who, acquiring wealth in the lumber business, did not fail to consider the needs of their own town in the distribution of their abundance. Putnam Park, in the southern part of the city, and east of an abrupt bend of the Chippewa to the westward, consists of two hundred acres, including a line of thickly wooded hills whose top spreads out into a wide stretch of well tilled farms. Its use is free to all; it can be reached by trolley from any part of the city, and once within its sylvan depths you can hardly believe yourself so near a bustling world of labor. On either side of a well kept drive is a forest containing over thirty varieties of trees and twenty species of ferns. Four kinds of oak, elms, willow, beech, white and yellow birch, iron wood, basswood, a grove of tamarack or black larch, many varieties of fir are at home here, and other trees only to be fully appreciated by the true forester. Among the rich profusion of ferns is one rarely seen in this country, the *Regalis Esmondi* or Royal Fern, named, it is said, for one King Esmond, who hid from enemies in a thicket of this species, but was killed there. The Cinnamon fern and the Walking fern are also found here, and several orchids, the *Habenaria*, *Arethusa*, Indian Pipe, masses of *Celandine*, *Cypripedium*, *Spectabilo*, *Elecampane*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Thoroughwort* and *Ginseng*. Along the lower drive and under it are springs of pure soft water issuing from the sand rock, and so abundant is this supply that within one-half a mile the gathered volume therefrom would supply a city of one hundred thousand people. Many years ago the owner of this land, the Hon. Henry C. Putnam, stocked the streams with ten thousand brook trout and took measures to preserve the park and drives in unspoiled beauty, "a bit of nature," close to the city. The upper drive on top of the bluff is over three miles in extent, the lower

one two and one-half. The birds of this latitude are entirely at home in these woods, and may be studied at close range. The mourning dove, the cat bird with its uncanny change of note from delicious music to fretful complaint, the scarlet tanager—a bit of fluttering flame, the warbling vireo, thrushes, blue birds, cedar birds in social crowds, grosbeaks, all and more are in this forest. This park was given in memory of Henry C. Putnam by his children, Mrs. E. B. Hinckley, of Chicago, and Mr. E. B. Putnam, of Eau Claire, who promised to carry out his wishes and plans began during his long and active life in Eau Claire.

Carson Park is a beautiful island comprising one hundred and thirty-five acres in the center of Half Moon lake, stands twenty-five feet above the water and is covered with a fine grove of native trees. It formerly belonged to the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, early founders of the village, but was lately purchased and given to the city by the five surviving children of the late William Carson as a memorial to their father, a pioneer lumberman of the Chippewa Valley, and a man of unusual enterprise, sagacity and liberality. The lake is much used for boating, and the park will be one of the finest in the country.

Mt. Tom Park, twenty-five acres in extent, encircles a beautiful mound one hundred feet in height in the northern part of the city, with a winding road to the pavilions at the summit, from which is had a fine view of the Eau Claire river and the golf grounds of the Country Club. This park was a donation from William J. Starr, J. T. Barber, W. K. Coffin and other stockholders of the Starr Lumber Company, the Northwestern Lumber Company and the Eau Claire National bank.

Gleason Park, also in the northern part of the city, is near Mt. Tom and of the same height, topped with a rock eighteen feet square and twenty feet high, which is a noticeable landmark. This park of twenty-five acres was deeded to the city by the Gleason Brothers of Rock Ledge, Florida, as a memorial to their father, Gov. Charles R. Gleason, of Florida, formerly a pioneer of Eau Claire.

Wilson Park, near the postoffice, was given to the city as "Court House Square" at an early period by the Eau Claire Lumber Company. When the new court house was erected on the west side on grounds donated by Hon. O. H. Ingram, the temporary buildings were removed and the place called Wilson Park, in honor of an esteemed early citizen whose energy did much to lay the foundation of prosperity in the young city.

Randall Park, five acres in the center of the west side, was

deeded to the city in August, 1856, by Adin Randall, a pioneer who gave liberally of his lands, labor and interests toward the development of the little village, but who died at the early age of thirty-seven years, too soon to witness the most rapid movement in the course of the race, but not before the town might be sure of victory.

Boyd Park, given to the city in 1914 by Robert K. Boyd and his wife, is another five-acre plat in the upper portion of the Second ward, which will become a garden and a resting place, as also University Park near it, and on the way to a golf links of the Country Club grounds. All these smaller parks are near the business center, and will be welcome oases to weary toilers on their way to and from labor.

Owen Park, or Riverside, is on the west bank of the Chipewewa between Grand avenue and the bend in the river westward. It contains fifty acres of land, is graded and set out with many fine trees, and, being near the center of the city, will become a popular resort. It was the gift of John S. Owen, one of Eau Claire's most loyal citizens, and is the latest addition to the chain which, with our well shaded streets and wide boulevards, will form a suitable and harmonious environment for a prosperous city like this one.

One of the finest collections of orchids in the northwest is owned in this city. It was accumulated by an early citizen of refined tastes and thorough culture, Mr. F. W. Woodward, and since his decease has been owned and sustained by Dr. J. V. R. Lyman, under the assiduous care of the same gardener who was employed in its inception by Mr. Woodward. There are several hundred of these wonderful patrician plants, titled princes brought from Brazilian forests, Columbian peaks or Indian jungles, but quite at home in the new environment. The Cattleyas, Sobralias, Stantispea, Peristeria Aelata, Dendrobium are all yielding their wealth of tropic beauty and perfume to the skilled ministrations of the gardeners. A visit to this rare collection is well worth a long journey.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

In 1872 it was agreed by the Christian women of Eau Claire that the various bands of workers engaged in charitable labors throughout the city should unite and form an aid society for uplifting and aiding the needy. This was done and most efficient work was accomplished for sixteen years. The reorganization of city officers and the apportionment of poor commissioners in time made it advisable to change plans, and an "industrial school" was opened, which met with success and gained approval until January, 1889, when it was decided to close the school and establish a "children's home" for the care of children needing protection, employment and assistance until permanent homes could be secured for them. A brick building on Dodge street was rented and the home was supported by voluntary contributions. On March 1, 1890, the home was incorporated and the house and lot were deeded to the association by the generous owner, the late Sigvald Qvale. The incorporators were Mrs. Daniel Shaw, Mrs. D. W. Day and Mrs. J. E. Cass. The first officers were: President, Mrs. Daniel Shaw; vice-presidents, Mrs. D. R. Moon and Mrs. Jane Rust; secretary, Mrs. J. E. Cass; treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Buffington. The president felt the need of a larger building, and in June, 1891, she donated for that purpose a tract of five acres of land in the rear of her own residence and beautifully situated, but it has not yet seemed best to build thereon.

The management, conducted by a board of directors composed of twenty-four of the representative women of Eau Claire, is based on business principles and has proved its right to an honorable place by the practical work of its teaching and care of the children. The community has been most liberal with work, gifts and interests. In the twenty-five years of its existence this association has furnished three hundred and seventy-two destitute children with a happy, healthful, well equipped home and an opportunity to develop in such manner as to be fitted for the

places open to them in due season. Twenty-seven of these have been adopted into permanent homes; a number have been kept, educated in the public schools, tactfully guided and enabled to find places where they could earn their own living and gain a worthy position in the world, but the greater number have been returned to parents when improved conditions in the home have admitted of this, or in many cases have been taken by other relatives who were able to care for them. The directors of the board, and the warm hearted supporters of the work have abundant reward in the saying of the King: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

CHAPTER XXIX.

EAU CLAIRE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

The first public library and reading room was established in June, 1875. The president of the association was H. C. Howland; vice-president, Rev. J. F. Dudley; secretary, F. W. Woodward. A large room in the rear of the postoffice, which was then in Putnam block on Grand avenue, was secured and eighteen hundred dollars was raised by subscription. The room was furnished, one hundred volumes were donated and Miss Jessie Hoyt was chosen librarian. An entertainment was given by the Mendelssohn quartette to aid the fund and citizens were liberal with money and gifts of books. This place was rented until April, 1894, when Mr. O. H. Ingram gave the use free of charge of a spacious room in the Ingram block, corner of Grand avenue and Farwell streets, and Mrs. Sears was elected librarian, with Miss Hoyt as assistant. Miss Sutermeister succeeded in 1895 and in 1896 Miss E. D. Biscoe. The librarians in charge since that time have been Miss Durtin, Miss Hawkins, Miss Mary A. Smith, Mrs. B. S. Cronk and the present incumbent, Miss Laura M. Olsen. In 1904 Andrew Carnegie gave the city forty thousand dollars to erect a library building. A site on the corner of east Grand avenue and Farwell street was chosen and purchased for seven thousand dollars, a large part of which was donated by leading citizens. The building is of Bedford stone, blue for steps and lower wall courses, and buff for the remainder; an auditorium in the basement has a seating capacity of four hundred. Five thousand dollars was appropriated by the city for library maintenance yearly, and since 1911 the sum has been raised to six thousand dollars. The librarian has four assistants and the service is excellent in all respects. A large room is beautifully furnished and equipped for the use of children, and is in nearly constant use by them on Saturdays and out-of-school hours. The library is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and the reading rooms also on Sundays from 2:30 to 6 p. m. The number of volumes is 22,610; the circulation for the past year 80,198. The library has

deposit stations in the Fourth and Tenth wards of the city. The officers of the library board are: President, W. K. Coffin; vice-president, M. S. Frawley; secretary, William W. Bartlett, assisted by eight directors.

Eau Claire was the first city in Wisconsin next to Milwaukee to place trained librarians in charge of its free circulating library, and for years was one of the two in Wisconsin best administered. The shelves contained many rare and curious books, pamphlets and papers contributed by friends. The average increase yearly is 900 volumes, many having been added to the department of useful arts. The reference room has steadily grown in demand, and is used by from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons daily. The reading room is well patronized, fifty-nine monthly periodicals are taken, thirty-eight weeklies and fourteen dailies. A few shelves of Tabard Inn books are a supplement to the fiction department.

CHAPTER XXX.

POSTOFFICE.

When the territory of Wisconsin became a state, in 1848, the whole Chippewa Valley was without roads, mails or any regular communication with the outside world. It was not long, however, before the legislature made an appropriation to lay out and open a road from Prairie du Chien, via Viroqua, Black River Falls and Eau Claire to Hudson. During the fall and winter of 1849-50 Judge Knowlton, who had the contract for performing the work, had so far succeeded in making the road passable that Congress early in the fifties established a mail route over it, with a postoffice at Eau Claire. George W. Randall was the first postmaster and his office was called the Clear Water postoffice. His successor was J. J. Gage, who kept the office in a store on a thoroughfare later known as Eau Claire street, just east of where the city clerk's office stood in 1892. He was succeeded by Henry Huntington when the office was removed to the location later occupied by Hart's Hotel. The ground was then occupied by the store of Shaw & Huntington. The latter held the office from 1857 to 1859, when he was followed by Peter Wychoff, who removed the office to the corner of Barstow and Gibson streets. His term of office was for two years, from 1859 to 1861, when owing to a change of administration John T. Tinker was appointed his successor. Under his administration the postoffice was located on Barstow street, near where Tabor Thompson's drug store was later situated. In 1863 Mr. Tinker assisted in organizing a company for the Sixteenth Wisconsin regiment, for which he received a commission as first lieutenant. He went south in the fall of that year and appointed as his substitute in the postmastership Robert Cobban.

The question arose as to whether a man could hold two government commissions at the same time. In the end Stephen Marston became the postmaster of Eau Claire in the place of Mr. Tinker, and held that office from 1863 to 1871. During the absence of the latter from the village and before Mr. Marston's appointment the postoffice was destroyed by fire. It was afterward removed to the latter's store on the corner of Barstow and Main streets, and ultimately to the Music Hall block on the

former street. It was finally taken to the corner of River and Kelsey streets January 6, 1875, where, in 1877, a substantial brick block was built. Mr. Marston's successors were: E. S. Chase, four years to 1875; James M. Brackett, 1875 to 1886; Charles R. Gleason, 1886 to 1888; H. P. Graham, 1888 to 1890, when W. W. Winterbotham was appointed his successor. Mr. Winterbotham held the office for one term of four years and was succeeded by E. Horan, who removed the office to the Drummond building, after which he served one term of four years, being succeeded by G. W. Smith, who removed the postoffice to the corner of River and Gibson streets. Mr. Smith held office until March 31, 1907. On February 12, 1907, Earle S. Welch was appointed postmaster, but did not assume the duties of the office until April 1, 1907. On the 27th of April, 1911, Mr. Welch was reappointed, without opposition, for four years and at the date of this writing is still holding the position. On the 29th of June, 1909, under the administration of Postmaster Earle S. Welch the postoffice at Eau Claire was removed from its rented quarters at the corner of River and Gibson streets to its present palatial home, which occupies one entire block of ground bounded on the north by Gray street, on the east by Barstow street, on the south by Jones street and on the west by River street, a total of 857½ feet frontage. Under the direction of Postmaster Welch, who in the year of 1909 had been by the treasury department appointed custodian of the public property in Eau Claire, the grounds surrounding the United States court house and postoffice building have been beautifully decorated with shrubs and trees, so that it may be said a handsomer federal site is not to be found in the nation. The cost, in round figures, of this building, including the grounds, fixtures, etc., amounted to \$180,000. Each year, usually in the month of June, the department of justice for the Western District of Wisconsin, holds its annual court session at Eau Claire in this building, and it is declared by federal officials competent to judge that a more attractive, complete or up-to-date structure of its kind is not in existence.

The Eau Claire postoffice was made a money order office July 1, 1865, and the first order was issued to Alexander Kempt. The money order business for 1890 amounted to \$20,682.63. It was made a free delivery office in 1884, and in 1892 had eight carriers and sixty-three street letter boxes. The letters mailed in 1890 numbered 802,580, with 114,232 postal cards and 356,522 pieces of second, third and fourth class matter; registered letters mailed, 2,436. The letters received for delivery during the same period



FOURNIER'S AUDITORIUM

numbered 398,818; postal cards, 110,278; and second, third and fourth class matter, 695,197.

The growth of the postal business in its various channels has been marked in Eau Claire through the fact that the money order business has increased from about \$20,000 in 1890 to an annual figure representing in all its detail \$1,199,221.60, which is the result shown in this connection from figures compiled by Postmaster Welch at the close of business, December 31, 1912. The postal sales at this office in 1907 were a trifle over \$40,000, while at the close of business in 1912 the sales for that year reached over \$66,000. The total number of registered pieces in 1892 was 2,436, while in 1912 this increased to 7,502. In 1892 there were eight city carriers and this number was increased from time to time until 1912, when fifteen city carriers were required. In 1900 a rural free delivery service was established at Eau Claire, and from time to time this was extended and now six routes emanate from this postoffice. In September, 1911, the postal savings system became operative at Eau Claire and has proven a success. In January, 1913, the parcel post system was established throughout the United States and this necessitated the employment of one extra city carrier in the Eau Claire office, who works exclusively in delivery of this class of mail matter. The business at this postoffice increased to such an extent that it became necessary to employ a superintendent of mails, and this position was created in Eau Claire on July 1, 1913. There are at this writing employed in this postoffice, all told, forty-five men, three of whom are employed in the custodian force, forty-two of this number being employed exclusively in postal work. The administrative work in connection with the United States court house and postoffice at this city is conducted at this writing by Earle S. Welch, postmaster-custodian; Peter J. Smith, assistant postmaster; Arthur A. Jost, superintendent of mails, and G. A. Weizenegger, superintendent of postal savings system.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

EAU CLAIRE WOMAN'S CLUB.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

This club was organized October 31, 1895, with the object, as stated in the articles of incorporation, "Of creating an organized center of thought and action among women and for the promotion of social, educational, literary and artistic growth, and whatever relates to the best interests of the city." The charter members were Fannie M. D. Galloway, Elizabeth N. Day, Bessie W. Doolittle, Ida May Hill Starr, Fannie E. Buffington, Annette J. Shaw, Belle F. Cutler, Cordelia M. Allen, Augusta E. Kidder, Sara W. Holm and Mary O. M. Walmsley. The membership the first year was fifty-four, and it has increased steadily until it numbers now in 1914 over 240. The club was federated with the state organization in 1896 and with general organization in the same year. There are five departments for work in special lines, viz.: Art, literature, modern drama, public welfare and travel, each department conducted by a leader chosen annually by ballot. In addition to its efforts for intellectual esthetic and moral development the club has proved its interest in civic improvement on many practical lines.

"The Associated Charities," organized by the club in 1896, is given financial aid each year, and its anti-tuberculosis committee, composed of men and women, has been aided by members in the club so signally as to merit special mention. In order to secure the Eau Claire County Sanitarium for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis the committee pledged itself to purchase a site. Over twelve hundred dollars were raised by subscription, and the admirable nine-acre site at Shawtown, Mt. Washington, was bought and deeded to the county. The committee also raised fifteen hundred dollars for furnishings and equipment. For five years the club has responded to the request of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and has each year conducted a sale of the Red Cross stamp for the support of the state and city work.

A juvenile court committee is appointed by the club to assist

in the work through volunteer probation service and through plans for the convention of delinquency among children. This committee comprises also prominent men of the community who are willing to give time and thought to the cause.

The traveling libraries owned by the club for a number of years were given in 1908 to the county of Eau Claire to form the nucleus of the county traveling library system. A case of books is still kept at the rest rooms, and these books are loaned to visitors to the rooms. In July, 1899, public rest rooms were established in the city under the auspices of the Woman's Club. These rooms not only afford a pleasant place where people from out of town may rest, eat luncheon and exchange ideas, but they also tend to establish a closer relationship between the dwellers in the country and those in the city. In addition to the circulating library in the rooms, quantities of magazines and other reading matter contributed by the women of the city are sent into the country. The use of the rooms is free, the expense being met by the business men of the city, together with an annual appropriation from the club and occasional contributions from the country districts. The matron's register shows the average number of daily visitors to exceed forty. Besides these matters of vital importance to the welfare of our city, others not less urgent are receiving earnest consideration and practical aid. The club contributes yearly a liberal sum to the salary of the visiting housekeeper, lectures, social center work in the schools and other kindred subjects, and is cordially recognized by the Civic and Commerce Association of Eau Claire as a valuable aid in its campaign for righteous living and loyalty to the best in all things, with a full recognition of human interests everywhere and a prime motive expressed in the club motto, "Come let us help one another."

The following is the list of the presidents of the club since its organization: Mrs. W. K. Galloway, Mrs. Elizabeth N. Day, Mrs. M. S. Frawley, Mrs. L. A. Doolittle, Mrs. E. S. Clark, Mrs. Mary D. FitzGerald, Mrs. D. R. Davis, Mrs. H. E. Lamb, Mrs. A. H. Shoemaker, Mrs. W. K. Coffin and Mrs. David Drummond.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF EAU CLAIRE.

The Eau Claire Philharmonic Society was established in 1911 by a few enthusiastic spirits whose love for the best in music was inspired and urged on by an indomitable spirit which yielded to no obstacle and overcame all difficulties. They have seen their

efforts crowned with success, for the society now boasts of a chorus of one hundred, an orchestra of thirty, a conductor of acknowledged ability and the best of financial credit, resting as it does upon a foundation composed of the very best citizens, whose faith and appreciation are proven by generous yearly donations. The objects of the society are first to educate the tastes of the young people of the city through practice and studies under a competent conductor in the best music. Second to give the public the benefit of this study through public musicals and yearly festivals, and third, to bring to our city better musical attractions and musicians than would come were there no such society here. These hopes have been realized even in the brief life of the society thus far, and the future will develop this prediction with a great certainty of achievement. Three annual May festivals have been held and these have become a yearly event, looked forward to with keenest anticipation and attended by the citizens of this and surrounding cities with every evidence of thorough appreciation.

The greatest material benefit aside from the bringing of musicians to our city of a higher grade in rank than might otherwise come is in the musical advantages given our young people and the incentive given for the higher and better things in the world of music. The outlook for the future of the society is most encouraging, its members will be recruited from the many schools of the city, and a large, permanent membership is assured. The ordinary citizen is slow to awake to a realization of the advantages and benefits from the best music and a musical education, but those awake to these things realize the immense importance of this society to our city, both from a civic and a social standpoint. It furnishes an outlet for the superabundant life of our young people, and is a constant uplift to a higher plane of life and living. The officers of the society are: F. H. Graham, president; C. Midelfart, vice-president; Mildred Henry, secretary; R. Westlund, treasurer, and Edwin Howard, conductor. The directors are F. H. Graham, C. Midelfart, Rev. H. M. Thompson and C. W. Lockwood.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

MASONIC. Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, F. & A. M. Meets the second and fourth Fridays in Masonic Hall.

Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M. Meets the first Friday at Masonic Temple.

Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8. Meets third Friday at Masonic Temple.

Eau Claire Chapter, No. 126, Order of Eastern Star. Meets second and fourth Mondays at Masonic Temple.

BEAVERS. Colony No. 538. Meets first and third Fridays at Odd Fellows' Hall.

B'NAI BRITH. Chippewa Valley Lodge, No. 334. Meets third Sunday at Pythian Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN. Meets the second and fourth Thursdays at Odd Fellows' Hall.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF WISCONSIN. St. Joseph's Branch, No. 8. Meets second Tuesday of each month at Tomashek Hall.

St. Aloysius Branch, No. 160. Meets third Tuesday of each month at Sacred Heart of Jesus' School Hall.

Degree of Honor, Eau Claire Lodge, No. 1.

EAGLES. Eau Claire Aerie, No. 129. Meets every Friday night at Eagle Hall.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, No. 402. Meets first and third Tuesday at Eau Claire Auditorium.

EQUITABLE FRATERNAL UNION. Meets third Tuesday at No. 2 South Barstow street. Eau Claire Assembly, No. 117.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS. St. Anne's Court, No. 195. Meets first and fourth Monday in Pythian Hall.

St. Mary's Court, No. 537. Meets first and third Tuesday at K. C. Hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS. Eau Claire Court, No. 907. Meets first and third Monday in I. S. W. E. Hall.

FRATERNAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION. Eau Claire Council, No. 26. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Pythian Hall.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Eagle Post, No. 52. Meets every Wednesday at G. A. R. Hall.

Eagle Corps, No. 20. Meets every Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. Eau Claire Lodge, No. 140. Meets every Tuesday at I. O. O. F. Hall.

Frieden Lodge, No. 254. Meets Thursdays at 208 Eau Claire.

Morgenstern Lodge, No. 91. Meets second and fourth Friday at Frieden Hall.

Myrtle Rebecca Lodge, No. 76. Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. Hall.

INDEPENDENT SCANDINAVIAN WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Grand Lodge.

Norden Lodge, No. 1. Meets second and fourth Friday at Union Savings Bank building.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. Eau Claire Council, No. 1257. Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Chappel Hall.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE MACCABEES. Eau Claire Tent, No. 93. Meets second and fourth Fridays in K. of P. Hall.

Eau Claire Hive, No. 31. Meets second and fourth Monday at K. of P. Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Odin Lodge, No. 43. Meets every Thursday in Lay Cocks Hall.

Germania Lodge, No. 49. Meets every Wednesday at Pythian Hall.

JOHN BARR GLEN DIVISION, NO. 10, UNIFORMED RANK. Meets first Friday at Pythian Castle.

Sunshine Temple, No. 11, Pythian Sisters. Meets second and fourth Thursdays. Minerva Temple, No. 12, Pythian Sisters.

MODERN BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA. Eau Claire Lodge, No. 1365. Meets first and third Thursday at I. O. O. F. Hall.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA. Eau Claire Camp, No. 475. Meets every Thursday at Pythian Hall.

Security Camp, No. 537. Meets in K. of P. Hall.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD. Eau Claire Lodge, No. 445. Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall.

NATIONAL UNION. Old Abe Council, No. 226. Meets second and fourth Wednesday at 208 S. Barstow.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RED MEN. Win-ta-ka Tribe, No. 13. Meets first and second Monday at K. of P. Hall.

ROYAL ARCANUM. Eau Claire Council, No. 1004.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS. Rebb Camp, No. 665.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS. Court Eau Claire, No. 67.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS. Camp Eau Claire, No. 27.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD. Eagle Camp, No. 54.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES. Associated Charities.

Catholic Relief Benefit Association.

Eau Claire Chapter, A. I. B.

Eau Claire Country Club.

Eau Claire County Bar Association.

Eau Claire County Old Settlers' Association.

Eau Claire County Verband.

Eau Claire Driving and Athletic Association.

Eau Claire Rod and Gun Club.
Eau Claire Visiting Nurse Association.
Eau Claire Women's Club.
Francis Willard Union.
German Singing Society.
Jolly Bowling Club.
Literary Round Table.
Rawena Circle.

Masonic Lodge. The initial steps for the institution of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, F. & A. M., were taken by W. P. Bartlett, H. C. Putnam, D. R. Moon, L. B. Foote, H. P. Graham, William Mosher and George Mulks, in the fall of 1857. A dispensation was granted in December to L. B. Foote as W. M., D. R. Moon as S. W. and W. P. Bartlett as J. W., and the lodge was instituted on March 26, 1859. The charter was received on June 14 and the first officers under it were as follows: L. B. Foote, W. M.; D. R. Moon, S. W.; W. P. Bartlett, J. W.; H. C. Putnam, treasurer; Thomas C. Spencer, secretary; B. F. Cowen, S. D.; Charles P. Mosher, J. D.; Charles Pringle, tyler.

The meetings were held in a frame building at the corner of South Barstow and Gibson streets until the following spring. The lodge room is described as about twelve or fourteen feet square and the ceiling about seven and one-half feet high, and the furniture as very primitive—a nail keg for an altar, a flat box for the master's rostrum and a soap box for cuspidor. The next home of the lodge was on the third floor of a building between Gibson street and Grand avenue East, which was consumed by fire on May 1, 1864, by which the lodge lost its records. It then moved into DeArmand's Hall on Water street and returned to Barstow street, into the Burgar building, in January, 1866. Two moves were subsequently made into other buildings on South Barstow street, when, in March, 1882, the different Masonic bodies in the city united in a lease of more desirable accommodations in the Chappell block on Grand avenue East. The lodge occupied these quarters until 1893, when it moved into the Opera House block, soon after which steps were taken to establish a permanent home, which was accomplished by the erection of the Masonic Temple, corner South Barstow and Main streets. The first regular communication of No. 112 was held in it on February 6, 1899, with E. E. Vallier as W. M. It is the property of a corporation, known as the Masonic Temple Association, has an assessed valuation of \$25,000 and is clear of all indebtedness. A very small proportion of the stock is owned

by individual Masonic brethren and the balance is divided between the three Masonic bodies.

Following is a list of the living Past Masters of this lodge: G. Tabor Thompson, F. H. L. Cotten, J. G. Ferry, George B. Wheeler, A. B. Jones, E. E. Vallier, George J. Nash, D. D. Lockerby, Thomas A. Hobbs, R. L. Meader, Warren A. Smith, Walter Bonell, Charles E. Shane, F. N. Herrick and Fred W. Thomas. The present officers are: O. W. Moehle, W. M.; L. A. McKinley, S. W.; A. O. Kromrey, J. W.; George B. Wheeler, treasurer; D. D. Lockerby, secretary; L. A. BuDahn, S. D.; August Stock, J. D.; M. Benson, chaplain; J. H. Gadsby, tyler; L. A. LeFevre and L. E. Jones, stewards; C. E. Shane, F. H. L. Cotten and T. A. Hobbs, trustees. The present membership is 425. In point of membership it is one of the strong lodges of the state and in point of influence and prestige it stands second to none. Three of its members have been chosen as Grand Master: F. H. L. Cotten, E. J. Farr and George B. Wheeler—an honor accorded to no other lodge in Wisconsin, and, in addition, a number of its members have been permanent members of the Grand Lodge. The affairs of the lodge have for many years been in capable hands and it is recognized as a power for good in the community.

Woodmen of the World. Eagle Camp, No. 54, Woodmen of the World, was instituted on the evening of November 28, 1899, with the following charter members: Dr. J. F. Farr, J. D. Fanning, Edward Hanson, Edward H. Randall, George E. Richardson, William H. Schwahn, H. J. Leinenkugel, John Huebsch, Thomas D. Dudgeon, H. J. Patterson, L. G. Hart, William Sutter, R. E. Parkinson, W. J. Davis, J. P. Leinenkugel, Frank McCoove, Edward Costello, W. J. Mills, Joseph Mills, Charles Wilk, E. J. Frisevold, Walter J. Conway, W. H. Frawley, Joe Evans, Dan McGillis, W. L. Garderzik, Dr. E. S. Hayes, James M. Charles. Deputy Commander Harry J. Hurley was the instituting officer.

The first officers of the camp were as follows: Consul commander, H. J. Patterson; advisor lieutenant, Edward H. Randall; banker, H. J. Leinenkugel; clerk, Thomas D. Dudgeon; escort, Joe Evans; watchman, W. J. Davis; sentinel, William Sutter; physicians, Dr. J. F. Farr and Dr. E. S. Hayes; manager for one year, William Schwahn; manager for two years, John Huebsch; manager for three years, James D. Fanning; delegate to head camp, J. M. Charles.

The regular camp meeting nights were the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. The camp has been in continuous operation since, and has lost by death since its organization only four

members, namely: H. J. Leinenkugel, who died May 25, 1902; Eugene Phelps, died November 20, 1905; H. J. Patterson, died May 12, 1910, and George Lilly, died October 11, 1913.

The camp is prospering at the present time, introducing new members at every meeting. Since the organization the meeting nights have been changed to the third Monday night of each month at I. O. O. F. Hall. The following are the officers for 1914: Consul commander, M. J. Mills; advisor lieutenant, Alb Cook; banker, J. P. Meyer; clerk, J. P. Leinenkugel; escort, John Modl; watchman, E. R. Fox; sentinel, S. C. Erity; manager, three years, Charles Wilk; manager, two years, George M. Betz; manager, one year, Edward J. O'Brien; physician, John Montgomery.

CHAPTER XXXII.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first Young Men's Christian Association of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was organized in September, 1881. Elijah Swift was elected its first president. Rooms were rented for two years in the second story of a building situated at No. 112 Kelsey street, now Grand avenue East. From there it was moved to rooms over the postoffice, situated at the corner of South River street and Grand avenue East, where it remained until November, 1895. The building having been declared unsafe and there being no other rooms available it was decided to close the association's work for awhile.

The association provided a reading room, a physical department and bath rooms. The religious department was the crowning part of its work, as many can testify who then were persuaded to commence the Christian life. Gospel meetings were held in its rooms, on the streets and in the county jail. Consecration meetings and meetings for the study of the Bible were held weekly. During the summer a Gospel wagon was used to hold meetings in small places outside of the city.

On March 4, 1912, the new \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building was opened to the public and dedicated free of debt, in the presence of Gov. Francis McGovern and many other prominent out of town guests. The activities lasted a full week and a conservative estimate placed the total number of visitors at 15,000. Men, women and children alike were interested in the new building, and this interest and enthusiasm was so intense that an editorial in one of the daily papers stated that the whole city was "Y. M. C. A. mad."

The building is built of colonial red brick, trimmed with white sandstone; it is four stories high with a fine basement, and faces three streets, thus providing splendid light in all of its rooms.

In the basement are three separate locker rooms, boys', seniors' and business men's. Each of these three classes have marble shower baths of the latest type adjoining the locker rooms.

A large white tiled swimming pool, 60x20 feet, is another feature in the basement. This pool holds 78,000 gallons of water and is eight and one-half feet deep in the deepest end.

One great fault to be found in most big pools is the lack of provision for visitors. Men step out on the white tiled floors in street shoes and the bathers pick up the dirt on their bare feet and carry it into the water. The Eau Claire pool has provided a visitor's gallery near the spring board, where forty or more may enjoy seeing the diving and swimming without interfering with the swimmers.

A fine handball court and two bowling alleys help to make the basement very attractive, and these privileges are used almost continually. A movement is now on foot to use these bowling alleys for target practice with 22-caliber rifles.

A large boiler room with capacity to heat the building in the coldest weather and a 1,000-gallon hot water heater insures comfort for all members.

The main entrance, which is used only by the men, is located on the west side of the building and brings the visitor into the fine big lobby. This lobby is 90x30 feet, with beamed ceiling and handsomely decorated walls. The color effects are harmonious and give the lobby a hospitable and homelike atmosphere.

At the right of the entrance is the reading room with a great fireplace, and on the table are kept the latest publications. Adjoining this end of the lobby are the checker, chess and correspondence tables.

At the left of the entrance is the billiard room, where the tables are very popular, and in almost constant use; the next alcove is the music room, where the young men gather nearly every evening for social good times.

Directly in front of the entrance is the check room and general office, with the private office of the general secretary and the boys' secretary.

The gymnasium, 70x42 feet, is well lighted and ventilated and is completely equipped with modern gymnasium apparatus, including a running track banked and padded, thirty-two laps to the mile. The physical director's office with windows overlooking the gymnasium, provides perfect supervision.

The boys' department is very fortunate in having a part of the first floor reserved for its work. The private outside entrance leads into the lobby, where the boys have the use of a large fireplace with built-in cozy corners, reading rooms and game tables. These rooms are greatly appreciated and well patronized by the boys of the city.

The second floor is used exclusively for educational and social work. A large kitchen, which is the envy of most of the ladies,

is completely furnished for serving 150 guests. The equipment includes large commodious cupboards, gas range and service tables, with silverware and china with Y. M. C. A. emblem worked into the design.

Next to the kitchen one enters the banquet room through double swinging doors. This room seats 150 at tables and over 300 when used as a lecture room. The unique feature of this room is that it may be turned into one, two, three or four separate rooms, through the use of accordion doors. Recently all of these four rooms were used at the same time by four organizations.

The directors of the Eau Claire Y. M. C. A. always point with pride to the big business men's club room adjoining the banquet room. This room is furnished as fine as any in the city, with beautiful rugs, drapes, tables, fireplace and easy chairs. There is little wonder that it has been used constantly.

The women of the city greatly appreciate the thoughtfulness of the directors when they set apart a nicely furnished room known as the ladies' parlor.

Next to the ladies' parlor is a room used for committee meetings, with ample room for twenty-five or thirty. It was in this room that the Northwestern Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association was organized with thirty high schools interested. The Y. M. C. A. has been chosen as the headquarters of this organization.

Meetings of the following organizations have been held in this room: Manufacturers' Association of Wisconsin, Northwestern Wisconsin Jewelers' Association and baseball clubs and the musical organizations of the city.

Next to the committee room is a room fitted up for high school boys with school pennants hanging on the wall and college papers of the state on the reading table. It will tend to interest the boys in higher branches of education.

Upper Floor Accommodations.

The two upper floors are devoted entirely to the use of sleeping rooms for the use of young men away from home, thus providing a place under proper influence for strangers in the city. The forty-eight dormitory rooms are provided with the necessary furniture and furnishings to make the young men satisfied.

A motherly woman looks after the rooms and keeps them in fine shape, and she prides herself on the cleanly appearance of the rooms once she has cleaned them.

It is little wonder that the citizens are proud of this building, for which 1,270 different ones subscribed to the necessary funds to erect, and there is never a day passes that some one does not bring in a friend or stranger to go through it.

What caused a city the size of Eau Claire to put up such a large, handsome building?

How the Movement Started.

Mrs. H. H. Howe organized a group of boys in a band called the "Clan Gorden;" this group of boys kept getting larger and larger until this little woman saw the necessity of larger and more adequate quarters.

One of the boys had visited a Y. M. C. A. building in another city and he suggested that Eau Claire ought to have one. At a later meeting of the boys they had a big sign painted, "We Want a Y. M. C. A.," signed "The Boys." This sign was strung across one of the business streets, and several wealthy men saw the need of such a move and opened their purses with liberal subscriptions.

The three heaviest subscribers were: H. C. Putnam, \$20,000; O. H. Ingram, \$20,000; Mrs. Cornelia Truax, \$16,000.

A campaign of ten days was launched for \$100,000, and the amount was raised with the assistance of the state Y. M. C. A. force of Wisconsin.

This campaign opened the eyes of the citizens to the great possibilities of organized effort in the city, and as a result of this get together spirit there is a movement now on foot to raise by public subscription funds for a municipal auditorium to be used for conventions, lectures, etc.

During "opening week" several women were offended because they were not solicited for cakes or asked to serve at the big reception; they all deemed it an honor to be asked to assist, and the officials at the association were swamped with cakes and offers to serve. The Women's Club at one of the meetings appointed a committee to call on the general secretary to find out how best they could serve the Y. M. C. A., and through their efforts many costly oil paintings adorn the walls of the building.

A call was sent out to the young men to work as ushers in showing people through the building evenings; some sixty responded and did splendid work.

Through the opening up of the billiard room in the building one of the worst pool halls in the city was forced to go out of business, and the rest cleaned up their places.

The gymnasium classes have been patronized by a large number of men and boys. The gymnasium is the place where many prominent business men have built up their physical needs and are getting great benefits every week. Swimming lessons have been given and the association secured the services of an eastern swimming expert to teach the men and boys to swim.

The new building is the social center of the city among the men's organizations, who have taken advantage of the quarters on the second floor. The homelike atmosphere and moral tone of the building cannot help but uplift everyone coming in contact with it.

One prominent man when he was shown through the building was so impressed with it that he told the general secretary to order a big electric sign that could be seen all over the city and send the bill to him.

Many architects and contractors have come miles to go through the building, and without exception have felt the trip more than repaid them for their effort. Almost without exception they recognize that the building is a model for its size and the arrangement for supervision in all its departments have brought it to the attention of other Y. M. C. A.'s around the country. Hardly a day passes that letters are not received asking particulars regarding it, and many secretaries and building committees have inspected it.

The board of directors early decided not to push the memberships until next fall, so without solicitation 561 members have joined and the board looks forward to a big work next fall. The members of the board are as follows: O. H. Ingram, W. J. Starr, J. D. R. Steven, A. J. Keith, George B. Wheeler, K. Rosholt, W. K. Coffin, T. F. Branham, H. T. Lange, E. D. Rounds, C. T. Bundy and H. W. Chase.

The following is a list of the names of the association's presidents: Elijah Swift, 1881 to 1883; V. W. Bayless, 1883 to 1884; J. H. Thorp, 1884 to 1886; D. P. Simons, 1886 to 1888; R. H. Chute, 1888 to 1891; S. S. Kepler, 1892; B. J. Churchill, 1892 to 1893; C. A. Bullen, 1893 to 1894; A. L. Dodge, 1894 to 1896. General secretaries: S. A. Abbott, 1881 to 1883; W. L. Lougee, 1883 to 1886; John Caldwell, 1886 to 1891; Arthur T. Adams, 1891 to 1893; George H. Timmings, 1893 to 1896.

ALBERT L. DODGE.

Eau Claire, Wis., June 15, 1911.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

EAU CLAIRE BUSINESS HOUSES.

It is not our purpose to write up each individual business house of Eau Claire, but from the following list of business people it will be seen that the city of Eau Claire is well represented in every line of commercial life and business that is to be found in any city of the country, and in some instances the stocks of goods carried by the merchants are as large and well assorted as those carried by merchants in cities twice the size of Eau Claire. The following is a list so far as we know of all the business enterprises in the city:

Automobiles and garages—Jordan Auto Company, Oshkosh Motor Company, Tanberg Auto Company, Chippewa Valley Auto Company, Alfred Johnson, Taylor Motor Car Company.

Bakers—Charles E. Chrysler, the Home Bakery, Smith Baking Company, Andrew Stensland, Egg-O-Baking Powder Company.

Banks—Eau Claire National Bank, Eau Claire Savings Bank, Union National Bank, Union Savings Bank.

Barber shops—Seventeen in number.

Blacksmith shops—Three.

Eau Claire Bedding Company, manufactures.

Eau Claire Sheet Metal Works, Dunphy Boat Manufacturing Company, Eau Claire Boiler Works, Eau Claire Book Bindery, Eau Claire Book & Stationery Company.

Boots and shoes—Iver Anderson Shoe Company, Howard L. Culver, Ole Dahl, Economy Shoe Store, H. Hanson & Co.

Seventeen boot and shoe repair shops.

Two box factories—The Empire and the Linderman Box & Veneer Company.

One brewery—John Walter Company.

Three broom manufacturers—John Dickerson, Wenzel Broom Company and Randall & Charles.

W. W. Bartlett, contractor.

Twelve carpenters contractors—Colver N. Bostwick, Emmet L. Chaput, Birney A. Churchill, Lueius P. Crandall, James H. Curtis, Edward P. Dagenhardt, Oliver N. Everson, Herman Hartzfeldt, William Hartzfeldt, Carl Pederson, Andrew Sims.

Six cement contractors—William T. Andres, Alvin L. Fletcher, Hans Halverson, Andrew Larson, John Lewis, Herbert S. Palmer.

Eight general contractors—S. M. & C. M. Daney, Chippewa Valley Construction Company, Eau Claire Construction Company, the E. M. Fish Company, Hoepfner Bartlett Company, William Palmer, Henry Weinstock, Western Construction Company.

Three mason contractors—George Barnum, Christian Orndth, William Reinhard.

Ten painting contractors—Badger State Art Company, E. Chris Berg, Bing & Wold, Oscar E. Carlson, Enos S. Culver, Eau Claire Decorating Company, Benjamin Fawler, Sevald O. Lund, William P. Smith, Arthur H. Weiland.

Eau Claire Creamery Company; M. J. Wigman, manufacturer of Crispettes; Richard F. Kaiser, dealer in crockery.

Fifteen dentists—Edwin E. Ames, Wallace R. Anderson, Roy W. Bingham, Gustavus A. Clark, Guy E. Clark, Stephen A. Douglas, Edward C. French, Charles T. Lewiston, Victor V. Mason, William J. Moe, George M. Moore, William J. Newell, Edward F. Sommermeyer, James E. Waldron, Frank B. Wrigglesworth.

Three carpet weavers—Mrs. Isabelle Anderson, Richard Kashshek and Amund Stanwick.

Two carriage makers—William Bonnell and Peter Girnan & Sons Co.

China decorator—Mrs. Mae B. Howe.

Nine cigar manufacturers—Julius Derge, Herman F. Gerke, Conrad Feige, Daniel Hinriehs, Korn Brothers, William F. Lieske, Louis Rheim, Fred Stussy, West & Walterdorf.

Thirteen clothiers—Ashuler Brothers, Campen Clothing Company, The Continental, Eau Claire Clothing Company, Andrew H. Hollen, The Ideal, Klassens, Svend Lund & Co., R. J. McDonald & Co., Albert M. Nelson, Rosenthal-Coplan & Co., Louis Running & Co., Sorlie & Buckholtz.

Coal and wood dealers—Evans-Lee Company, Farmers' Cooperative Products Company, LaForest Newell, Frank Reinherd, Alfred H. Stevens, Wisconsin Pipe & Fuel Company.

Confectioners—R. L. Meader Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers. Confectioners, retail—John Abdellah, Mason Barnhardt, Boosalis Stamatakos & Co., Anton Cassutt, August Drabout, Mrs. Georgis Gallagher, Grubers' Confectionery, Home Bakery, Charles Johnson, Vara Kimpton, Mrs. Kate McKeon, Olympia Candy Company, Mrs. Mary Rathke, Dor Smith, Henry

Stonwick, Mrs. Anna Steady, William Thompson, John F. Wiseman.

Druggists—Otto J. Boberg, Arthur J. Branstad, Cass Drug Store, Charles B. Curran, Fred H. Gadsby (two stores), William C. Johnson, Mrs. Jeannette S. Kinnear, John N. Neher, Wallace L. Nichols, Lars L. Urheim.

Dry cleaners—Eau Claire Dry Cleaners, Huebsch Laundry Company, Simon Rosenberg.

Dry goods—Robert Jacobs, Mrs. Julia Kahn, The Kepler Company, John Oyaas, William Samuelson Dry Goods Company.

Furniture dealers—Keller & Co., Albert Larson, Augustus V. Mayhew, Wiklem, Olson & Co., Williams Furniture Company, The Phoenix Furniture Manufacturing Company, Pioneer Furniture Company, mill.

Furs and furriers—Charles Alber and Samuel Gelhaar.

Eau Claire Gas Light Company.

General stores—Arthur T. Hoffman, Josephine Keller and John H. Moen.

Granite and marble works—Eau Claire Granite Works, National Granite Company, George E. Richardson.

Greenhouses—Oakdale Greenhouses, Bluedorn, Lauritzen, Demmler, West Eau Claire Greenhouse.

Grocery stores—Ole Anderson, Borgen & Aune, S. Breck Bostwick, Thomas Cahill, Michael Carroll, John L. Christopherson, Thomas F. Conley, Felix Derouin, John H. Dickson, Christ B. Everson, Thomas F. Fennessy, Mrs. Mary E. Flynn, Howard W. Foster, Anna M. Frederick, Andrew Frederickson, Gilbert Brothers & Reslock, Peter J. Haas, Halverson, Lewis & Co., Allen Hanson, Mrs. Alma B. Hepburn, Earl W. Holmes, Mrs. Emma Holt, John J. Hunner, Ole P. Gaeger, Christian Johnson, Ole H. Johnson, Karm & Bachman, E. Krueger & Son, Ernest A. Kruger, August Kuhlman, Jr., Paul LaLonde, George A. Lemke, Lind & Co., Allen L. Lofte, Michael Miley, Royal B. Moore, George J. Neher, A. Nelson & Co., Christopher Nelson, Mrs. Theresa Neurer, Harry Olson, Thorton O. Opsata, Charles Pelletier, Hans Peterson, Edward W. Pond, F. W. Regh & Co., Christ Sather, Sayner's Grocery, Adelbert Sly, Stillman J. Smith, L. H. Starkey & Co., John Storseth, Mrs. Christian Thompson, Ingebret Thompson, Frank M. Tusken, John Westlund.

Wholesale grocers—Eau Claire Company, the H. T. Lange Company.

Hardware dealers—Burnham-Benson Hardware Company,

Foss-Armstrong Hardware Company, Louis J. Hanson, Hartman J. Kohlhepp, Mrs. Alvina Madinsky, John Oyaas, Schlieve Brothers, Laurson Automatic Pump Company.

Harnessmakers—John Fischer, Thomas Hutchinson, Henry B. Koppelberger, William G. McCumber, William A. Schroeder, Schwahn-Seyberth Saddlery Company, John Zimmerman.

Horseshoers—James Bonnell, Charles A. Evens, John Holum, Louis Knudson, John A. Swanson, Willkom & Jensen.

Hotels—American House, Fred Beauregard, Bunce House, Central Hotel, Commercial Hotel, the Eau Claire House, the Galloway, Hobart House, Hotel Dixon, Hotel Ritzinger, Kneer House, McAllister House, Norway House, Ophem's Hotel, Skandinavian Hotel, Union House.

Jewelers—Harry Abramson, Fred Berg, Fleming Brothers, John Holt, Chester A. Roe, Oluf Sherman, Harry F. Vanderbie.

Laundries, five—American Laundry Company, Huebsch Laundry Company, Quong Kee, Star Laundry, Yep Shin.

Livery stables, six—William W. Craig, Adolph Erickson, James A. Grinsel, James L. McCann, George Oleson, Quigg Brothers.

Lumber manufacturers and dealers—Davis & Starr Lumber Company, Evans-Lee Company, O. H. Ingram Company, John H. Kaiser Lumber Company, Louis Levy, New Dallas Lumber Company, Northwestern Lumber Company, John S. Owen Lumber Company, Steven & Jarvis Lumber Company.

Machine shops—Peter A. Drake, Eau Claire Mill Supply Company, Alfred J. Johnson, McDonough Manufacturing Company, Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, Phoenix Manufacturing Company, A. E. White Machine Works.

Meat markets—Betz & Erity, Julius Blasius, George Buhulz, Robert Conrad, Ole A. Faestad, John Fredin, Goethal Brothers, Henry Gust, Fred Kleiner, William H. Kleiner, Paul LaLande, James H. Looly, John P. Meyer, Albert F. Schwalm, Seyberth & Neuser, M. O. Soley & Sons.

Wholesale meats—Drummond Packing Company, Swift & Co.

Men's furnishers—The Continental, Henry Duerst, The Ideal, Johnson & Huleatt, Daniel Karm, Wear-U-Well Shoe Company.

Milliners—Mrs. Frankie Dalton, Arthur T. Hoffman, Frances Kahn, Mrs. H. S. Palmer, J. & L. Ribison, Mrs. Fay Schmidt, Mrs. Jessie Shipman, Ida Sonin, Anna Thompson.

Musical merchandise—The Allen-Johnson Company, Sarah E. Coon, W. E. Steinberg Piano Company.

Notions—Independent Five and Ten-Cent Store, S. S. Kresge, Walter Tausch, F. W. Woolworth.

Plumbers—Bartingale Company, August Burkart, William D. Craney, Fred E. Grosvald, Gunderman & Wing, William H. Heide-man, Charles Mitchell, Andrew Moe, Henry T. Triggs.

Printers—Ashbaugh Printing Company, Eagle Printing Com-pany, Eau Claire Press Company, Fremad Publishing Company, Herald Printing Company, F. T. Meggett Company, Pauly Print-ing House, James H. Tift.

Refrigerator Manufacturing Companies—Atlas Manufacturing Company, Cold Storage Refrigerator Company, Wisconsin Refrigerator Company.

Restaurants—James M. Charles, William Cleghorn, Mrs. Anna Cook, Mrs. Orpha J. Fryslie, Mrs. Anna Gillet, Harlam W. Hatch, Home Bakery Lunch Room, Henry L. Horrigan, Conrad Johns, Jacob Klein, Yon Lee, Frank McLaren, Mortimer McMillan, Robert Perry, Martha Radinske, C. H. Shaver, News Company, Omaha Depot, Michael Weber.

Photographers—Benjamin S. Ahlquist, George Claus, Electric Studio, Andrew C. Isaacs, Carl G. Johnson & Co., Charles Lewis, Arthur B. Nelson, Rasmus G. Shaker.

Tailors—Peter W. Beck, Hjalmar E. Berg, Syver Bergset, John Barton, Edward J. Brunner, Martin Christianson, John Hanek, Jens Hanshus, John Harrigan, The Ideal, Otto A. Johnson, Korger Brothers, Martin Oleson, Peter Peterson, Simon Rosenberg, Albert E. Ulrich.

Tea and coffee stores—Grand Union Tea Company, Home Tea Company, Edward Syverson.

Telephone companies—Chippewa County Telephone Company, Tri-State Telephone Company, Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Theaters—Grand Opera House, Lyric, Orpheum, Rex, Star, Unique.

Tinsmiths—Harry C. Austin, George Fraley, John Schimanski, William A. Standen.

Undertakers—Alexander Dean, Fleming & Son, Lenmark & Son, Robert H. Stokes.

Upholsterers—Norman Bailey, Frank H. Button, August Hansen.

Wagon makers—Louis Knudson, Moldenhauer & Damm, Tietz & Guenther.

The following incorporated companies are now (1914) doing business in the city of Eau Claire:

Allen Land Company, incorporated in 1887; capital, \$55,000. Charles L. Allen, president and treasurer; F. M. Allen, vice-president and secretary.

Atlas Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1908; capital, \$10,000. F. H. Graham, president; J. H. Brooks, secretary and treasurer.

Barber Land Company, incorporated 1905; capital, \$80,000. B. A. Buffington, president; James A. Smith, vice-president; John S. Owen, secretary and treasurer.

Bradford-Culver Timber Company, incorporated in 1909; capital, \$100,000. A. E. Bradford, president; T. B. Keith, vice-president; B. W. Culver, secretary and treasurer.

A. E. Burlingame Company, incorporated in 1908; capital, \$24,000. A. E. Burlingame, president; C. W. Fiske, secretary and treasurer.

Burnham-Benson Hardware Company, incorporated in 1907; capital, \$20,000.

C. W. Cheney Company, incorporated in 1908; capital, \$50,000. C. W. Cheney, president and treasurer; H. D. Davis, vice-president; M. Ruth Kelley, secretary.

Chippewa Valley Casualty Company, incorporated in 1902. James T. Joyce, president; E. W. Heiss, secretary; C. W. Fiske, treasurer.

Chippewa Valley Light & Power Company, incorporated in 1897; capital, \$1,265,000. O. H. Ingram, president; John S. Owen, vice-president; B. A. Buffington, treasurer; George B. Wheeler, secretary and general manager; A. E. Pierce, assistant manager.

Culver Realty Company, incorporated in 1906; capital, \$60,000. A. Emma Culver, president; Earl S. Welch, secretary; B. W. Culver, treasurer.

A. A. Cutter Company, incorporated in 1907; capital, \$150,000. Belle F. Cutter, president; W. P. Bartlett, vice-president; W. J. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer.

Iver Anderson Shoe Company, incorporated in 1911; capital, \$15,000. Gunder Anderson, president; H. A. Christensen, vice-president; Iver Anderson, secretary and treasurer.

Cameron Meadows Land Company, incorporated in 1911; capital, \$110,000. C. L. Allen, president; Charles J. Kepler, vice-president; A. J. Branstad, secretary; M. B. Baumberger, treasurer.

Bartingale Company, incorporated in 1913; capital, \$4,000. Robert O. Bartingale, president and treasurer; Thomas A. Bartingale, vice-president; E. M. Bartingale, secretary.

Campen Clothing Company was incorporated in 1910, with a capital of \$25,000. Palmer Campen, president; J. Al Campen, vice-president; George Campen, secretary.

Cary Transfer Company, incorporated in 1913; capital, \$25,000. J. B. Cary, president; Leo F. Cary, vice-president; H. V. Cary, secretary and treasurer.

Chippewa Valley Construction Company was incorporated in 1897, with a capital of \$100,000. O. H. Ingram, president; John S. Owen, vice-president; B. A. Buffington, treasurer; George B. Wheeler, secretary and general manager; A. E. Pierce, assistant manager.

Davis Falls Land Company, incorporated in 1904; capital, \$50,000. W. L. Davis, president; J. T. Joyee, vice-president; E. S. Pearsall, secretary.

Davis Holding Company, incorporated in 1908, capital, \$48,000. W. L. Davis, president and treasurer; J. T. Joyee, secretary.

Davis & Starr Lumber Company, incorporated in 1886; capital, \$250,000. William J. Starr, president; I. M. Starr, vice-president; Burt E. DeYo, secretary and treasurer.

Del Norte Company, incorporated in 1902; capital, \$1,500,000. N. C. Foster, president; Frank D. Stout, secretary; William Bigelow, treasurer.

Dells Paper & Pulp Company, incorporated in 1894; capital, \$1,000,000. W. L. Davis, president; S. R. Davis, vice-president; J. A. Stilp, secretary; J. T. Joyee, treasurer; E. O'Brien, general superintendent.

Drummond Packing Company, incorporated in 1903, with a capital of \$125,000. David Drummond, president; John Drummond, vice-president; F. W. Thomas, treasurer; D. G. Calkins, secretary.

Eau Claire Bedding Company was incorporated in 1902, with a capital of \$5,000. R. H. Loether, president; E. J. Loether, vice-president; J. H. Mueherheide, secretary and treasurer.

Eau Claire Book and Stationery Company, incorporated in 1885; capital, \$40,000. G. C. Witherby, president and manager; E. B. Putnam, secretary and treasurer.

Eau Claire Club, incorporated in 1906; capital, \$80,000. James A. Smith, president; S. G. Moon, vice-president; Marshall Cousins, treasurer; C. W. Churchill, secretary.

Eau Claire Commercial Club, incorporated in 1908; capital, \$6,000. R. F. Kennedy, president; G. J. Lange, vice-president; R. K. Boyd, secretary; G. N. Childs, treasurer.

Eau Claire Concrete Company, incorporated in 1904; capital, \$20,000. J. W. Ross, president; H. T. Lange, vice-president; R. K. Boyd, secretary; George M. Childs, treasurer.

Eau Claire Cornice & Heating Company, incorporated in 1904; capital, \$25,000.

Eau Claire Construction Company, incorporated in 1909; capital, \$25,000. E. P. Tibesar, president; G. L. Blum, vice-president; J. T. Tibesar, secretary and treasurer.

Eau Claire Creamery Company, incorporated in 1905; capital, \$100,000. Guy Speirs, president and treasurer; J. T. Joyce, vice-president; F. N. Herrick, secretary.

Eau Claire Dells Improvement Company, incorporated in 1879; capital, \$200,000. W. L. Davis, president and treasurer; J. T. Joyce, vice-president; E. S. Pearsall, secretary; J. A. Stilp, treasurer.

Eau Claire Driving and Athletic Association, incorporated in 1902; capital, \$15,000. H. D. Davis, president; George B. Wheeler, vice-president; John S. Owen, treasurer.

Eau Claire Gas Light Company, incorporated in 1894. J. T. Joyce, president; David Drummond, vice-president; C. Luebke-man, secretary-treasurer.

Eau Claire Grocery Company, incorporated in 1883; capital, \$100,000. C. M. Merrill, president; A. J. Marsh, vice-president; T. F. Branham, treasurer; C. E. Shane, secretary.

Eau Claire Press Company, incorporated in 1912, with a capital of \$80,000. K. Rosholt, president; E. S. Welch, vice-president; C. W. Fiske, treasurer; P. C. Atkinson, secretary.

Eau Claire Pythian Castle Association, incorporated in 1901; capital, \$15,000. G. B. Blum, president; Marshall Cousins, vice-president; H. Helstrom, secretary; Louis Levy, treasurer.

Eau Claire Realty Company, incorporated in 1902; capital, \$30,000. J. T. Barber, president, W. A. Smith, secretary; S. G. Moon, treasurer.

Eau Claire Savings, Loan and Building Association was organized in 1877 with a capital of \$2,000,000. The present officers are: Dr. E. C. French, president; William Rowe, vice-president; J. T. Joyce, treasurer, and J. F. Ellis, secretary.

Eau Claire Sweat Pad Company, incorporated in 1905; capital, \$25,000. William Hoepfner, president; George C. Hoepfner, vice-president; J. F. H. Miller, secretary and treasurer.

Eau Claire Trunk Company was incorporated in 1901. Its capital is \$75,000. W. E. Wahl, president; F. Hoepfner, vice-

president; William H. Hoepfner, secretary; George Hoepfner, treasurer.

The Evans-Lee Company was incorporated in 1904; capital, \$25,000. J. I. Evans, president; C. S. Lee, vice-president; E. B. Ingram, secretary and treasurer.

Ben F. Faast Land Company, incorporated in 1908; capital, \$30,000. T. B. Smith, president; A. J. Keith, vice-president; Ben F. Faast, secretary and treasurer.

E. M. Fish Company, incorporated in 1902; capital, \$35,000. E. M. Fish, president; Ferd Folsom, vice-president; Eda M. Folsom, secretary and treasurer.

Foss-Armstrong Hardware Company, incorporated in 1907; capital, \$150,000. A. G. Foss, president; F. J. Bowers, treasurer; B. N. Foss, secretary.

Frawley Land Company, incorporated in 1892; capital, \$60,000. Thomas F. Frawley, president; John G. Owen, vice-president; John S. Owen, secretary and treasurer.

Fremad Publishing Company, incorporated in 1901; capital, \$4,000. Rev. O. Refsdal, president; Prof. J. J. Skordalsvold, vice-president; F. L. Tronsdal, secretary; William Ager, treasurer.

Germania Farm Company, incorporated in 1901; capital, \$5,000. W. H. Frawley, president; T. F. Frawley, secretary-treasurer.

Guaranteed Investment Company, incorporated in 1904; capital, \$76,000. L. A. Doolittle, president; M. H. Schroeder, vice-president; George W. Williams, secretary.

Hillside Feed Company, incorporated in 1909. Capital, \$4,000. C. Seyberth, president; E. J. Neuser, vice-president; William Rasch, secretary-treasurer.

W. H. Hobbs Supply Company, incorporated in 1906; capital, \$60,000. W. H. Hobbs, president and treasurer; Roswell Hobbs, vice-president; E. A. Carroll, secretary.

Hoepfner-Bartlett Company, incorporated in 1904; capital, \$50,000. F. J. Hoepfner, president; J. A. Davidson, vice-president; A. F. Johannis, secretary-treasurer.

Howe Shoe Company was incorporated in 1904. C. W. Lockwood, president and treasurer; C. M. Buffington, vice-president; A. G. Weizenegger, secretary.

Huebsch Laundry Company, incorporated in 1903. Joseph Huebsch, president; John Huebsch, secretary-treasurer.

Ideal Land & Loan Company; capital, \$100,000. J. J. Selmer, president; A. Qvale, vice-president.

O. H. Ingram Company, incorporated in 1907; capital, \$50,000. O. H. Ingram, president; E. B. Ingram, vice-president; Dr. E. S. Hayes, treasurer.

The Jackson Agency, incorporated in 1908; capital, \$5,000. W. G. Jackson, president; M. C. Jackson, vice-president; F. D. Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

John H. Kaiser Lumber Company, incorporated in 1905; capital, \$100,000. John H. Kaiser, president; J. J. Ott, vice-president; W. A. Kaiser, secretary-treasurer.

The Kepler Company was incorporated in 1907; has a capital of \$100,000. R. J. Kepler, Sr., president; A. G. Geske, vice-president; A. E. Kepler, secretary; C. J. Kepler, treasurer.

Lange Canning Company, incorporated in 1901; capital, \$100,000. G. J. Lange, president; Dr. E. S. Hayes, vice-president; F. A. Lange, secretary; E. B. Ingram, treasurer.

The H. T. Lange Company, incorporated in 1893; capital, \$85,000. H. T. Lange, president; H. C. Weidenbaeher, vice-president; M. B. Hubbard, secretary; C. F. Mittelstadt, treasurer.

Linderman Box & Veneer Company, incorporated in 1895; capital, \$40,000. D. R. Moon, president; T. J. Wilcox, vice-president and general manager; George H. Chapman, secretary.

Main Valley Land Company, incorporated in 1905; capital, \$15,000. The officers are: B. W. Culver, E. J. Lenmark, Ben Faast and J. A. Playton.

Masonic Temple Association, incorporated 1897; capital, \$50,000. George B. Wheeler, president; David Drummond, vice-president; F. H. L. Cotton, secretary; B. A. Buffington, treasurer.

McDonough Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1889; capital, \$150,000. Joseph C. Culver, president; Joseph Gilbert McDonough, vice-president; J. W. Hubbard, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

R. L. Meader Company was incorporated in 1902; capital, \$20,000. R. L. Meader, president and general manager; J. A. Platter, vice-president; August Stoek, secretary; W. K. Coffin, treasurer.

Northwestern Lumber Company, incorporated in 1873; capital, \$443,900. J. T. Barber, president; S. G. Moon, first vice-president and treasurer; George H. Chapman, second vice-president; C. D. Moon, secretary; F. H. L. Cotton, assistant secretary.

Northwestern Motor Company, incorporated in 1912. Kim Rosholt, president; Raymond Rosholt, secretary-treasurer.

The Sallie F. Moon Company, incorporated in 1906; capital,

\$400,000. S. G. Moon, president; D. R. Moon, vice-president; C. D. Moon, secretary-treasurer.

New Dells Lumber Company, incorporated in 1889; capital, \$233,700. O. H. Ingram, president; G. J. Lange, vice-president; M. B. Hubbard, secretary; E. B. Ingram, treasurer; J. E. Hosford, manager.

Northern Farm Land and Investment Company, incorporated in 1907; capital, \$1,200. T. F. Frawley, president; J. C. Culver, secretary-treasurer.

Northwestern Flour & Grain Company; capital, \$25,000. A. J. Branstad, president; Frank Harriman, vice-president; George D. Thorson, secretary-treasurer.

Northwestern Steel and Iron Works was incorporated in 1905; capital, \$200,000. Kim Rosholt, president and treasurer; T. W. Rosholt, vice-president; E. R. Hamilton, secretary-treasurer; R. S. Wells, manager.

John S. Owen Lumber Company was incorporated in 1894; capital, \$175,000. John S. Owen, president and treasurer; A. R. Owen, vice-president and manager; John G. Owen, secretary; G. E. Anderson, assistant secretary.

Phoenix Furniture Company, was incorporated in 1899; capital, \$40,000. R. J. Kepler, president; T. A. Hobbs, vice-president; S. Damm, secretary-treasurer.

Phoenix Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1875; capital, \$200,000. C. S. Tolles, president; C. F. Coffin, vice-president; Robert B. Briggs, secretary-treasurer.

Pioneer Furniture Company was incorporated in 1888; capital, \$150,000. John W. Scott, president; W. K. Coffin, vice-president; J. T. Joyce, secretary-treasurer.

Polk County Farm Land Company, incorporated 1906; capital, \$33,000. W. J. Starr, president; E. Pennington, vice-president; C. T. Jaffray, treasurer; O. O. Searle, secretary.

Robbins Implement Company, incorporated 1906; capital, \$10,000. W. L. Kane, president; William Gilchrist, vice-president; E. W. Robbins, secretary-treasurer.

George W. Robertson Company, incorporated in 1903; capital, \$50,000. George W. Robertson, president and treasurer; F. E. Stannard, vice-president; George W. Schroeder, secretary.

Louis Running Company, incorporated in 1905. Louis Running, president.

Rusk Land Company, incorporated in 1903; capital, \$75,000.

P. C. Atkinson, vice-president; F. B. Keith, secretary; A. J. Keith, treasurer.

William Samuelson Dry Goods Company was incorporated in 1893; capital, \$25,000. William Samuelson, president; T. Slagsvol, secretary-treasurer.

Schwahn-Seyberth Saddlery Company, incorporated in 1904. Leonard Seyberth, president; W. A. Schwahn, vice-president; W. L. Seyberth, secretary-treasurer.

Stanley, Merrill & Phillips Railroad Company, incorporated in 1902; capital, \$100,000. S. G. Moon, president; C. D. Moon, vice-president; F. H. L. Cotton, secretary; J. T. Barber, treasurer.

Steven & Jarvis Lumber Company. J. D. R. Stevens, president; Arthur Jarvis, vice-president; Bert E. DeYo, secretary-treasurer.

Traders Land Company, incorporated in 1904; capital, \$10,000. L. A. Doolittle, president; Martha H. Schroeder, secretary-treasurer.

Wisconsin Pipe & Fuel Company, incorporated in 1893; capital, \$10,000. B. G. Proctor, president and treasurer; F. R. Proctor, vice-president and secretary.

Wisconsin Refrigerator Company. William J. Starr, president; C. T. Bundy, vice-president; Orlando G. Brice, treasurer and general manager.

Wisconsin River Land Company, incorporated in 1885; capital, \$50,000. James Jensen, president; H. N. Knudtson, vice-president; A. T. Tenneson, secretary-treasurer.

Eau Claire Vulcanizing Company, incorporated 1912; capital, \$2,000. Fred Ballett, president; F. E. Hul, vice-president; B. F. Headly, secretary and manager.

Egg-O Baking Powder Company, incorporated in 1911; capital, \$15,000. A. G. Foss, president; George J. Neher, vice-president; T. B. Farmer, secretary; G. J. Lange, treasurer.

Farmers Co-operative Produce Company, incorporated 1910; capital, \$10,000. S. S. Wethern, president; C. O. Fisher, secretary-treasurer.

Farmers Land Company, incorporated; capital, \$10,000. T. F. Frawley, president; J. T. Joyce, vice-president; J. C. Culver, secretary-treasurer.

Horn & Blum Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1913; capital, \$10,000. M. M. Horn, president; A. Blum, vice-president; J. R. Kolliner, secretary-treasurer.

Reliable Poultry Farm, incorporated in 1913; capital, \$10,000.

O. S. Johnson, president; J. N. Schneider, vice-president; A. E. While, secretary-treasurer.

Ritsch Alluvial Land Company, incorporated in 1912. Capital, \$40,000. J. F. W. Ritsch, president; Charles Kepler, vice-president; J. C. Culver, secretary-treasurer.

Rusk Farm Company, incorporated in 1909; capital, \$35,000. Ben F. Faast, president; A. G. Schlieve, vice-president; Chris N. Dinger, secretary; John Bauman, treasurer.

Sheldon Land Company, incorporated in 1911; capital, \$10,000. Ben F. Faast, president; E. B. Lacey, vice-president; Harry H. Kleiner, secretary-treasurer.

Smith Baking Company, incorporated in 1908; capital, \$10,000. George Blum, president; Ernest Johnson, vice-president; K. A. Jacobson, secretary-treasurer.

Washington Realty Company, incorporated in 1912; capital, \$300,000. H. W. Chase, president; L. A. Bu Dalm, vice-president; W. S. Woodruff, secretary-treasurer.

Wenzel Broom Company, incorporated 1913; capital, \$15,000. A. J. Wenzel, president; H. F. Schroeder, vice-president; W. J. Eberwein, secretary; E. F. Wenzel, treasurer.

White Lake Land Company, incorporated in 1911; capital, \$200,000. A. L. Arpin, president; J. T. Joyce, treasurer; Marshall Cousins, secretary.

Williams Furniture Company, incorporated in 1902; capital, \$25,000. A. L. Williams, president; H. M. Howe, vice-president; A. P. Bonnot, secretary-treasurer.

L. H. Starkey Company, incorporated in 1910; capital, \$7,000. L. H. Starkey, president; C. W. Vaugh, vice-president and treasurer; Harry Thompson, secretary.

Tanberg Auto Company, incorporated 1907; capital, \$50,000. J. C. Tanberg, president; A. J. Poelawiltz, vice-president; Frank E. Drake, secretary; G. R. Wood, secretary and manager.

Truax Building Company, incorporated 1913; capital, \$25,000. A. J. Branstad, president; B. W. Culver, secretary; J. C. Culver, treasurer.

Union Construction Company, incorporated in 1912; capital, \$16,000. T. F. Frawley, president; J. C. Culver, vice-president; G. A. Weizenegger, secretary-treasurer.

Union Mortgage Loan Company, incorporated in 1906; capital, \$100,000. Julius Rosholt, president; Kim Rosholt, vice-president; H. F. Schlegelmilch, secretary-treasurer.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

EAU CLAIRE INDUSTRIES.

THE A. A. CUTTER SHOE FACTORY

The man on the drive, the cruise or in the woods—the lumberjack—is the most discriminating person in the world about one thing. He is as exacting in that as the Beau Brummel of the boulevards is about his dress. That one thing is his shoes. The shoes of the lumberjack must fit comfortably, since the nature of his work demands foot comfort. His shoes must be made of the very best leather and fashioned in the very best way in order to stand the heavy strain. The lumberjack has his shoemaker just as the boulevard dandy has his tailor, and usually his shoemaker is the A. A. Cutter Company, of Eau Claire, Wis. Ask almost any lumberjack what make of shoe he wears and his answer will probably be “Cutter.” The Cutter make means par excellence to the man with the ax and saw or the peavey, pike pole and cant hook.

Back in 1870, when Eau Claire was a great sawmill center, with twenty-two mills busy sawing northern timber, A. A. Cutter was the leading shoe retailer in town. The lumberjacks who occasionally came out of the woods in large numbers demanded a distinctive shoe. To meet this demand Mr. Cutter kept two cobblers busy making shoes that suited the lumberjacks. The lumberjacks, who were mostly of French or Irish nationality, demanded quality in their shoes and did not heed the cost. At that time it was customary for them to leave their measure in the fall before going into the woods and on their return the following spring their made-to-measure shoes would be ready. Mr. Cutter did not create a lumberjack’s shoe. The lumberjacks created their own shoe. It was their criticism and their “kicks” that led to the making of a shoe that was the best of its kind, and today criticism and “kicks” are just as welcome with the A. A. Cutter Company as they were many years ago. The result is a perfect driving shoe.

For a few years making shoes for lumberjacks was only local in its extent. It was not until a lumberjack had left Eau Claire to become a foreman in the Pennsylvania woods that the fame of

Cutter began to spread. He took two pairs with him and gave one pair to a fellow-worker. The shoe attracted so much attention that several lumberjacks induced Joseph Lechner, a local shoe merchant at Emporium, Pa., to order shoes for them. That was the first outside order that the Cutter concern ever received. Later a lumber company, of Pennsylvania, sent a crew of forty lumberjacks to New Mexico. They had all been wearers of Cutter shoes and on reaching New Mexico found they could not get along without their favorite make. The forty sent an order to Eau Claire. So the fame of Cutter shoes began to widen until today they are sold in every State except one, and the exception is Rhode Island. Rhode Island is not a State of Lumberjacks.

In 1892 Mr. Cutter discontinued the retail business and began manufacturing exclusively for lumbermen's needs. Today the concern is considered one of the leading manufacturers of high-grade footwear for lumbermen, miners, cruisers, surveyors, prospectors, rangers and sportsmen in the United States. The company has a model factory at Eau Claire. A force of nearly 100 are employed in making handmade shoes, and the output is from 200 to 350 pairs a day. Mr. Cutter died a few years ago and the following year the company was incorporated. Mrs. Belle F. Cutter is president, William P. Bartlett vice-president and W. J. Carpenter secretary and treasurer. Mr. Carpenter, who started to work for Mr. Cutter when a mere lad and who has been thoroughly schooled in every phase of the high-grade shoemaking business, is general manager.

The making of Cutter shoes is an interesting story. Only skilled custom shoemakers—old-fashioned cobblers—are employed. These old-style cobblers call to mind the saying, "Let the cobbler stick to his last." The tale goes that a cobbler detected a fault in the shoe-latchet of one of Apelles' paintings, and the artist rectified the fault. The cobbler, thinking himself very wise, next ventured to criticise the legs, but Apelles answered, "Keep to your trade—you understand about shoes but not about anatomy." A proof that the cobblers employed at the Cutter plant do stick to their lasts and keep to their trade is found in the fact that one of their number, Halvor Johnson, started with Mr. Cutter when he established his cobbling shop in 1870. While Johnson has served the Cutter concern for forty-three years, ten others have been employed there at least thirty years. The Cutter cobblers certainly understand about shoes.

The Cutter shoes are almost entirely hand-made, the only exception being a minor part of the stitching. Only solid leather

throughout is used. No leather substitute ever entered the Cutter factory. Some leather reaches there that inspection shows can not be used, and in such case it is returned to the tanners. Only the heart of the imported hide is used and the remainder is disposed of to other manufacturers or used in cheaper low-cut shoes. The cobblers employed are chiefly German and Norwegian, who served apprenticeships in their native countries. The only difficulty that the Cutter company experiences is in obtaining skilled workers. Since the introduction of machinery into most shoe factories of this country and Europe, fewer young men have been apprenticed to the cobblers' trade.

Only the best leathers obtainable in the world's tannery market are used. The French kip used in Cutter drivers is tanned at the Simon Ullmo tannery at Lyons, France, and is imported especially for the Cutter company. It is considered the best leather that can be procured for this class of shoes, as French kip will stand the water as no other leather will. The French kip is used in the vamp of the Cutter shoe. A French kip tanned hide weighs from 5 to 5½ pounds and only the heart of it is used.

The Phoenix Manufacturing Company, one of the largest as well as one of the oldest industries of Eau Claire, now in the fifty-third year of its existence, stands out as a landmark marking progress in the manufacturing industries of the city. In 1861 the business was organized for the purpose of building and repairing sawmill machinery, general millwright and machinist work.

The location selected at that time was on the bank of the Eau Claire river at a point now occupied by the Eau Claire Bedding Company. The present location was selected and the business moved to it in 1874.

In looking over the history of the Chippewa Valley for the past fifty years, it will be found that the Phoenix Manufacturing Company played an important part in the drama of commercial life.

In every sawmill could be found Phoenix machinery strictly up to the times. The band mill now used in all up-to-date mills was brought out by this firm as early as 1887, when the Empire Lumber Company was equipped with what was then known as the Esplin mill. A number of these were made and distributed. In 1890 a new style of band mill known as the Emerson type was constructed and a great number distributed through the States as well as Canada. Again in 1895 further improvements

were made and another mill placed on the market, still further improvements were made and the famous Phoenix light band mill was produced, which is known from ocean to ocean and from gulf to northland as the mill making the largest cut of perfect sawed lumber for the least outlay.

Not only band mills but other sawmill machinery was developed and brought up to date as fast as the requirements and conditions demanded, until in every lumber state as well as many foreign lands machinery and tools made by the Phoenix Manufacturing Company are to be found in use.

This company has made it possible for the lumberman to log by steam. The log-hauling engine, being a necessity, can now be seen at work in all the northern lumbering states and Canada, while in far-off Alaska one of these engines and a string of sleighs are to do duty. This engine has now been further developed so as to work on dirt roads as well as on snow and will be used in the west hauling wagon trains of ore from the mines.

A gasoline tractor of the centipede type is being perfected and put on the market, which is another advance movement along the line of hauling either on dirt roads or ice and snow roads.

The logging sleighs, snow plows and machinery for making logging roads; the car stake pockets that we see on all trains of logs on our railroads, are products of these works, having been developed by men who are in actual touch with this class of work and understand its needs.

A new machine for clearing land is now being built, capable of clearing from six to eight acres a day, pulling the stumps and piling them, leaving the land ready for the farmer or settler. The big waterworks pumps that supply water to the cities of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls night and day are the product of this company.

This company began business in 1861 under the firm name of Graham & Tolles. In 1865 more capital was needed and two partners were taken in, the firm name being changed to Graham, White & Company. In 1875 the company was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin with a capital stock of \$50,000. In 1893 this was increased to \$150,000, and in 1909 again increased to \$200,000.

Thus the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, which fifty-three years ago undertook to supply a need with a capital of less than \$5,000, has grown to a concern doing hundreds of thousands

of dollars worth of business each year, at the same time keeping up to date in all the lines of manufacture, as can be seen by its correspondence, which extends to every state and territory. Germany, Italy, Russia, Finland, Siberia, Cuba, Japan, British Islands, Africa, Philippines, Mexico, Australia, as well as Alaska and Canada, are interested in machinery, tools and equipment made by the Phoenix Manufacturing Company.

The Chippewa Valley Casualty Company, of Eau Claire, was incorporated in 1902, with the following officers: J. T. Joyce, president; Charles W. Fiske, treasurer, and E. W. Heiss, secretary. This company is operated on the industrial plan, and has done a successful business since its organization, due largely to the assistance rendered by the local corporations who are interested in having their employes carry insurance of this kind for the mutual benefit of themselves and their families.

The McDonough Manufacturing Company. In 1863, there came to Eau Claire a man by the name of Frank McDonough, who, when still a young man, learned the trade of blacksmith and carpenter. For some time after his arrival in Eau Claire he followed the occupation of millwright, and finally became superintendent of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. In those days lumbering was the chief industry of Eau Claire and north-western Wisconsin, and in order to manufacture lumber successfully it was necessary to have the right kind of machinery, being located in the heart of the lumber fields, with no institution for the manufacture of mill supplies. With the knowledge of the lumber business which he gained while associated with the Eau Claire Lumber Company, he conceived the idea of establishing a plant for the manufacture of sawmill machinery. Associating himself with Emmett Horan and Peter John Holm, he organized the now famous McDonough Manufacturing Company in 1888, with Frank McDonough, Sr., president and treasurer; P. J. Holm, vice-president, and Emmett Horan, secretary. The company commenced business with a capital of \$100,000, was incorporated in 1889, and employed thirty-five men. The company manufactured then, as it does now, sawmill machinery, engines and transmission machinery. The first year the output of the factory amounted to \$85,000 in finished product, which found a ready sale in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. Mr. McDonough was the active manager and under his direction the institution grew to large proportions, and in 1892 sixty men were employed and the building had been enlarged. The main

building, 75 by 200 feet, the foundry 90 by 100 feet and the woodworking department 75 by 150 feet.

This institution has continued to grow, the plant has been considerably enlarged, the capacity increased, and now (1914) the shops are equipped with the most modern, up-to-date tools in every respect. The capital has been increased to \$150,000 and the company furnishes employment for one hundred and twenty people. Mr. J. W. Hubbard is now the general manager, secretary and treasurer, and under his guidance the annual manufactured product amounts to \$250,000, and is sold in all sections of the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Russia, Australia, Holland, New Zealand, Bahama Islands and other foreign countries.

The Eau Claire Trunk Company, which is one of the important manufacturing concerns of the city of Eau Claire, was first established in 1890, and for eleven years did a successful business, but at the end of that time, in 1901, so great had become the demand for their goods, it was found necessary to increase the capacity of their factory and enlarge their capital. Accordingly, in that year incorporation papers were taken out and the working capital increased to \$75,000, with the following gentlemen as officers: W. E. Wahl, president; F. Hoepfner, vice-president; G. C. Hoepfner, treasurer; William H. Hoepfner, secretary and general manager. At this time (1914) thirty-eight people are employed in the manufacture of trunks, suitcases, bags, telescopes and all kinds of leather goods and general sample work. The annual output of this plant is at present, in dollars and cents, \$80,000, while the capacity of the plant is \$120,000. These leather goods are all up to date, manufactured from the best of materials by skilled workmen. A ready sale is found for their products in the markets of the United States and Canada. In addition to the factory, the company maintains a retail store on Barstow street, where a full line of leather goods is on display.

The Linderman Box & Veneer Company, one of the solid manufacturing institutions of Eau Claire, was organized in 1895 by A. T. Linderman, George S. Long, J. T. Barber and D. R. Moon, under the name of the Linderman Box & Veneer Company, with an authorized capital of \$80,000. It started business with \$40,000 of capital actually invested, which was increased in 1898 to \$60,000 and was under the management of A. T. Linderman. It employed seventy-five men, and manufactured boxes, box

shooks and crating lumber. Its output the first year was 5,000,000 feet of material, valued at \$75,000, and the products were sold in the markets of Chicago and the middle west.

In a sale dated January 1, 1902, the old company disposed of its entire capital stock to a new company, consisting of T. J. Wilcox, R. P. Wilcox, George H. Chapman, S. G. Moon and D. R. Moon. The capital stock was reduced to \$40,000 by the new company, which resumed business at the same location. Since that time the working capital has been increased to \$70,000. The business has assumed such large proportions that from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty people are constantly employed. T. J. Wilcox, who has been with the company since it began operations in 1896, has the active management of the institution, whose annual output is now about 12,000,000 feet of box lumber valued at \$265,000. A ready market is found in Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and all the principle markets as far west as the Missouri River. The present officers of the company are: D. R. Moon, president; T. J. Wilcox, vice-president and manager; George H. Chapman, secretary and treasurer.

The company was organized by Mr. Linderman with the idea of using the refuse from the sawmills which went into the burners for the manufacture of boxes. He had invented machines for handling and working this material, and it was with the idea of utilizing these machines that the company was started. The machine for sorting this material to length and width, as it comes from the mills, is in use by several box factories, with various alterations adapted to the several plants.

The sorter in use at the above plant is practically as he designed it, with minor refinements which developed with time. Mr. Linderman left the company in 1900 to devote his energies to the manufacture of a machine for matching and gluing narrow strips automatically, which is in almost universal use among furniture manufacturers of today.

The A. E. Burlingame Company, Inc., wholesale and retail dealers in tobacco and cigars, was incorporated April 24, 1907, with a capital of \$24,000; A. E. Burlingame as president, treasurer and general manager; C. W. Fiske as secretary. Besides their store in Eau Claire, they have branches in Chippewa Falls, Marinette and Stevens Point, Wis.

The Hoepfner-Bartlett Company, building contractors, was founded in 1898 under the name of Hoepfner & Bartlett and was incorporated in 1906 as the Hoepfner-Bartlett Company, cap-

itized at \$50,000. The present officers are: F. J. Hoepfner, president; J. A. Davidson, vice-president; A. F. Johannes, secretary and treasurer. This company does a general contracting business, and are also manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. Among the structures erected by them may be mentioned the Eau Claire public library, two additions to the Sacred Heart hospital, the International Harvester building, the Ninth and Fourth Ward schools, Phoenix shop and foundry, the Luther hospital, the John Walter brewing and bottling works, the Schlegelmilch building; remodeled the Armstrong hardware building, the Boberg building, the Julius Derge business building, the Fisk building, the Galloway and Commercial hotels, besides which they have built many prominent residences of the city, and are now erecting the new State Normal school in Eau Claire.

Lange Canning Company, packers of corn, peas and pumpkin. One of the largest and most important industries in Eau Claire is the Lange Canning Company, incorporated. They are packers of corn, peas and pumpkin, shipping their output to points all over the United States and turning out an average of three million cans per year. Two hundred employees are kept busy throughout the busy season. No house in the city furnishes work for more people or does a more extensive business than this. Mr. G. J. Lange is the president and manager of this house and its success has been largely due to his unceasing efforts and constant application to the interests of the company. He allows nothing but first-class goods to leave his hands and the result is a constant accession of patronage. He is one of the leading business men of the city, lending his assistance to all worthy movements. Mr. F. A. Lange is the secretary and has taken general charge of the mechanical end of the concern.

The Drummond Packing Company, of Eau Claire, was founded in 1873 by David Drummond under the firm name of Brooks & Drummond, and was carried on as such until 1876, when Mr. Brooks died. From that time until 1881 Mr. Drummond continued the business alone and in the last named year his brothers, John and Duncan, purchased an interest in the business, which was conducted under the firm name of Drummond Brothers until it was incorporated in 1893 as the Drummond Packing Company, with a capital of \$125,000. The officers for 1914 are: David Drummond, president; John Drummond, vice-president; F. W. Thomas, treasurer, and D. G. Calkins, secretary. The company does a business of \$1,250,000 per year, and its packing house is an up-to-date institution. They butcher and pack 150,000 hogs

per year, which product is shipped to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

The Northwestern Steel & Iron Works was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin in 1905 with a capital of \$200,000. The officers are Kim Rosholt, president; T. W. Rosholt, vice-president, and E. R. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. They manufacture concrete machinery, gas engines and can machinery, and employ upwards of two hundred hands, and their products are shipped all over the United States and Canada. The plant, which occupies floor space of 125,000 square feet, is equipped with modern machinery and electric power, and during the year 1913 they did a business of \$300,000.

C. W. Cheney Company, millers and grain dealers, was founded as the Northern Grain Company, business being continued under that name until 1908, when the C. W. Cheney Company, with a capital of \$20,000, which was increased in 1911 to \$50,000, took over the business of the above concern. The present officers are C. W. Cheney, president and treasurer; H. D. Davis, vice-president, and T. R. Kelly, secretary.

The company employs ten men and uses electric power in the manufacture, by the roller process, of wheat, rye and buck-wheat flour. Their plant has a capacity of 100 barrels per day.

The Wisconsin Refrigerator Company was established in Eau Claire in 1886 by Hochis & Smith and was operated by them until taken over by William J. Starr, of Eau Claire. A stock company was formed and incorporated as the Wisconsin Refrigerator Company, with a capital of \$50,000. The present officers are: William J. Starr, president; C. T. Bundy, vice-president; O. L. Brice, general manager and treasurer. They employ approximately 200 hands and their annual output is about 40,000 refrigerators designed for use by hotels, florists, groceries, meat markets, the private home and restaurants. They also manufacture refrigerators and cooling rooms under special designs for any purpose, and their trade extends from the states of Washington and Texas to Maine and all the large cities in Canada. During the year 1913 the company did a large business in Argentine, Columbia, Peru and Brazil, South America; New South Wales, Australia, Japan and several of the most important cities in China.

The Eau Claire Grocery Company was founded June 1, 1883, as the Hoyer-Rowe Company. The members of the firm at that time were John Honer, ex-state treasurer; William Rowe, Byron

A. Buffington and John Gilman. On November 7, 1883, they incorporated as the Eau Claire Grocery Company, with a capital of \$40,000 and the following officers, who were all of the stockholders at that time: B. A. Buffington, president; W. A. Rust, vice-president; William Rowe, treasurer, and John Honer, secretary. In 1886 the capital was increased to \$100,000, which at this time (1914) remains the same. The present officers are: C. M. Merrill, president; A. J. Marsh, vice-president; T. F. Branham, treasurer, and C. E. Shane, secretary. They do an exclusive wholesale grocery business and employ eight traveling salesmen in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and twenty-four people in the house.

The Northwestern Lumber Company. A lumber business was founded by Porter and Moon in 1863. In 1870 this company was succeeded by Porter, Moon & Company, comprising Gilbert E. Porter, Delos R. Moon and Sumner T. McKnight. Their sawmills were located at Porter's Mills and their lumber was rafted down the Chippewa and Mississippi rivers to Hannibal, Mo., where the same company conducted a wholesale lumber yard under the firm name of S. T. McKnight & Company. In 1873 both of these companies were incorporated as the Northwestern Lumber Company in Wisconsin, with headquarters at Eau Claire, and sawmills at Eau Claire, Porter's Mills, and Stanley, Wis. By reason of the exhaustion of the timber supply, the company is now operating mills at Stanley only. The corporation owns large tracts of land in Chippewa and Taylor counties which they are disposing of for farming purposes only. They own and operate a large general store at Stanley, where they do a business of over \$300,000 per year. They own the Stanley, Merrill & Phillips railroad between Stanley and Jump River, a distance of thirty miles, which was originally constructed as a logging railway. It was incorporated in 1902 and in April, 1903 was put in operation fully equipped for passenger service at a cost of \$600,000. Its present officers are: S. G. Moon, president; C. D. Moon, vice-president; J. T. Barber, treasurer, and F. H. L. Cotton, secretary, with main offices at Stanley. The main office of the Northwestern Lumber Company is located at Eau Claire, with J. T. Barber, president; S. G. Moon, vice-president and treasurer; George H. Chapman, second vice-president; C. D. Moon, secretary, and F. H. L. Cotton, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The Eau Claire Cornice & Heating Company was founded in 1899 by John Panger, D. J. VanHovenberg and E. Stockine, under a partnership arrangement, and was conducted until 1905.

when they incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin with a capital stock of \$25,000, with D. J. VanHovenberg, president; E. Stockine, vice-president; C. Ehrhard, treasurer, and H. G. Helstrom, secretary. The present officers are: Chris Ehrhard, president and treasurer, and H. G. Helstrom, secretary. They employ an average of twelve men and do a yearly business of \$40,000.

The Eau Claire Book & Stationery Company was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin in 1885 by Henry F. Balcom, Mrs. Jane Putnam and H. C. Putnam, and was conducted by them until 1887, when Mr. George C. Witherby purchased the Putnam interests. The business was opened for the patronage of the people at 310 South Barstow street, and was there carried on for fifteen years, when they removed to the Drummond building at 135 South Barstow street, where they remained for nine years, and then purchased the Brooks building and other property and erected their present building, which has a frontage of 75 feet on South River street and 25 feet on South Barstow street. The building being of "L" shape has a depth of 175 feet on Main street and is of red brick, three stories and a basement and contains 17,000 square feet of floor space. The company employs fifty people, and besides doing a general book and stationery business, has one of the largest and best equipped printing plants in the city, where they manufacture all kinds of legal blanks and publish their six different catalogues. The company does an extensive wholesale business through their traveling representatives, as well as in the mail order department, and this establishment is one of the three largest book houses west of Chicago and is the official book store of Wisconsin. The walls are covered with the finest collection of up-to-date literature from the world's best markets.

The Eau Claire Bedding Company was incorporated in 1902 with a capital of \$5,000. Its present officers are R. A. Loether, president; E. J. Loether, vice-president; J. H. Muckerheide, secretary and treasurer. This company gives employment to fifteen hands and are manufacturers and jobbers of mattresses, pillows, cushions, iron beds, springs, cots, cribs, go-carts, etc. Their goods are of superior quality, and rank among the best manufactured in the world.

Bark River Bridge & Culvert Company. The business of this concern was started as a partnership between E. J. Bergman and Ole Harstad, at Bark River, Michigan, in 1906. After three years

of successful business there, a branch house was established in Eau Claire, with Ole Harstad as proprietor and general manager. The company have plants in both cities each covering about an acre of ground with side track and railroad facilities.

Until the latter years of the 19th century, wood had been the commonest material for bridges and culverts. Its cheapness and general availability had recommended it to road superintendents with scanty appropriations and long miles of roadway. Frequent repairs and renewals had of course been necessary, but until the sharp rise in price and decline in quality of lumber, which were attendant upon the depletion of the forests, these expenditures had been little regarded. Now, however, it came to be recognized that a bridge or drain made from a material which would last only five or ten years, was a poor investment; and road builders turned to other forms of construction, and the corrugated culverts are now fast taking the place of all other material.

In 1906 there was placed on the market a product which chemical analysis showed to be of a purity never before attained. It was given the name of American Ingot Iron. This metal combines the best quality of steel and wrought iron, and avoids the imperfections of both. It is ductile and tough and will stand the most severe bending and manipulation without a flaw. It will weld readily, and has a high degree of electrical conductivity. It has a homogeneous and finely crystalline structure, and its density is slightly greater than that of either wrought iron or steel. Practical experience has shown it to be resistant to corrosion to a greater degree than any commercial metal of which iron is the base. Another consideration of scarcely less practical importance, is the fact that American Ingot Iron takes a heavy coat of galvanizing and retains it tenaciously. Pure iron dissolves in molten zinc very much less than does steel. For this reason, the spelter coating applied to it contains a minimum of dissolved iron, and resists disintegration to a remarkable degree. It is doubtless if in the progress of time and invention, two discoveries were ever made which so exactly supported and completed one another as those of the corrugated culvert and American Ingot iron, of which the Bark River Bridge & Culvert Company have the agency in northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan.

The Farmers' Co-operative Products Company was organized in 1910. The officers are S. S. Wethern, president; C. O. Fischer, secretary and treasurer; Robert H. Manz, manager. This company handle Seal of Minnesota and Mother Hubbard flour,

cement, feed, salt and coal, and do a general custom grinding at their large mill in Eau Claire. They have branch places of business at Caryville, Union and Brunswick townships.

Northwestern Flour & Grain Company was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin in 1907 with a capital of \$25,000.00. They occupy a building 122x30 feet located on Railroad street. They are sole agents in Eau Claire for Gold Medal and flour of the Hubbard Milling Company, of Mankato, Minnesota, and do an extensive business in their line. They erected their own building, and besides their Eau Claire business, have a branch warehouse at Allen, this state, 40x100 feet, and another at Cleghorn 40x100 feet, where in addition to flour and grain, they deal in coal and cement. The officers of the company are A. J. Branstad, president; Frank Harrion, vice-president, and George Thorson, secretary and treasurer.

The Union Mortgage Loan Company is a Wisconsin corporation with a paid-up capital of \$100,000.00. It is owned and controlled by bankers, capitalists and business men well and favorably known throughout the state. The business of the company is to loan money on first mortgages secured by improved real estate. They make no other investments, place their own money, and accept only the very best loans. Lands and loans are carefully investigated, abstracts examined by experts and papers carefully executed and recorded. They make loans in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the eastern and northern parts of North Dakota, and guarantee the collections on securities sold.

The directors are J. T. Barber, George L. Blum, B. A. Buffington, C. T. Bundy, W. L. Davis, N. C. Foster, J. T. Joyce, E. S. Hayes, A. H. Hollen, O. H. Ingram, S. G. Moon, H. T. Lange, George W. Robertson, J. Rosholt, president, and K. Rosholt, vice-president.

Phoenix Furniture Company. Among the foremost manufacturing institutions of Eau Claire is the Phoenix Furniture Company, manufacturers of bank, office, store and church furniture and fixtures. This company was organized in 1899 and incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin with a capital of \$40,000.00. Their factory which contains about 42,000 square feet of floor space is located on 9th avenue and Broadway, where they have shipping facilities for all the railroads entering Eau Claire. They employ an average of fifty hands, and their products are shipped throughout the United States and Canada. The affairs of the company are guided by R. J. Kepler, president; T. A. Hobbs, vice-president, and S. Damm, secretary and treasurer.

National Granite Company, of Eau Claire, F. C. Magadance, manager and proprietor, was started in Eau Claire April 1, 1913, with a capital of \$500,000.00, and is one of the largest and best concerns in northwestern Wisconsin engaged in the manufacture and sale of high grade and artistic monuments, mausoleums and large granite work, in the manufacture of which only the best granite to be obtained from the well known quarries is used, and thirty men are required in the production of these finely cut monuments, etc., which are sold direct to the public in this and other states.

The Paper & Pulp Industry. This industry had its inception in Eau Claire in 1882, in which year it was incorporated as the Eau Claire Pulp & Paper, and was formed by citizens of the city of Eau Claire. Its officers were H. H. Hayden, president; William Carson, vice-president; S. H. Wilcox, secretary and C. F. Mayhew, treasurer.

In 1890 the mill was giving employment to about forty men, but soon thereafter passed into the hands of a receivership. In 1894 this property was purchased by O. H. Ingram and the present company, The Dells Paper & Pulp Company, was organized with a capital of \$75,000, and was officered as follows: President David R. Davis, Vice-president O. H. Ingram, Secretary C. A. Chamberlin, Treasurer C. H. Ingram. This new company thoroughly remodelled the plant in the fall of 1894, at which time the capacity of the mill was about 60,000 lbs. per day of 24 hours. The plant has since that time been enlarged and improved, until the average per day now is approximately 170,000 lbs. In 1900 the Ingram interest was sold to the Davis Brothers. The company employs between 350 and 400 hands, and the pay roll amounts to about \$250,000 per year. The capital of this company was increased July 31, 1894, to \$125,000; February 12, 1895, to \$150,000; January 31, 1898, \$250,000, and December 31, 1908, to \$1,000,000.

In the manufacture of raw materials, that is ground wood pulp and sulphite pulp, about 35,000 cords of pulp wood are used per annum, using Spruce, Hemlock, Balsam, Pine and Poplar. The product of this plant being News Print paper, and Fibre and Manila Wrapping paper.

The present officers of this company are W. L. Davis, president; S. R. Davis, vice-president; J. A. Stilp, secretary; J. T. Joyce, treasurer.

This industry is the largest in the city of Eau Claire, and is in a very flourishing condition.

Horn & Blum Manufacturing Company was established in January, 1911, and incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin with a capital of \$25,000.00. Their main factory 48x110, of which they occupy two floors, is located on Dewey and Bridge streets, and they also occupy two floors of the Heubs Laundry building. They employ on an average of seventy hands and manufacture overalls, jackets, shirts and extra heavy and durable clothing for lumbermen. Their plant is equipped with the latest and best machinery. They turn out a completed garment every forty seconds, and their product is sold by their eight traveling salesmen in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE RAILROADS.

By

MISS A. E. KIDDER.

In 1856 a grant of land was made by Congress for the construction of a railroad from Portage City to LaCrosse on the Mississippi. The scheme collapsed. In March, 1863, several business men of St. Croix, Dunn, Chippewa, Eau Claire and Jackson counties, among whom were D. A. Baldwin, Capt. William Wilson, J. G. Thorp, H. S. Allen and W. T. Price, promoted a new organization to construct the road. It was incorporated under legislative powers at the date named, with the title of the Tomah & St. Croix Railway Company. The first meeting was held at Durand on June 9 of the same year. At the next session of the legislature the land grant was conferred upon the company with the right of way and the privilege of locating the line on its present course. This grant was renewed and the land exempted from taxes until 1870 by Congress. The preliminary expenses in surveying the route, etc., were \$20,000. D. A. Baldwin, of Hudson, had sufficient confidence in the success of the undertaking to advance the money. The work was done and the necessary maps prepared in 1864-65. The next step was to find capitalists who would invest the requisite funds to construct and equip the road. Mr. Baldwin was selected by the directors of the company to carry on the negotiations in this direction. After trips to principal eastern cities, and the Atlantic twice crossed, Mr. Baldwin's efforts were, after the labor of two years, crowned with success. Mr. Jacob Humbird, of Baltimore, a prosperous railroad contractor, furnished the entire funds to complete the first thirty-two miles of track to Black River Falls, the payment of which, and all other contract work, was secured by first mortgage on the roadbed. Before commencing operations the name of the company had been changed to the West Wisconsin Railway by an act of the legislature.

The road was completed to Augusta early in 1870, and in the following August the welcome sound of the locomotive which connected us with the east was heard in Eau Claire. It was

made the occasion of such a rejoicing as has never been equaled in Eau Claire. A meeting of citizens was held at Marston's Hall on the evening of July 25, and the following committee appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the event in a proper manner: Alexander Meggett, H. P. Graham, Daniel Shaw, George A. Buffington, John Woodworth Nelson, Martin Daniels, Texas Angel, O. H. Ingram, D. E. Brown, Ole Bruden and Matthias Leinenkugel. The reception and entertainment took place in Randall Park on the west side. Provision was made for the free entertainment by private hospitality of not less than 300 persons for not less than two days. The amount raised by voluntary subscription was \$1,500 and was sufficient to defray the entire expense of the occasion. Committees on reception, finance, invitations, entertainment, refreshments, toasts and music were appointed. The officers of the day were selected as follows:

President, Joseph G. Thorp; vice-presidents, Eau Claire county, Daniel Shaw, H. P. Graham, D. C. Clark, H. W. Barnes, J. F. Moore, S. Marston, O. H. Ingram, A. Kidder, W. T. Gallo-way, R. F. Wilson, John Gunn, Thomas Barland, Simon Randall, R. F. Stone, R. E. Scott, E. W. Robbins; E. Gesner, J. G. Cleg-horn, G. L. Frizzell, F. R. Skinner, Seth French; Chippewa county, H. S. Allen, A. Jackson; B. F. Mannahan, R. Palmer, J. Brunett, J. I. Gilbert, L. C. Stanley, A. E. Pound; Dunn county, William Wilson, William Carson, B. B. Downs, Walter Crocker, D. Weston, C. Lucas; Pepin county, F. W. Dorwin, H. P. Farrington, J. Fraser; Jackson county, W. T. Price, James O. Neill, C. Boardman; St. Croix county, H. L. Humphrey, John Comstock, H. A. Taylor; Pierce county, J. S. White, M. A. Ful-ton, Senator Edward H. Ives; marshall, H. Clay Williams; assist-ants, A. M. Sherman, E. M. Bartlett, Victor Wolf, G. A. Buffing-ton, J. B. Stocking. Not less than one thousand invitations were issued freely offering the hospitality of the city to all who should choose to come. Among those invited were our state officers, judges, senators, representatives, members of the legislature, the press of the state, the boards of trade in the cities of Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and LaCrosse, and many distin-guished citizens of this and adjoining states. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon, in which the citizens of Menomonie assisted with a finely mounted and well-manned brass piece.

People from up and down the Chippewa Valley poured into town to swell the throng, while Menomonie was headed by such representative men as Captain Wilson, John H. Knapp, S. W.

Hunt, S. B. French, Wilse Heller, W. W. Winterbotham and others. The Chippewa Falls delegation, headed by their brass band, comprised upward of seventy teams, and as a distinct delegation was the largest from any one locality. Twenty vehicles, each drawn by four horses, and carrying banners with appropriate mottoes were interspersed at proper distances throughout the procession bearing the following inscriptions: "Chippewa Falls to Eau Claire, Greeting: We Rejoice in Your Prosperity;" "Energy and Enterprise Combined—Humbird and Baldwin;" "West Wisconsin Railroad, Now by St. Paul, the Work Goes Bravely On;" "Eau Claire—Twenty Minutes for Refreshments, Change Cars for Chippewa Falls and Lake Superior." The leading citizens of the Falls helped swell the ranks of the procession and congratulated Eau Claire over the mutual advantages to be gained by the completion of the West Wisconsin Railroad to this point.

Long before the arrival of the first train thousands of people were gathered to witness and hail its approach. At 10:30 its coming was heralded by the firing of cannon on an eminence commanding its first view. A momentary suspense followed this announcement, when round the curve it came. Its arrival at the depot, crowded with guests, was welcomed with the wildest enthusiasm by three rousing cheers. A second train soon arrived; ample arrangements had been made to convey the guests to the park and in a short time all were on the way to the place of festivity. There not less than 4,000 people had gathered, and on the platform were D. A. Baldwin, president, and Jacob Humbird, superintendent of the West Wisconsin road; G. L. Beeker, president of the St. Paul & Pacific; E. F. Drake, president of the St. Paul & Sioux City; J. C. Burbank, president of the Chamber of Commerce; O. E. Dodge, secretary; General Sanborn, C. D. Strong, H. S. Moss and P. Berky, St. Paul; Governor Fairchild, General Atwood, Judge Cole, Judge Orton and Attorney-General Barlow, of Madison; General Rusk, of Viroqua; Mayor Joseph Phillips, Councillors C. M. Sanger, John Black and Alderman E. Durr, of Milwaukee; on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and citizens, John Nazro, chairman; Senator Denster, Professor Jewett, L. Everingham, A. R. Matthews, G. W. Chandler, C. A. Battles and wife, C. A. Fulsom, H. Niedecken, F. D. Inbush, W. J. McDonald, D. D. Goodrich and others from Milwaukee; from LaCrosse, Mayor Rodolf, Judge Lord, Capt. Joe Elwell, W. W. Jones, J. J. Cole and A. E. Tenney; Captain Condit and Thomas Tyler, of Sparta; Senator Kershaw, of Adams county;

Senator Price, D. J. Spaulding and J. V. Wells, of Black River Falls; Senator Satterlee Clark, of Horicon; Captain Wilson and J. H. Knapp, of Menomonie; A. Pound, J. A. Bate, H. S. Allen, and the old pioneer, John Brunette, of Chippewa Falls; Webster, of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago; O. E. Britt, J. D. Inbush, John F. F. Adams, E. D. Chapin and many others representing Milwaukee. The representatives of the press were: Horace Brightman, of the Milwaukee Sentinel; P. V. Duester, of the Su Boti; F. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin; B. F. Wright, of the St. Paul Pioneer; J. H. Gates, of the Press; O. E. Dodge, of the Dispatch; I. L. Asher, LaCrosse Republican; Lute A. Taylor and Frank Hatch, LaCrosse Leader; Cooper, Black River Falls Banner; Brown, Augusta Herald; Sid. A. Foster, Durand Times; George C. Ginty, Chippewa Herald; J. O. Culver, State Journal; S. W. Hunt, Dunn County News.

After music by the band the vast assemblage was called to order by the president, Hon. J. G. Thorp, who introduced Alexander Meggett, Esq., chosen to deliver the congratulatory address. Being a resident of the city from an early period and familiar with its steady rise and progress he was well fitted to perform the duty. He set forth in a vivid manner the advantages of the valley; its unbounded facilities for manufacturing; its central and commercial importance; its agricultural advantages with its many other claims to distinction and closed with a deserved tribute to Messrs. Baldwin and Humbird, to whose energy, zeal and financial ability the city was so greatly indebted for the consummation of this important event in her history. A brief but felicitous response to this address was made by Hon. John Nazro, of Milwaukee, in the absence of Hon. Matt. Carpenter, who was unable to be present.

Music by the band followed, then the announcement of dinner at the grand pavilion, prepared for the occasion on the other side of the park. A large "wigwam," open at the sides and roofed with evergreens, held ten tables, each seating seventy persons and presided over by the representative ladies of the city. They were spread with linen, silver and dainty food from their homes, decorated with flowers from their gardens and the feast was enjoyed to the fullest extent by the guests, who voiced their appreciation enthusiastically.

Nearly three thousand people were dined in a most systematic and satisfactory manner. Then came a return to the pavilion for the speakers and the post-prandial toasts. Space will not admit of a recital of the responses, admirable as they were. The

first toast was this: "The President and Officers of the West Wisconsin Railroad: Today we celebrate the successful progress of this work. The first reward of persevering labor and persistent hope and energy that met and conquered opposition and crowned the work with victory. Such men can never know defeat." D. A. Baldwin, president of the road, responded in a brief but telling speech. Senator Clark, in his usual humorous vein, to "The Ladies." Senator Price to "The Old Stage Coach—to let without money and without price—dearer than ever on this our parting day." Governor Fairchild to "The State of Wisconsin" in a happy manner, and equally so was Mr. Nazro in his response to "Milwaukee—May the iron bond that now connects us serve to unite us socially and commercially." "St. Paul and Milwaukee—Representative cities of their respective states. Soon to become twin cities, so united that no envy will disturb, no jealousy sever." To this responded Gen. John B. Sanborn, and Mr. Drake, president of the St. Paul & Sionx City Railroad, "Chicago—Queen City of the West—rival of the Ocean City of the East." In response to this Mr. Webster, of the Chicago Board of Trade, made a short, witty speech. "The Gate City—LaCrosse." In answer to this Mayor Rodolph, of LaCrosse, made a speech filled with good hits. Gracefully acknowledging that his city would suffer from the completion of the West Wisconsin, with a good-natured inimitable sarcasm he so used the fact as to make telling hits and secure abundant applause. "The Western Terminus of the West Wisconsin Railroad, soon to be united closely with the Chippewa Valley and the East. May the acquaintance of the past ripen into friendship in the future." Captain Wilson, of Menomonie, was called out by this toast and responded briefly and to the point. Judge Orton, of Madison, made an able and comprehensive address in reply to the toast, "Our Country—tried as by a furnace of fire, she still lives—the embodiment of republican institutions." General Atwood, of the State Journal and member of Congress for the Second District, responding for "The Press," and Judge Cole, of the Supreme Court, for the judiciary, were listened to with great interest and frequent applause, and these closed the serious part of the program. Then Gen. Ossian E. Dodge, secretary of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, gave evidence of his wonderful powers as an improvisator. He composed and sang a song which was a complete report of the entire celebration, including the speech of Judge Cole just concluded. It was received with uproarious demonstrations of delight. The song

over, the vast throng began to disperse, carriages were brought into requisition, distinguished guests and strangers from abroad seated in them and driven through portions of the city on the west side to the site of the railroad bridge across the Chippewa and thence to the depot. Here "good-byes" were interchanged, and as the train moved off Eau Claire received from her departing guests a hearty round of cheers, which evinced their satisfaction with the day. This road afterward became a part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and still later a part of the Northwestern system. Now through trains run through Eau Claire from Chicago to Los Angeles, Cal., over the Northwestern road in connection with the Northern Pacific over a double track road.

Eau Claire, March 7, 1910.—Editor Telegram.—A few days ago you printed an article calling attention to the fact that this year marks the fortieth anniversary of the completion of the first railroad into Eau Claire, and suggesting some sort of a celebration to mark the event. The idea is a good one and we hope it will be acted on. It would be a decided improvement over the street fair of recent years.

You spoke of the railroad celebration of 1870 having been "one of the greatest ever held in the city." That is not putting it strong enough. Although a much smaller city than now a celebration was held that in point of attendance and notables present has never been equaled in the history of Eau Claire.

The writer has a pamphlet, published at the time, which gives a complete account of the celebration with the names of those who took part in it. So far as we know it is the only account in existence. Your readers may be interested to see the names of the officers and committees, also of the ladies who had charge of the tables in Randall Park, where free dinners were served to over three thousand.

Following are the names:

Committee of Reception—G. G. Thorp, R. F. Wilson, O. H. Ingram, H. W. Barnes, Daniel Shaw, G. A. Buffington, Charles R. Gleason, C. A. Bullen, H. C. Putnam, William Gans, A. W. Bosworth, E. M. Bartlett, Stephen Marston, William B. Esterbrook, DeWitt C. Clark, William H. Smith, Milo B. Wyman, G. B. Chapman, L. Slingluff, E. R. Hantzseh, H. Sommermeyer, H. Schlegelmilch, James Reed, Victor Wolf, H. T. Jones, L. W. Farrell, T. Malone, H. Clay Williams, H. Stocking, John Gunn.

Committee of Finance—W. F. Bailey, C. C. Spafford, Peter Truax, John Woodworth and Matthias Leinenkugel.

Committee on Invitations—Henry Cousins, James F. Moore, Ira Mead, H. C. Putnam and Texas Angel.

Committee on Entertainment—Martin Daniels, J. G. Callahan, A. A. Kidder, C. A. Bullen and D. E. Brown.

Committee on Refreshments—George C. Teall, J. F. Weber, C. E. Chandler, S. S. Kidder and Ole Bruden.

Committee on Toasts—W. P. Bartlett, G. E. Porter, L. M. Vilas, William F. Bailey, Rev. Mr. Dudley, Rev. Mr. Lockwood and Rev. Mr. Aitchison.

Committee on Music—J. P. Nelson, Matthias Leinenkugel and W. W. Day.

First Table—Hon. George C. Teall, assisted by E. S. Chase, W. A. Teall, Mrs. George C. Teall, Mrs. J. G. Callahan, Mrs. R. F. Wilson, Mrs. Clarence Chamberlin, Mrs. William T. Weber, and Mrs. Arthur Ellis, Mrs. Stephen V. Wyekoff, and Miss Mary T. Meggett, Miss Libbie French, Miss Ella Blair and Miss Mary Marston.

Table Second—Mr. S. S. Kidder, assisted by D. F. Crabbe, A. R. Watson, Mrs. S. S. Kidder, Mrs. James F. Moore, Mrs. G. A. Buffington, Mrs. A. V. Mayhew, Mrs. D. F. Crabbe, Mrs. A. M. Teague, Miss Augusta Kidder, Miss Sarah Cole, Miss Martha Kidder, Miss Nellie Kidder, Miss Sarah Kidder.

Table Third—Mr. John Gilman, assisted by Nelson C. Wilcox, Arthur Smith, Mrs. G. E. Porter, Mrs. D. R. Moon, Mrs. H. C. Putnam, Mrs. H. P. Thomas, Mrs. N. C. Wilcox, Mrs. J. P. Nelson, Mrs. Dan Chandler, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. M. V. B. Jackson, Mrs. J. G. Lilman, Mrs. H. P. Graham, Mrs. Sam C. Putnam, Mrs. C. Chandler.

Table Fourth—Mrs. Chauncey E. Chandler, assisted by D. E. Brown, Arthur J. Chapman, William Dean, Mrs. C. E. Chandler, Mrs. Sam Ellis, Mrs. George Grout, Mrs. H. Clay Williams, Mrs. B. Demorest, Mrs. P. Anderson, Mrs. Thomas Kenyon, Mrs. D. W. Day, Mrs. A. Buel, Miss J. Smith.

Table Fifth—Mrs. J. F. Weber, assisted by Charles Hathaway, M. D. Buell, Mrs. M. B. Wyman, Daniel Hyleman, W. F. Burdett, Charles Hathaway, J. B. Randall, W. F. Bailey, Chet. Hall, Alexander Watson, Misses V. A. Parrott, Sarah Smith, ———— Cushner.

Table Sixth—Mr. B. F. Teall, assisted by Charles Blanding, Stephen Smith, Mrs. William H. Smith, Mrs. W. P. Bartlett, Mrs. James M. Brackett, Mrs. S. M. Bangs, Mrs. R. W. Copeland, Mrs. Joseph Felton, Misses Sallie French, Laura Barnes, Maggie Barland, Isa Barland, Delia Boylen.

Table Seventh—Mr. Roderick Elwell, assisted by James Hutchins, Abel Davis, Charles Hayes, Mrs. C. F. Mayhew, Mrs. John Randall, Mrs. William Grant, Mrs. James Hutchins, Miss M. Howes, Miss Hattie Bullen, Miss Florence Oliver, Miss Nettie Hutchins, Miss Libbie Hutchins.

Table Eighth—Mr. A. E. Angel, assisted by Melvin Wilson, Henry Wilson, Henry Randall, Mrs. John O. French, Mrs. F. D. Rathbun, Miss Julia Wilson, Miss Sarah Wilson, Miss Fannie Bliss, Miss H. Elder, Miss Lizzie Dennison, Miss Angie Allen, Miss Mary Congdon, Miss Hattie Ward.

Table Ninth—Mr. Ole Bruden, assisted by D. E. Brown, Arthur Chapman, William Dean, Mrs. Robert Tolles, Mrs. Albert Converse, Mrs. D. E. Brown, Mrs. Thomas Tarrant, Mrs. Francis Campbell, Mrs. A. J. Chapman, Mrs. Frank McDonough, Miss Alice Condit.

Table Tenth—Mr. E. Robert Hantzsch, assisted by Peter Meeran, Mrs. E. R. Hantzsch, Mrs. Peter Meeran, Mrs. Theodore Seehaven, Mrs. Phillip Herring, Mrs. Henry Gross, Mrs. K. Oxford, Miss Augusta Hubner, Miss Elsie Winggen, Miss Pauline Krauser, Miss Henrietta Smith, Miss Lizzie Lang, Miss Mary Kalter, Miss Augusta Kitzman.

Chippewa Falls & Western Railway. In 1875 the Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Company constructed a road from Chippewa Falls to Eau Claire, which was connected with the Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad from Abbotsford to Chippewa Falls in 1880.

Wisconsin Central Railroad, which has been taken over by the Soo Railway Company and now forms a part of this great system, came into Eau Claire up to April, 1890, over the tracks of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company's tracks for a mile outside the city, but since that time this railway has used its own terminus, its depot being on Dewey and Eau Claire streets.

The Chippewa Valley & Superior Railroad. This company began the construction of its line from Wabasha, Minnesota, to Eau Claire in 1881. The road was completed and opened for traffic in November, 1882, and was later transferred to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. It is now known as the Chippewa Valley Division of that company's system, and follows the Chippewa river course for fifty miles, having five or six stations on the way. The extension to Chippewa Falls was opened for traffic December 31, 1883, and has since been in operation.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE EAU CLAIRE STREET RAILROAD AND INTERURBAN LINES.

The Eau Claire Street Railway Company was organized and began running cars in 1879. These were horse cars, but after a time mules were also used. The road ran from Shawtown to the Omaha depot and followed the same streets it occupies today, except for a few months, when the present bridge over the Chippewa river was being constructed, when it continued up the west side to Madison street and crossed the Madison street bridge. Also for a time it ran up Galloway street on the north side instead of Madison street, as it does today. J. R. Harrigan was the first superintendent and did much to keep up the efficiency of the road. One winter, in the early eighties, when the snow prevented the use of wheels, he ran sleighs over the Third ward line to keep up the service. He is still engaged in railway work. He was succeeded by Mr. Lawrence, the present efficient superintendent. In 1887 the electric system was installed under the old Sprague company. It was one of the pioneer electric railways in the United States, only three or four antedating it. In 1897 the road was purchased by Arthur E. Appleyard, and, on March 1, 1898, the Chippewa Valley Electric Railway Company was organized with a capital of \$400,000, which was increased to \$600,000. That company built the road to Chippewa Falls. In October, 1905, the Chippewa Valley Electric Railway Company and the Eau Claire Light & Power Company were purchased by O. H. Ingram and his associates. The latter company came into existence in 1897.

Owing to the development of business the Chippewa Valley Railway Light & Power Company was organized in 1907 with a capital stock of one million dollars and a bond issue of two millions. They purchased the water power at Cedar Falls from the Wisconsin Power Company in 1907, and in 1909 the line was constructed from Menomonie to Eau Claire. Later it was extended to Lake City and Wabasha. In 1910 a fifty-foot concrete dam was built at Cedar Falls, having 14,000 horsepower. In February, 1910, the capital stock of the company was increased to two million dollars. In 1911 the water works, electric plant

and gas works at Cedar Falls were purchased, and in July of that year the electric lighting plant at Menomonie was bought. In that year also the transmission line to Altoona was constructed and sites for a lighting plant were purchased on the Chippewa river. Cars began running to Altoona in 1914. In 1913 the company secured the Spring Valley & Ellesworth lighting plant and in 1914 the Elmwood lighting plant was purchased.

In June, 1914, the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Company was absorbed by the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company. This company has a capital of five million preferred stock and five million common stock, with an authorized bonded debt of twenty millions. Mr. Albert E. Pierce is vice-president and general manager of the railroad system under the Wisconsin-Minnesota Company.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY.

By

JAMES H. WAGGONER.

The Eau Claire Times, city of Eau Claire, Wis., August 21, 1857, by E. B. Spencer, Democratic in politics, an official paper of Eau Claire county, were legends of our first newspaper. The "oldest inhabitant" recalls, also, the Telegraph, by A. W. Delaney, and the Tribune, in the late fifties, and the Herald, in the early sixties (publishers' names not at hand), as others of the pioneer ventures that didn't find "a long felt want" they might have filled. R. H. Copeland started the Argus in 1865. It survived inhospitable conditions longer and the editor and paper were still remembered by inhabitants in the eighties.

The Free Press. The pioneer that made the hit for nearly half a century was the Eau Claire Free Press, October, 1857, Republican in politics; C. G. Patterson, editor. He turned it over to G. E. Porter a few months later, who popularized it and in 1864 sold it to J. B. and H. M. Stocking. Mr. Porter held one of the United States land offices here for several years and later was an active and fortunate participant in the lucrative lumber industry of that period. Porterville, which ceased to be a village soon after the dismantling of the big mill, was named for him. The Stockings continued the paper with success until 1870, when a Mr. Rodman and J. M. Brackett, as business manager and editor, acquired control; and on February 19, 1871, a stock company capitalized at \$15,000, for the publication of both daily and weekly issues, was organized, with J. M. Brackett, president and editor; John Hunner, vice-president and city editor, and J. B. Stocking, secretary-treasurer and business manager. The business was increased and the Republican party became numerically strong. Mr. Brackett, in recognition of service in the Union army and for his party, having been appointed postmaster in 1879, J. A. Whitmore, who had acquired an interest in the company, was editor of the paper little more than a year. George A. Barry was business manager and also editor after Mr. Whitmore's retirement, until September 1, 1881.

Mr. Brackett was postmaster until August 20, 1886, and thereafter moved to Nebraska, where he died November 11, 1888. Mr. Hunner, on the Democratic ticket, in 1890 (the year of "The Little Red School House" campaign), was elected state treasurer, re-elected in 1892, and thereafter moved to Spokane, Washington, where he is prominent in the real estate business. J. B. Stocking was deputy collector of internal revenue for several years, and passed away twenty-odd years ago. H. M. Stocking is prominent in St. Paul lumber circles. Mr. Barry is in the newspaper business at Monrovia, California.

J. H. Waggoner, of Richland Center, and J. H. Keyes, of Watertown, successful newspaper men, acquired control of the Free Press September 1, 1881, by purchase of the stock held by Brackett and Whitmore and by W. A. Rust, and subsequently bought the stock held by J. B. Stocking and John Hunner. Mr. Waggoner became president and treasurer of the Free Press Company, and editor of the Free Press; Mr. Keyes, vice-president and secretary and business manager. Mr. Waggoner bought the stock of Mr. Keyes and of J. G. Thorp in October, 1887, thus becoming the sole owner; but he continued the business in the name of Free Press Company until—impelled by the handicap of impaired sight—he sold the plant and paper to H. C. Ashbaugh, March 9, 1880. As sole owner he discharged the functions of editor, business manager, mechanical superintendent, bookkeeper, etc., and once a carrier boy. His safe and sane party leadership was manifest in the result of the campaign of 1886, when as editor of the Free Press and chairman of the Republican county committee, the election of the entire Republican local ticket was triumphantly scored, for the first time in Eau Claire county, and at one-fifth of the expense of the presidential campaign preceding it. Mr. Waggoner had been chief clerk of the state senate for several years, and was chief clerk of the state land department, and Mr. Keyes' clerk of the insurance department at the state capitol in recognition of honorable service in the Civil War and for their party, when they became interested in the Free Press, but each preferred the more onerous though less remunerative activities of newspaper work. The former, in 1902, after seven years of exceptionally gratifying newspaper experience at Oconto, returned to his Eau Claire residence. Having three papers in smaller towns part of the time, and other interests elsewhere all the time, he has lived here in voluntary retirement from active participation in community affairs except an occasional requisition by friends and neighbors, to which he has willingly responded.

Mr. Keyes bought into the Eau Claire Linen Mills Company after sale of his interest in the Free Press Company, and was its manager for some years. Later his stalwart body yielded to the ravages of a wound received in battle, and thus he gave up his life that the Union might live. Such sacrifice is the supreme test of courage, patriotism and loyalty. Mr. Ashbaugh came to the Free Press with experience in the publication of a daily in a small city, and his ownership of a dozen years may well express a compliment to him. He christened the daily issue the Evening Free Press, continued both issues until 1902, when he sold the lists and good will to C. W. Fiske, then court reporter, who merged his purchase with the Evening Telegram. The equipment of the Free Press was converted into a job printing outfit, successfully developed by the Ashbaugh Printing Company. Mr. Ashbaugh lives in comfortable retirement at Denver, Colorado. The city reporters for the Free Press now recalled were John Humber, Henry Slingluff, George A. Barry, Ira Flagler, F. W. Phillips, C. M. Hyskell, W. P. Welch, Frank C. Dougherty, Claude Dunlap, of whom Slingluff and Phillips are dead.

The Eau Claire News. The publication of the News, Democratic in politics, was begun in 1869 by Flavius Mills and H. C. VanHovenberg. The latter sold a year later to W. F. Bailey, and Mills and Bailey sold to R. H. Copeland in 1874, and Copeland sold to G. O. Mills and S. S. Kepler in 1876. Mr. Mills died a few years later and his interests passed to W. S. Cobban. Kepler and Cobban sold two-thirds of the proposition to Fred W. A. and M. A. Pauley in 1887, and the other third a year later; and after Cleveland's second election, in 1892, they discontinued the paper that they might give their entire attention to the large job printing business they had developed. Fred W. A. Pauley bought his brother's interest in the job plant ten years ago and is carrying on the business. M. A. Pauley went to California and has large interests in mining prospects in lower California. The News was ever a faithful exponent of the democracy of its time, and especially able under the editorship of Mr. Kepler, who was a trenchant writer, and one of Eau Claire's most worthy citizens. Judge Bailey's connection with the paper was merely an incident, as he has been one of Eau Claire's foremost lawyers and was circuit judge six years in the nineties. Mr. VanHovenberg, by industry and business acumen, amassed a comfortable property and passed away four years ago. He was an active churchman and a zealous prohibitionist.

The Eau Claire Leader. The Eau Claire Leader is the morn-

ing daily paper of the Chippewa Valley that carries the Associated Press news of the world, and is issued in a daily form of eight pages, with sixteen or over of its Sunday editions. The publisher is the Eau Claire Press Company, and its present editor is P. C. Atkinson.

When this paper was started it was called the Daily Leader, and its first editor was W. H. Lamb, who began it in May, 1881. From that time until 1885 it saw many different owners and editors, until there entered into the management William K. Atkinson, a Canadian from London, Ontario. For many years the Leader was a sort of family newspaper, W. K. Atkinson being assisted by his sons, P. C. Atkinson and by Harry M. B. Atkinson, who died September 29, 1908, and who at that time was the active business manager. W. K. Atkinson also received great assistance and in a peculiarly valuable manner from his brother, Henry M. Atkinson, whose death came on October 13, 1913. The brothers were known respectively as the "Major" and the "Colonel," and they gave to the paper that personal element that is, perhaps unfortunately, passing away in these days of co-operation and corporation. What the major or the colonel wrote was distinctively characteristic, and for a score of years they were marked characters in western Wisconsin. Major Atkinson is still a contributor to the paper in a department called "Northern Sparks," and which deals with incidents and opinions that have to do with the great and growing country north of Eau Claire.

Politically speaking, the Eau Claire Leader is recognized throughout the state as conservative Republican. It is in fact independent and progressive. It does not seek the mission of being "a moulder of public opinion," but there have come times in its thirty-three years of existence that it has seized hold of, or made the opportunity that meant something for the community. Quite recently it began the effort to make Eau Claire the first so-called "Commission City" of Wisconsin. It succeeded. Before this, at the time of the free silver propaganda, it changed from a Democratic to a Republican paper. In a large sense the Leader is a popular paper, and easily leads all others in this part of the state in point of circulation. It has for years maintained a Chippewa Falls department, now edited by Miss Kathryn Gadsby.

The Eau Claire Press Company publishes the Leader in the morning and the Daily Telegram at night from a plant and building that are suitable and fully abreast of the times. Their com-

bined daily circulation is close to the ten thousand mark, and no city of the size of Eau Claire has the news field better covered.

The Eau Claire Telegram was founded by William Irvine in 1894, the date of the first issue being December 16, of that year. It was started as a morning publication, with offices in the Ashland block, South Barstow and Gray streets. In August, 1895, the paper was sold to W. P. Welch and A. J. Rich, and soon thereafter the Telegram Publishing Company was organized and took over the property. The incorporators were W. P. Welch, C. W. Fiske and G. A. Barry. Mr. Rich at this time retired from the newspaper business and moved to Indianapolis. Mr. W. P. Welch was the editor and continued as such early in 1913, when he retired on account of ill health. To him is largely due the fact that the paper survived the vicissitudes incident to starting a daily paper in a limited field, already occupied by two dailies.

Soon after the organization of the Telegram Publishing Company the paper was changed from the morning to the evening field. In 1899 Mr. E. S. Welch, now postmaster at Eau Claire, became associated with the paper as stockholder, director and business manager, and continued as such until April, 1907, when he assumed the duties of postmaster. He was succeeded as manager by C. W. Fiske. In December, 1901, the Free Press was purchased by the Telegram Publishing Company from H. C. Ashbaugh and consolidated with the Telegram. The Free Press was an old established paper, history of which has already been given. This left the Telegram the only evening paper in the field, and from this time on its growth was rapid. The paper at various times occupied quarters in the Laycock building and in the Wilson building. In 1894 the Telegram moved into new quarters especially built for it, at the corner of South Barstow and Main streets, where it remained until the Spring of 1913, when it moved into its present quarters in the Eau Claire Press building.

In February, 1912, the property was sold to the Eau Claire Press Company, which also took over the Leader, the Eau Claire morning publication, the former stockholders of the Telegram Publishing Company, and the Leader Publishing Company being the owners of the stock of the new company. The Leader and the Telegram from a news and editorial standpoint are separate and occupy separate offices, but the mechanical work is done by the same plant and the same force. It was believed that in making this arrangement better service could be given, better papers could be made, and economies effected on the production end. This belief has proven correct. The mechanical equipment of the

Eau Claire Press Company is modern and complete in every particular. As time goes on the wisdom of this move to give Eau Claire and this section of the state better papers and better service will become more and more apparent. In politics the Telegram has always been Republican, though independent in its views as to matters affecting the party.

Der Herold, in the German language, was founded in 1886 by Leopold Kortsch, who published it until 1890, when he disposed of it to Joseph Weiss. Mr. Weiss continued to publish it until 1892, when the present owner, John J. Auer, who had previously bought the extensive job printing plant of D. L. Elbert, by whom *Der Herold* (edited by A. Weissonfels, who later returned to Germany) had been printed for some time, purchased one-half interest in it, forming the partnership of Weiss & Auer. The business was carried on by them until 1898, when Mr. Auer bought out Mr. Weiss and became sole owner. In 1900 Mr. Auer received the subscription lists of the "Thalbote," a German paper at Chippewa Falls, by Theodore Broekman, and of the "Nordstern," a German paper at Menomonie, by Charles Pieper, which, with its own circulation, gave *Der Herold* a large circulation all over the northwestern part of Wisconsin. *Der Herold* is now the only German newspaper published in the northwestern part of Wisconsin, and it commands a strong circulation among the thrifty German population in this part of the state. Mr. Auer being an ardent Democrat and devoted to the principles of that party, has made *Der Herold* a strong Democratic organ, whose services have been invaluable to the Democratic party of Wisconsin. He is also popular with his fellow citizens of other nationalities. As his party's candidate for state senator in 1900 he ran ahead of his ticket against a popular Republican nominee. Eau Claire, Buffalo and Pepin counties then comprised the senatorial district.

Mr. Kartsch was a Republican and twice elected to the office of coroner. After selling *Der Herold* he was employed by other publishers in the city, and was accidentally drowned in the Dells pond four years ago.

Norwegian Newspaper Reform. In the eighties several attempts were made to establish a Norwegian newspaper at Eau Claire. The last one, "Arbeideren" (The Workman) was about ready to give up when a "temperance wave" struck the city about 1886. Among the converts was George Alfred Engelstad. He was a well educated man, but a hard drinker. He had done editorial work on the "Arbeideren," and when he changed his



NIAGARA HOUSE

views and attitude on the liquor question the paper also changed. This brought Mr. Engelstad in touch with Mr. Ole Br. Olson, at that time publishing a small monthly temperance paper at Chicago. The two agreed to consolidate their publications and started a six-page weekly, "Reform." In 1891 a company was formed—the Dremad Publishing Company—with a capital of two thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Engelstad returned to Norway in 1890 and Mr. Olson turned over his interests to the company. He was editor and business manager and worked hard. In 1896 Mr. Waldemar Ager engaged as business manager and Mr. Olson continued as editor. In 1903 Mr. Olson died and Mr. Ager was engaged to fill his place. Mr. Alfr. Gabrielsen was manager for one year in 1904, but since that time Mr. Ager has served both as editor and manager.

The capital stock of the company has been increased to four thousand dollars. They have published many books, and the company has its own plant and linotype machine. The circulation of the paper is at present five thousand seven hundred. The company also publishes a children's paper, the Monthly "Lyngblomsten," edited by Rev. Olav Repsval, of Chetak. The founder of the paper, Ole Br. Olson, was born at Christiania, Norway, May 19, 1857, and emigrated to Chicago in 1877, where he lived until he moved to Eau Claire in 1887. He was the leading spirit in the movement for total abstinence and prohibition among his countrymen. He was a brilliant speaker and a good writer, and was known everywhere where Norwegians had settled. He made a trip to Norway in 1895 and lectured in that country. He was usually mentioned as "The Norwegian, John B. Gough."

Waldemar Ager, his successor, was born in Norway, in 1869, and came to America when six years old. He worked in various printing offices in Chicago until 1892, when he came to Eau Claire to take charge of the "Reform" printing office. Was later engaged as bookkeeper and in 1896 became business manager. He is well known as an author, having published half a dozen books, two novels, three collections of tales and short stories, and one which contains literary essays. He has also found time to write for papers and magazines both in Norway, Denmark and in this country. One of his books is translated into English, two of them are published both in Norway and the United States. He is a leading member of the Norwegian-Danish Press Association, and served as its president for three terms; a member of the Eau Claire library board six years; member of Anglo-American one hundred years anniversary peace committee; elected

honorary member of the Thalian Club at the State University of Minnesota; secretary of the Norwegian Society of America, etc., and is well known as a lecturer.

Augusta Eagle. The first newspaper established in Augusta was founded by the late Griff O. Jones, one of the prominent men of northern Wisconsin in his time. Mr. Jones was a native of Wales, born in 1836, and spending his childhood days among his native hills. He came to Cambria in 1847, and the education he received was in English and Welsh. His first newspaper venture was at Westfield, Wisconsin, in 1873, and in June, 1874, he came to Augusta and founded the *Eagle*, which he owned and managed for twenty-five years. At that time he was appointed postmaster and died January 14, 1901, before the expiration of his term of office. He was a man of unusual qualities of mind, a thorough scholar and poet. In a competition, which was national in its scope, he was pronounced the ablest Welsh poet in America. His editorials were widely quoted, and the *Eagle* was always looked upon as one of the strong Republican papers of the state. He was a Mason and was the first master of the Masonic lodge at Cambria. At the time he was appointed postmaster he sold the *Eagle* to D. S. Benedict, who ran it for a short time, finding it rather more than he had bargained for to keep up the reputation which had been achieved for it. He resolved to take up some other business, and in the fall of 1900 he sold the *Eagle* to Messrs. Wilson and Masters, who came from the office of Hoard's Dairyman at Fort Atkinson and assumed control. They made a success of the paper and continued in charge until 1907, when Mr. Masters retired and Mr. E. J. Wilson became the sole owner. He has run the paper on conservative lines, avoiding that which would work for discord and striving at all times for everything that would be for the best of the community. The paper enjoys a liberal patronage, and while not the factor politically that it was in the early days of its history, still it is a strong factor for making a home and its surroundings better.

The Augusta Times was founded in 1884 by the late James H. Williams, who came here and successfully managed the paper for a number of years. He was a veteran of the Civil War, going out with the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Regiment under Capt. Hobart M. Stocking. He was a man of ability and strong characteristics. No one who ever lived in Augusta had a wider circle of friends, and these remained steadfast to the last. He was a thorough-going newspaper man, believing that a local newspaper should give the local news, and at all times be independent. The paper

took front rank from the first and was destined then to lead all of the northern Wisconsin papers of its class. After a few years Mr. Williams resigned the management and moved to Barron and founded the Barron County Republican. Later he moved to Hayward, and ran the Hayward Republican and later the Sawyer County Gazette. He died in Hayward August 3, 1908. Following the ownership and management of Mr. Williams the Times had a precarious existence for fifteen years, during which time it changed its politics frequently and was the organ of first one set of politicians and then another, until only a close observer could tell where it stood. By being as it was—a party organ instead of a local paper—it lost the prestige it had gained under the able management of its founder. In May, 1904, the paper and outfit was closed out and sold to E. G. Herrell, one of the home boys, and he has owned and managed it since that time. With the exception of the first year or two of his management, when the paper was an active supporter of Senator LaFollette, the paper has been strictly independent in politics, and in fact independent in everything that pertains to its management. The paper is strictly a home newspaper, giving all the local news and the news of the surrounding towns and county seats. Advertisers have been quick to take advantage of the paper's popularity, and the Times has a larger advertising patronage than most country papers in this part of the state. Progress is manifest along all lines. An entirely new equipment has been added, the old "ready prints" have been discarded and the Times, in its own building, is now in that class of papers which are profitable business propositions and solid institutions in the state.

The Fairchild Observer was founded in 1900 by Julius Ewald, who conducted it about a year alone, and then took a partner in the name of E. A. Pratt, and the firm of Ewald & Pratt published the paper two years. The plant was then sold to J. H. Netteshern, who conducted it one year, when he sold out to E. A. Harmon, who, after a year, died, and its publication was continued by his widow for one year, and on May 17, 1907, the plant was purchased by R. B. Swarthout, who has since successfully continued its publication. It is an eight-page sheet, six column quarto, and had a circulation in 1913 of nine hundred and is not only a credit to the publisher, but Fairchild and vicinity, and Eau Claire county.

Fall Creek Cultivator. The first issue of the "Fall Creek Cultivator" was on December 21, 1910, by Walter Brueski, founder, owner and editor. It is a newsy eight-page folio sheet

and enjoyed in 1913 a circulation of five hundred copies, with a rapidly increasing subscription list. In August of 1913 a handsome cement block building 16 x 32 feet was erected for office purposes, fully equipped with the latest power machinery for use in conducting a first-class up-to-date newspaper and printing office.

REMINISCENCE.

On April 1, 1869, I left Kendallville, Indiana, with Eau Claire as the objective point, arrived in Chicago in the evening of that date and proceeded via Watertown; had our breakfast the morning of April 2 at Tomah, arriving at Black River Falls at eight a. m., the end of the line. Took Preece's stage at ten a. m. and wended our way through ten inches of snow and any quantity of sand toward the then village of Eau Claire, where we arrived at three o'clock a. m., April 3d. About that date the first bridge across the Chippewa was open for travel; previously the crossing was by ferry, operated by Mr. Gans. At this date Eau Claire was without railroad accommodations nearer than Black River Falls; the most of the shipping was done by boats plying between Eau Claire and Reed's Landing; goods from eastern cities came by way of Sparta or Prairie du Chien.

Here let me quote a few of the prevailing prices of grain and foodstuffs: Pork, \$40 per barrel; young Hlyson tea, \$1.50 per pound; "Blaek Strap" molasses, 75c by the barrel; fresh beef, 10c by the carcass; flour, \$8 per barrel; potatoes, \$1 per bushel; plug tobacco, \$1.50 per pound; fine cut tobacco, \$1.50 per pound; oats, \$1.25 per bushel; hay, \$15 per ton; stumpage for pine, \$1 per thousand feet. There were located on the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers twenty-seven sawmills. At the time of my arrival in Eau Claire there was but one house beyond the Omaha station, and that the residence of Tom Randall. In order to reach the East Side hill one had to go by way of the street now leading up from Eau Claire street. The population of the city at this time was estimated at 2,500. On May 26, 1869, the "Big fire," which started in the Chandler Hotel, spread, laying in ashes all of the business places on Barstow street from the building now owned by Bruce B. Brown on the east side of the street, and from the Peoples' store on the west side as far down as the opera house building. The west side of the river on Water street at this time did quite an important share of the business of the then flourishing village, having a steamboat landing for receiving and shipping, not far from the Niagara and Monongahela Hotels.

which at this date did a flourishing business, but after the fire which later burned the larger portion of the business places on Water street, though rebuilt, were unable to regain their old time business, as the natural tendency of trade was toward the railroad which reached Eau Claire in 1871.

There was not much business on the North side of a commercial character, mostly confined to boarding houses and hotels. The principal hotel on the East side at this time was the Eau Claire House, owned and operated by Mr. Newton, who later on sold the building which was moved and became part of the Hart House, which was removed to make space for the Y. M. C. A. building.

The Chippewa river, which I recently had the pleasure of tracing from Eau Claire to "Lake Hallie" (originally known as "Blue Mill") and return, gave the writer the opportunity to draw the contrast of the appearance along its banks as compared after a lapse of forty years, since floating on a lumber raft over this same distance. Forty years ago the river was lined with mills, piers, booms and logs, which took away all of the natural scenery which now pleases the eye of all true lovers of nature who may chance to pass over this portion of this beautiful stream, where one can feast the eye on the beautiful camping grounds and the changing view of foliage interspersed with trees and shrubs in full bloom, which cast their fragrance on the twilight breeze as if inviting admiration.

But few reminders of the olden days remain, and those in the form of piers and "deadheads" remain to mar the beauty; hope is entertained in the near future the "deadheads" at least will be removed for commercial profit. At Chippewa Falls was the Union Lumber Company mill, at French Town (now South Chippewa) Mitchell & Co., at "Gravel Island" "Jim Taylor," at "Blue Mill" (so named from the original owner, whose face always took on a blue appearance and he was known as "Blue Tom"), now owned by John Barron, uncle of John E. Barron, of the Union Savings Bank. The LaFayette mill, owned by John Robinson, just above the Dells (now obliterated by the paper mill dam) were the mills of J. P. Nelson, Prescott-Burdette Company and Ingram & Kennedy. At Eau Claire were the mills of Ingram & Kennedy, Smith & Buffington, Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, W. B. Estebrook and Boyd and Randall and the Pioneer Mill of R. F. Wilson. All of these ceased operation, the Daniel Shaw Company mill being the only one still operating under a new ownership. The New Dells Lumber Company and the John E.

Kaiser Lumber Company are conducting a successful business at the present time.

The writer has seen the thinking village of forty-five years ago grow steadily in business and population until today Eau Claire is recognized as one of the thriving cities of the state. Many industries have come in to fill the places made vacant by the departure of the several lumber mills, which have more than filled the call for employes, and by the combined action of our commercial club, and the booster spirit of our citizens, may we not in the near future see Eau Claire doubled, not only in population, but in our manufacturing and general business enterprises. If all will pull for that success, with no North, South, East or West side to raise its hand, but in one united effort to build up Eau Claire to the point where all as citizens can justly feel a pride in having it known that they are residents of the beautiful, prosperous city of Eau Claire. This is no dream, but can be made an accomplished fact if all will boost for Eau Claire, so get at it, you slow ones, and "boost," help the "Booster Club" to boost! boost! boost! for your home city, Eau Claire, first, last and all the time.

(Signed) L. A. Brace.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

EAU CLAIRE CHURCHES.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Eau Claire. About 1850, a mission was founded by the English and German speaking Catholics of Eau Claire, under the supervision of the Rev. Father Smedding, of Chippewa Falls. During his administration he began the erection of the first church on the north side on what is now North Barstow street. At the expiration of two years he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Rheinhardt, who was the first settled pastor of the parish, and through his efforts, extending over many years, the church building was completed.

The Rev. M. De Bekee was appointed his successor in September 1867, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. Henry Kampschorr in September 1868. The next rector was Rev. Joseph Moder, June 1869, and he in turn was succeeded in February 1873 by Rev. Father A. Koke, and in August 1874 came Rev. Joseph Keenan. In January or February 1875, the Rev. G. Keller performed the duties of rector. About this time the German speaking members of the congregation separated from the parish and built a church and school house of their own on the west side of Dewey street. In March 1875, the Rev. Connolly was appointed to the rectorship on the north side. Previous to this period the school, which was removed, had been conducted by the Sisters Notre Dame from Milwaukee. He secured the services of the Franciscan Sisters of Joliet, who continued in charge up to 1893. Father Connolly, in February 1880, was succeeded by Rev. C. B. H. Conroy, who remained until September of that year. The Rev. John J. Collins, who followed September 1880, sold the church property to the city in 1882. Lots were purchased on Oxford avenue and Fulton street on the west side, and a new frame church erected thereon, the corner stone of which was laid with appropriate ceremonies June 26, 1882, and the church dedicated December 3, the same year. The church and school were destroyed by fire on October 8, 1884, and a handsome, spacious brick edifice was erected on the same site in 1885, with a seating capacity of about one thousand, being 150x65 feet. Father Collins was succeeded by Rev. T. A. Kelly, July 19, 1889, who died October 1891, and who was succeeded by the Rev. Arthur B. C. Dunne, the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is six hundred families or three thousand souls.] 1894

The parish school has five hundred forty-eight pupils, under the instruction of the Benedictine Sisters, nine graded teachers and two music teachers. The following are the societies connected with the church. Knights of Columbus, membership 220; Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, 100; Catholic Order of Foresters, 200; Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, 150; Parochial Society, N. W. and East Society, 3; Ladies' Club, Young Men's Club, Holy Name Society, 200; Junior Holy Name Society, 250; The Children of Mary, 250, and the Young Ladies' Society, 250.

Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Germans of this institution at the date of its inception were from about 1850 to 1875 associated with the English speaking Catholics of Eau Claire in what became known in those years as St. Patrick's parish. They worshipped in one church as one body, and the children of both people received instruction in the same school. In 1875 the German members of the congregation thought fit to separate themselves from St. Patrick's, and, numbering about sixty families, erected a new frame church and schoolhouse on the west side of Dewey street. Thus was founded the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The work was done under the superintendence of Rev. P. Geyer, who was succeeded May 27, 1877, by Rev. Joseph Boehm, who laid the cornerstone of the present brick structure August 22, 1880. It was completed in June, 1881, and is one of the finest church edifices in Eau Claire, with a pleasing interior. It is 145 by 47 feet, and has two spires 105 feet high, which have been damaged several times by lightning. It has 88 pews, with a seating capacity of 400. Standing on rising ground, the building is one of the chief landmarks of the city. Its present membership is about three hundred families, or fifteen hundred souls. A handsome brick school building was erected in 1910, two stories and basement, top floor and auditorium, about 90 by 60 feet in dimensions, costing \$35,000. It has 200 pupils under the instruction of five Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration. A convent for sisters residing on the church property was erected in 1880.

On the death of Father Boehm, was succeeded in 1893 by Rev. John P. Metzler, who was succeeded by Rev. P. Geyer in 1899, who died August 15, same year. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Wiedman, who remained until 1908, when the Rev. Father Herman Joseph Untraut, the present pastor, who was born in Meckenbenson, Kingdom Wuerttemberg, Germany, July 28, 1854.

Classical education received at Mehreran by Bregenz, Austria, theological at Eichstaedt, Bavaria. He came to the United States in 1882, and was ordained to the priesthood at St. Francis' Seminary September 23, 1882. The first church was at Edson, Chipewewa county, and was called the Sacred Heart Church. Here he remained for five years, during which time a beautiful parochial schoolhouse was erected under his supervision and as the result of his efforts. In 1887 he was transferred to Arcadia, Wis., where he was pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help until 1893, during which time another parochial school was erected under his management. From there he went to the Holy Trinity Church at LaCrosse, and remained its pastor there for fifteen years, then came to Eau Claire in 1908, where, under his supervision, the new school and auditorium was erected in 1910. He also remodeled the sister's residence and made many other valuable improvements on the church property, and his constant efforts toward the welfare of the church and its congregation are always to be witnessed.

First Baptist Church. This church was organized March 31, 1861, by Rev. A. B. Green and six members. Mr. Green was the pastor until November 30, 1862, when he accepted the chaplaincy of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment. He was succeeded in October, 1863, by Rev. Alexander Hamilton, and through the untiring perseverance of this pastor sufficient funds were raised and a church building was erected. He was followed by the Rev. J. Y. Aitchison May 1, 1868, who served two years, and then Rev. A. A. Drown for a like period. The Rev. D. C. Adams was called in August, 1872, and also filled the pulpit two years. On June 30, 1874, Rev. R. Telford took charge for three years, when Rev. J. Y. Aitchison was recalled August 1, 1878, to serve a further term of three years, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. A. McKillop. During his term of nine years a second edifice was erected and was dedicated May 6, 1888, two memorial windows being placed within it for Rev. A. B. Green, the founder, and for Rev. Alexander Hamilton.

After Rev. W. A. McKillop's departure to Milwaukee, a call was extended to Rev. J. B. Reynolds, of Kansas, who served as pastor of the church only eleven months, April, 1893, to March, 1894. In June of 1894 a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Arthur C. Kempton, a Canadian by birth, and then a young man of only twenty-three years of age. Mr. Kempton was a graduate of Arcadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, where he received his A. M., and also of Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester,

N. Y. Coming directly from his graduation, he was ordained shortly after his arrival in Eau Claire. His pastorate extended over a period of three and one-half years. Six months of this time were spent on a trip to the Holy Land and Egypt on leave of absence granted him by the church. His was undoubtedly the most brilliant pastorate in the history of the church. During his first year, 128 were received into membership, a debt of nearly \$1,000 wiped out, and the balance in the treasury reported. During his three-years' ministry 300 additions to the membership were reported, seven Sunday Schools were maintained and Bethel Chapel was erected at a cost of \$3,000. When Mr. Kempton resigned in December, 1897, he left the Eau Claire church with the largest membership of any Baptist church in the state.

In January, 1898, a call was extended to Rev. Perry W. Longfellow, of Grand Forks, N. D. During his pastorate of nearly three years, he led the church efficiently and wisely, resigning in September, 1901, to accept another Wisconsin pastorate. In November of the same year Rev. F. W. Hatch, of New York, was called to the pastorate. He was a graduate of the Rochester Theological Seminary, coming as a young man in the thirties. He proved himself a gentleman of the finest type and endeared himself to the people through his sweetness of spirit. It was during his pastorate that the parsonage next to the church building was erected. Fifteen hundred dollars of the cost price was the gift of Mrs. John F. Stone, while the remainder was raised by subscription from among the members. Mr. Hatch resigned in September, 1905, to accept a call at Beloit, Wis. There was an interim of a little more than one year before the next pastorate began. This was due to the fact that the church called Rev. Edward Babcock, of New York, to the pastorate, and because of illness he was unable to take the charge until September, 1906. Mr. Babcock was a Colgate man, and Eau Claire was his second pastorate. It covered a period of five years. It was during this pastorate that the money raised for current expenses and benevolence exceeded that of any other pastorate before or since. It was a notable fact that not once during his five years did the church come to the end of the year with a deficit in any department. Mr. Babcock's great ability in financial lines was shown in his undertaking to raise money for a new church building. Through great perseverance and overcoming many discouragements he succeeded in raising nearly \$25,000 towards this end. It must be said that \$8,000 of the amount was the gift of one person, Mrs. Truax, and the reason for her great generosity

was because of the wonderful work accomplished by Mr. Babcock along Sunday School lines. Having made a study for years of psychology and child study as applied to Sunday School methods, Mr. Babcock made the Bible School one of the noted schools of the state. The "Babcock Class" of young men grew until with a membership of 150 it took its place as one of the great classes of young men in the world. The Sunday School became the largest in the state and a new building became imperative. Leaving nearly \$25,000 in hand toward a new building, Mr. Babcock resigned in October, 1911, to accept a call to the historic Park Church, of Utica, N. Y.

January 1, 1912, Rev. George R. Stair, of Vermont, assumed the pastorate. Mr. Stair was formerly associated with Chapman, the evangelist. But perhaps the qualifications which seemed most desirable to the church at the time was his ability as a builder and contractor. Having been engaged in the work during his early manhood, he was well fitted to plan and superintend the erection of the new building. The money being on hand, ground was broken as soon as practicable in the spring after his arrival, and the building pushed to completion. The architecture, after the Greek Temple order, is very beautiful, and the building as it stands today is a monument to the architectural ability of Mr. Stair, the financial enterprise of Mr. Babcock and the sacrifices of many who, by their individual gifts, helped make it possible. In March, 1914, after a pastorate of little more than two years, Mr. Stair resigned to go to Portland, Maine. On May 1, 1914, Dr. C. E. Hemans, of North Dakota, assumed charge of the pastorate. Through his pulpit ability and general efficiency he is proving a worthy successor to his predecessor.

The First Presbyterian Church. In August and September of 1856 Rev. W. W. McNair, of the Presbytery of Winnebago, was employed by the Board of Home Missions to explore that part of Wisconsin lying between the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. In this work Mr. McNair visited Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls and preached at both places. He returned in the spring of the next year and in July, 1857, the following named persons were organized by him into the First Presbyterian Church, of Eau Claire, under the jurisdiction of the Chippewa Presbytery: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. McVickar, Mr. Donald Kennedy, Mrs. Hendershot, Mrs. O. H. Ingram, Mrs. Silvers, Mrs. Charity McNair and Mrs. Bissell. During this year Mr. McNair and Mr. Kidder, pastor of the Congregational Church, preached alternately in Reed's Hall in an

unfinished schoolhouse and other temporary quarters. Meanwhile, through the liberality of the early village proprietors and the united efforts of the pastors and their followers, a substantial church edifice had been erected at a cost of \$4,000 on the corner of Barstow and Emery streets, and was dedicated on the first Sabbath of 1858. Considerable growth in membership followed, and on January 1, 1860, the first session was selected which, by public vote, comprised the following officers: Elders, Joseph G. Thorp and Charles Pringle; deacons, Donald Kennedy and J. C. Callahan, who were duly ordained the following Sabbath. Rev. Mr. McNair closed his labor in Eau Claire on January 1, 1865, after a pastorate of nearly nine years in which he had greatly endeared himself to the church and the community. He spent the remainder of his life, over thirty years, in ministering to the spiritual life of the Italians, whom he found among the mines in eastern Pennsylvania and in New Jersey. Through his efforts a chapel was erected and most efficient Christian work was carried on at Audenride and in its neighborhood. Mr. McNair and his wife had visited Italy and gained a knowledge of the language and the customs of the people, which was of much value combined with their love and their tactful zeal in winning the hearts and the reverent attention of these alien laborers on our eastern shores. The missionary spirit which actuated him in the Wisconsin valley was the same potent influence in the mining district of Pennsylvania, and his reward was not delayed for he had the hearty co-operation of fellow workers in Italy, and in his lifetime saw abundant harvest. Mr. McNair was succeeded by Rev. William H. Lockwood, who was pastor for twenty-five years, which is evidence as to the sincerity and efficiency of his work. He possessed a clear, philosophical mind, well stored with learning, and a heart filled with true brotherly love, and many who had been led to Christ through his ministrations, could testify to the spirit of charity, the divine grace possessed by their loved pastor. Mr. Lockwood was followed in 1890 by Rev. William N. Sloan, an able minister and a good financier, and during his pastorate a second Presbyterian church was organized, which has, however, since become a mission of the first church. As the church building was now old and a too limited capacity to house the large membership of the church and auxiliary societies, a new and modern edifice was begun in the fall of 1891 upon the site of the old one which had been removed, and this was dedicated in the Fall of 1892.

On October 6, 1898, after eight and one-half years of very

active work in which a large addition had been made to the membership, Dr. Sloan accepted a call to Helena, Montana, and his place was filled by Rev. Lathrop C. Grant, of Hamilton, New York, in February, 1899. After nearly seven years of active service, in which he had become identified as one of Eau Claire's most effective workers in behalf of the city's poor, and had increased the membership of the church considerably, Mr. Grant requested the session to unite with him in asking the presbytery of Chippewa to dissolve its pastoral relations with this church. Many promises of earnest support, and more faithful attendance were made by men of the church and congregation, and the public ballot was in favor of his remaining, but the presbytery declared the pulpit vacant, and Mr. Grant accepted a call to the First Congregational church, of Menomonie, Wisconsin, in January, 1906.

Rev. John McCoy, of Appleton, Wisconsin, began his pastorate in March, 1906, and though a scholarly man, good orator and sincere minister, he remained but two years and three months. Rev. Carlton L. Koons, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, became the pastor in November, 1908. During his four years' stay, exceptionally good work was done among the young, such as the reorganizing of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, the grading of the Sabbath School, and the organizing of several new clubs.

A legacy of nearly twenty thousand dollars, bequeathed by the late Conway B. Daniels, made possible the erection of a beautiful manse located on South Farwell street, the renovating and refurnishing of the church building, and other improvements being advisable. These and work already done have made this one of the most beautiful and modern sanctuaries in the city. Rev. William T. Angus, the present pastor, came to the church in 1912, and all departments of the organization are prospering under his administration.

Universalist Church. Late in the Fall of 1858 Mrs. Edwin Wilkins issued a card of invitation to all Universalists, and other liberally inclined religious people of Eau Claire, to meet at her residence and confer upon the subject of their religious welfare and advancement. It was responded to beautifully, and resulted in the organization of a Universalist sociable to meet once a week, with the ultimate object of establishing a Universalist church. In July, 1859, the Rev. Dolphus Skinner, of Utica, New York, visited his son, Dr. F. R. Skinner, and held divine service at Reed's Hall, on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon on the West Side. The sociables were well sustained and contributions accumulated until

there was a handsome sum in the treasury. Rev. Joseph O. Barrett was in February, 1860, engaged to minister to the spiritual needs of the congregation. Building lots were soon purchased and an exchange made with the second school district for its building and the lot on which it stood, next to Christ church. The organization was considered to be prosperous, but dissensions arose, and many of the influential supporters removed to other localities, until at last nothing was left but the building. Rev. J. O. Barrett afterward became the principal of the East Side school and wrote a very interesting history of "Old Abe," the famous eagle which followed the Eighth Wisconsin regiment through the war.

First Methodist Church. The first known gathering of Methodists in this city was a prayer meeting held in the house of D. S. Hastings, in the Fall of 1857, which was continued weekly until the arrival of Rev. William Darnell, who organized a class of twelve members, viz: Samuel Wells and wife, D. S. Hastings and wife, William Martin and wife, Riley Martin, Mr. Congdon and wife, B. C. Dunn and wife, Mary A. Silvers. The services were held at first in the Presbyterian church, and later in the school house. Rev. Chauncey Hobart was the presiding elder, and in 1860 the charge was divided into East and West Eau Claire, with Rev. E. C. Cobban pastor of the former and Rev. W. A. Chambers pastor of the latter. A lot on South Barstow street was secured by subscription in 1863, and the foundation stone of the church edifice was laid by the Rev. Isaac Springer, then pastor. The building was completed in 1868 and dedicated February 9, the sermon on that occasion being preached by Rev. J. M. Chaffee. During the pastorate of Rev. C. R. Kellerman the building was enlarged to meet the increasing membership. Parsonage lots were secured and the building begun between 1868 and 1870 under the auspices of Rev. G. D. Brown. In the Spring of 1891, the trustees under the leadership of Rev. S. W. Trousdale, began improvements on the church building, making a new front, and providing a parlor, dining room and kitchen, which greatly increased its beauty, convenience and utility.

In 1892 there was but one charter member living, Mrs. M. G. Dunn, who has since passed beyond. At that time the membership numbered 149, eighty-three of whom had joined the church during the three years and a half. In 1908 the church building was destroyed by fire and a new edifice was constructed on the corner of Gray and Farwell streets at a cost of \$13,000.00. It is admirably equipped for church work in all lines of service, and

is a source of joy to the loyal membership, which now numbers 185. The large progressive Sabbath School, the Epworth League, the Junior League, comprising most promising material for the coming church, and the Ladies' Aid Society are all recognized as strong elements in the strong life of this strong, Christian organization.

First Congregational Church. In October, 1856, Rev. A. Kidder came on a vacation trip from his pastorate in Western New York and stopped at this place, then a village of ten or twelve houses on the east side of the river and three or four on the west. He was invited to preach to the people on the first Sabbath, in what was afterwards the bar room of a hotel, and again on the next Sabbath, October 19, when he received a unanimous request at a public meeting called for the purpose to remain and organize a Congregational church. He accepted the invitation, the usual legal steps were taken, trustees chosen, and on December 19, 1856, the First Congregational church was organized, consisting of seven members: Mr. Thomas Barland, Mr. Elias Ketcham, Mr. Gilbert E. Porter, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Ellen Ketcham, Mrs. Harriet Ketcham and Rev. Alberoni Kidder. A building 16 x 24 feet of green, rough boards, with board roof, was erected to be used as a church and school-house. In this structure on the East Side, and in an unfinished room over a store on the West Side, regular Sabbath services were held until the next Autumn, when Reed's block was finished and a convenient hall in the second story used. The Rev. R. Hall, superintendent of Missions for Western Wisconsin, in the winter of 1856 and '7, approved of the work done, and secured for Mr. Kidder a commission from the American Home Missionary Society.

A subscription was started in the Spring of 1857 for a building for a house of worship, the site corner of Barstow and Emery was donated by Chapman, Thorp & Co. Lumber was given in generous measure by mill owners and lumbermen on both sides of the river, the whole community was enthusiastic and liberal, and in spite of the financial crisis of that year the church was completed in the fall. It was, by common consent, to be used by both societies alternately, for in July of this year a Presbyterian church had been organized by Rev. Mr. McNair, but the population was steadily increasing; there was room for the labors of both pastors, and, in March, 1858, Mr. Kidder, with the concurrence of his church, proposed to take the west side of the river for their field and leave the east side with the church build-

ing to the Presbyterians. To this they agreed and entire harmony has prevailed between the two brotherhoods through the ensuing years. It now became necessary to build another tabernacle, and again was shown the noble spirit which animated the pioneers. Steps were taken at once, the lot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Third avenue was donated by Adin Randall, an active early settler who gave much to aid the growing village during his short life here. The people were zealous and "had a mind to work" (see Nehemiah iv:6), and a sufficient sum of money was raised to put up and enclose a building 40 x 60 feet, but the prostration of business at that time made it impossible to do more until the Spring of 1859, when by the persistent efforts of pastor and people the work was resumed. The Church Building Society furnished three hundred dollars and the church was dedicated free of debt in December, 1859. Rev. J. C. Sherwin, Missionary Superintendent of Missions in Northwest Wisconsin, preached the sermon. Meanwhile church services had been held regularly in the school house on the corner of Broadway and Fifth avenue.

Mr. Kidder resigned the pastorate of this church in 1862, but continued missionary work in the Chippewa Valley for many years, organizing churches at Mondovi, Augusta, Osseo, Bloomer, Durand and other places. He was pastor of the Mondovi church while still residing at Eau Claire for eight years, and of the Durand church for nine years after its formation. He was beloved and honored in district and state conventions throughout Wisconsin, and in many parishes where, in later years, he was called "Father Kidder" with reverent affection. He died at his home in Eau Claire in March, 1905, at the age of ninety-one years, with a clear mind and holding a sure faith in the constant upward movement of humanity and an eternity of service beyond the veil.

Mr. Kidder was succeeded in the Eau Claire Congregational church by Rev. B. A. Spaulding, who was compelled by impaired health to resign after one year. His successor, Rev. George Spaulding, served the church acceptably for five years, and was followed in 1869 by Rev. J. F. Dudley. Under him this became the leading Congregational church in this part of the state. From 1872 to 1884 he was stated clerk of the Northwestern district convention of Congregational churches and an acknowledged leader of that body, and for ten years was president of the State Home Missionary Society. Three times during his pastorate here the state convention met in this church, and in this period

a fine new house of worship was built on the site of the old one. It is of Dunville stone, the auditorium has a seating capacity of six hundred, the lecture and Sunday School rooms are of modern style and well furnished, and the cost of the building was \$40,000.00. It was dedicated in January, 1887.

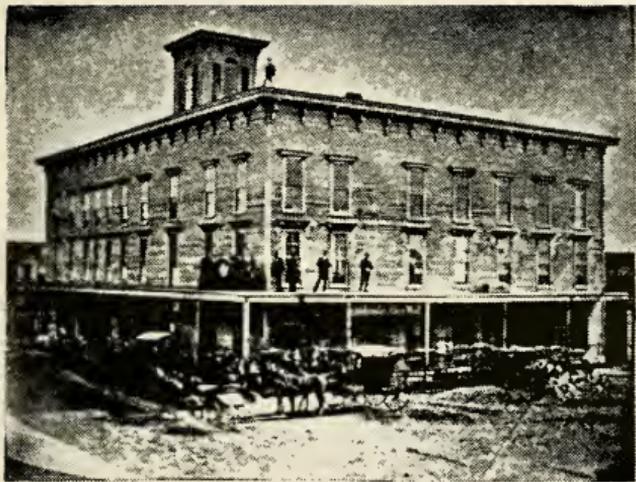
In August, 1895, Mr. Dudley resigned the pastorate, having accepted a call to the First Congregational church of Fargo, North Dakota. His ministry of twenty-six years had been in the highest degree instructive and uplifting to both church and city, and the love and esteem of those who knew him grew stronger with every year. After his departure the pulpit was supplied for six months by Rev. F. B. Doe, then for two years by Rev. T. C. Hunt. Rev. J. W. Frizzell was pastor from January, 1898, to August, 1905. He was a strong personality, an able, warm-hearted, earnest worker, an interesting speaker and a vigorous, logical thinker. The membership increased during his pastorate, and his active concern in civic and industrial conditions, and all that tended toward the betterment of mankind made him a valued citizen and leader. Rev. J. R. Pike succeeded Dr. Frizzell in 1905, and for four years was a sincere, cultured, spiritual leader, excelling in organization and introducing new and useful methods into Sunday School and other departments.

Grace Lutheran Church. This church was organized January, 1910, with 137 charter members and a Sunday School of eleven teachers and 100 pupils. The enrollment is now—1914—thirty-nine teachers and 360 pupils and the congregation numbers 453. There is a prosperous Ladies' Aid Society of seventy-five members, a Men's Club, Young People's Society, a Philathea Bible class of sixty-six members and a Baraca Bible class of thirty-five. The property at Grand and Second avenues and the parish house thereon are paid for, and when the proposed church building is erected on this location the church will be fully equipped. The Rev. H. M. Thompson, the first pastor, received his degree from St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, taught four years in Pleasant View College, Ottawa, Illinois, and after three years of theological study was ordained and installed as pastor of this church on June 19, 1910. His work in the upbuilding of the church activities has been most efficient and greatly appreciated by his people. It is with their sincere regret that he now accepts a position as president of Pleasant View Lutheran College at Ottawa, Illinois, and they are compelled to choose another pastor.

The Swedish Lutheran Immanuel Church. The first Swedish people who came to Eau Claire were Nels Gustaf Anderson and

his sister, who came here in 1856. After that time a few settled down here from time to time. In 1876 Rev. J. Magny from Svea, Minnesota, visited our city and found a few Swedish families and conducted services now and then until 1883, when he organized the present congregation. Rev. J. E. Nedberg, at that time a student from our school at Rock Island, Illinois, took up the church work and continued it for some time. In 1886 Mr. Nordstrom started a subscription to raise funds for the erection of the church building and succeeded so well that the work of erection was begun in the summer and completed in 1887. Rev. P. Norstrom was the first ordained and duly called pastor of the church, remaining here two years—1887 and 1889. After him came Rev. C. A. Bar, who worked faithfully as pastor of the church for a period of nine years from 1890 to 1899, and was succeeded by Rev. A. A. Jacobson, who labored very faithfully for two years. Then Rev. C. O. Lundquist was called to take charge and remained over four years. In 1909 Rev. Julius C. Lorimer, the present pastor, entered on his duties as pastor. The congregation has a good church, parsonage and Luther hall, valued at \$10,500, free of debt. The church numbers 350 members, has two Sunday schools, a Ladies' Aid, Men's Society, Doreas Society, Luther League and Young Peoples Society.

The First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Eau Claire, was organized February 1, 1864, with a congregation of twenty-one heads of families or about fifty souls. The first pastor was Rev. L. Norem, of Elk Mound, who held occasional services in a small school house on the corner of Barstow and Wisconsin streets, until the winter of 1865, when Rev. Ammon Johnson, of the Springfield (Illinois) Theological Seminary, was installed as settled pastor. A school house was built and used as a church in 1868 on the lot where the church now stands on Hudson street and Fifth avenue. In 1869 Mr. J. G. Thorp donated a lot on the corner of Wisconsin and Dewey streets, and a church building was finished and dedicated in 1873. The congregation at that time felt the need of a parochial school for their children, and Robert Sather, afterward county clerk of the county, took charge of it and did successful work for nine years. As membership grew those on the west side decided that they should have a building of their own for divine service. The funds were raised, the school house was removed and sold, and in its place a church was built in 1872. After eleven years of successful labor, and witnessing the prosperous growth of the church he had established, Mr. Johnson was called to Aurelia, Iowa. Rev.



CHANDLER HOUSE

J. Hoyrne was called from Menomonie in 1876, and was pastor until 1894, and president of the church at large until his death in 1902. On January 1, 1894, the Rev. Peder Tangjerd succeeded and is still in charge. The membership is over two thousand, an increase of over 600 since 1894. This is the oldest Norwegian congregation in Eau Claire county, and is in a flourishing condition. On January 4, 1910, a new church called Grace English Lutheran Congregation was organized by the English speaking members of the First Lutheran Evangelical church.

Our Saviour's Scandinavian Lutheran Church, of Eau Claire, was founded April 22, 1876, by Rev. Dr. H. G. Stub, of the Luther Seminary, St. Paul, who represented the Norwegian Lutheran synod in America. The first minister to the church was the Rev. L. P. Dietrichson, of Chicago, Illinois, who began his services during 1876. The early members of the church were M. J. Argard, Louis Everson, C. P. Johnson, John Kragstad, Even Olson, J. O. Gilbert, Mads Aobren, Robert H. Segler, Ole Anderson, John C. Nelson, A. M. Johnson, A. R. Bergh, C. Berg, H. R. Kjorstad, P. O. Loehen, Magne Olson, A. P. Martensen, H. Ulstrup, J. Reid, Soren Johuson, A. Pederson and Ole P. Onstad. In the summer of 1877 the congregation purchased a lot on Oxford avenue and Fulton street and erected their church. It was built by the Phoenix Manufacturing Company at a cost of \$2,653.00, and was dedicated October 14, 1877. A school house was built on the church lot in the summer of 1881, which became the parochial school of the church, and when an evening school was begun for teaching the English language to Scandinavians many citizens contributed generously to the undertaking. The Rev. Mr. Dietrichson was succeeded in 1879 by Rev. Harald Haakenson, who served five years. His successor, Rev. U. B. Hermstard, remained three years and was followed by Rev. J. W. Treus in 1887. In the summer of that year a parsonage was built on the church lot at an outlay of \$1,500. Rev. J. W. Preus was succeeded in May, 1899, by the Rev. Oluf S. Rygg, the present pastor. The sacristy within the church was built during the summer of 1899 and in 1900 its pipe organ was purchased. In 1901 the church was repaired, painted and new windows furnished at a cost of \$1,000. In 1905 \$500 was expended in repairing and improving the parsonage. In 1906 and '7 cement sidewalks were laid about the premises at a cost of nearly \$500. In 1911 the old school building was sold and a larger one of brick and cement was erected at an expense of \$6,500. The second story

of this Guild hall is a concert and lecture hall and library. The basement will contain a large dining room, kitchen, furnace room, etc. The present membership is about 600, communicants 375, an increase of 183 under the administration of Rev. Mr. Rygg. In connection with the church are a Men's Club, a Ladies' Aid Society, Young Peoples' Society, two church choirs and "Willing Workers," a society of small girls. Mrs. Rygg is organist and choir instructor.

The Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Eau Claire, was founded in October, 1895, by Rev. Edward Sylvester, with a membership of about twelve families. The church, a frame building with a seating capacity of 150 was erected under his supervision at a cost of \$1,500. The parsonage was built in 1900 at a cost of \$1,200. In 1904 Rev. Mr. Sylvester was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Theodore Laetsch. Under his administration extensive improvements have been made in both church and parsonage, an organ valued at \$1,200 has been purchased, and a furnace heating plant at \$325. The basement has been enlarged and fitted up for use of the Young People's Society and for social purposes, and an addition made to the parsonage at a cost of \$925. The total valuation of the church property is \$10,000. Present membership fifty-five families, or 350 souls.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist. On May 11, 1891, at the close of a class which was taught by one of Mrs. Eddy's students the Eau Claire Christian Science Society was organized for the purpose of holding regular Sunday services, and these have been held since that time. In July, 1894, another of Mrs. Eddy's students was called to this field, and the following year, on January 5, 1895, the Church of Christ, Scientist, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was legally organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin. The church was later called The First Church of Christ, Scientist. On April 12, 1898, the building on the corner of Gray and Farwell streets was purchased from the Unity church, and on April 12, 1905, the final payment was made, and a clear title acquired in exactly seven years. Since that date many improvements have been made inside and outside. A reading room and Sunday school have been maintained, as also yearly lectures, and much time devoted to the work in many ways. These labors in behalf of the cause they love so well were recognized and commended by Mary Baker Eddy in a letter received by one of her students in the class of 1899:

“‘Pleasant View,’ Concord, New Hampshire, July 15, 1909.

“My Beloved Body Guard: Your brief, brave, tender lines of loyalty to truth are reassuring to the woman in the wilderness. Like song of birds at evening, they reach my ear and heart. God bless you, dear ones, and accept my thanks and prayer for your prosperity to be continued. With love, Mother,

“M. B. EDDY.”

The church is prospering under the able leadership of Rev. Martin Sindell.

Christ Episcopal Church. The first services of the Episcopal church of which at present we can find any record were held in the dining room of the Eau Claire House, in the summer of 1858, by the Rev. A. B. Peabody, a missionary of the church residing at Star Prairie in St. Croix county. Robert Tolles was the only communicant of the church who was present. On the evening of June 21, 1858, at a meeting of persons favorable to the building of an Episcopal church in the village of Eau Claire, the same being held in the school house, the following officers were elected: Mr. E. A. Frear, senior warden; Mr. N. B. Boyden, junior warden, and Messrs. D. R. Moon, W. G. Bridges, J. A. Grey, A. Meggett, C. M. Seeley and George Mulks, vestrymen. In the journal of Bishop Kemper, the first bishop of Wisconsin, we obtained the following: “On the 14th of July, 1861, at Eau Claire, I baptized James Henry and Emma Cora, children of James and Anna Bonell.” The bishop also states that he held services and preached. For eight years after the election of the first vestry only occasional services were held, sometimes in the Eau Claire House and at other times in a hall or the home of Mr. James Bonell.

In 1866 the parish was made a mission and the Rev. C. H. Hendley was placed in charge. He was the first missionary who had a residence in the city and regular services were held, but at the close of 1867 he left and once more the church people had to depend upon occasional services, mostly held in the Reed boarding house. On May 1, 1870, the Rev. R. F. G. Page took charge of the mission. Services were held in Marston hall and in the old Universalist church building. This building stood on the land which is now occupied by the chancel of Christ church. The cause for the removal from Marston’s hall was the destruction of the building by fire. This was a great calamity to the mission, as all the books and furniture, including a valuable

cabinet organ was destroyed. The struggles and perseverance of the members of the church in those days are a matter of history and something to be admired. To compensate them for the difficulties and obstacles with which they had to contend for so many years they were at last able to secure sufficient subscriptions to justify them in commencing the erection of a long desired home of their own. July 7, 1873, lots 3 and 4, block 14, were purchased, and the cornerstone of the first church was laid by the Rt. Rev. William Edmond Armitage, S. T. D., assisted by the Rev. M. L. Kern, rector of Zion church, Chippewa Falls, and the missionary, Rev. R. F. G. Page, on September 10, 1873. This was the last official act of Bishop Armitage. The mission progressed rapidly under the ministration of Mr. Page, who was greatly beloved and respected throughout the whole community. It was indeed a severe blow when he sent in his resignation to the bishop in the month of August, 1874, and removed to the diocese of Illinois. The Rev. Peter Brown Morrison, B. D., was appointed to the mission on September 13, 1874, and immediately entered upon his duties. The first official act of the third bishop of Wisconsin, the Rt. Rev. Edward Randolph Welles, S. T. D., was to deliver a sermon in the hall on Barstow street the first week Mr. Morrison took charge. In the same hall on Friday, October 8, 1875, the bishop being present, the convocation of LaCrosse was organized and the first services of the convocation held.

Mr. Morrison undertook to complete the church building, which had remained incomplete since Mr. Page's departure. The work of building upon the foundation commenced August 3, 1875. On Sunday, the 14th day of November, 1875, the church being ready for use, though still incomplete, it was occupied for the first time. The sermon was preached by the missionary from the text I Kings, chapter 8, verse 27. The Rev. W. H. H. Ross, of Grace church, Menomonie, assisted in the services. Bishop Welles visited the new church on Tuesday, October 12, 1876, and in his diary wrote: "At 3:30 p. m., after a brief service read by the Rev. Mr. Kern, of Chippewa Falls, and the Rev. Mr. Page, of Baldwin, I preached in the new church at Christ Church mission, Eau Claire. At 6:30 p. m. preached, confirmed and addressed a class of seven persons presented by the rector. The new church at Eau Claire when entirely finished will be among the most beautiful churches in the diocese. It has been built at a great cost of self-denial, especially on the part of the devoted missionaries." Of the first services held in the new church the

missionary wrote: "There was a large congregation present, and all happy to be in their own." One of the great joys of the missionary was to be able to place in the chancel over the altar a handsome memorial window to the two former bishops of the diocese under whom he had labored in the Master's vineyard. This memorial was made possible by the offerings of the Sunday school. During his ministry Mr. Morrison did a great deal of missionary work in the neighboring towns and villages, notably at Menomonie, Baldwin, Rice Lake, Black River Falls, Durand and Tiffany Creek. He established a mission at Altoona, and later during the year 1884 to 1886 had charge of the same along with the North Side mission at Eau Claire. After a rectorship of three and one-half years Mr. Morrison resigned the charge of Christ church, the resignation took effect March 22, 1878. After the departure of this priest, who had labored with great self-sacrifice for the building up of the mission, services were maintained by the Rev. S. Y. Yumdt, rector of Christ church, Chippewa Falls, who gave us alternate services from his own parish.

It was not until April 8, 1880, that the parish again obtained a resident priest. On that day the Rev. Joel Clarke took charge. He was a man of brilliant qualifications and many improvements in the interior of the church were made through his efforts. His rectorship ended probably about September 14, 1882. Bishop Welles brought the Rev. Henry H. Skinner to Eau Claire on December 8, 1882, and at a reception held in the church basement introduced him to the church people assembled, and placed him in charge for six months from date. The Rev. Charles S. Starkweather, B. D., took charge on September 1, 1883, and after a very successful pastorate resigned on September 30, 1884. The Rev. Reginald Heber Weller, Jr., B. D., the present bishop of Fond du Lac, was elected rector and entered upon his duties on the 30th day of September, 1884. During his incumbency the last mortgage on the parish property was cancelled. He also introduced much to improve the beauty and solemnity of the worship, and the quiet dignity and spiritual uplift which are the chief marks of the services today are greatly attributable to him. He resigned September 29, 1888.

The first record of the service held by the next rector, the Rev. B. F. Cooley, is dated November 28, 1888, and the last record August 18, 1889. After an interregnum of twelve months, during which time Mr. Morrison held the services, the parish called the Rev. C. A. Cummings, and he was rector from September 1, 1890,

until February 7, 1895. The Rev. E. F. H. J. Masse then acted as "locum tenens" up to May 5, 1895. He recorded in the parish register: "It is the custom of this parish to hold the devotion of the three hours on Good Friday." This is a custom which still continues and we trust will always continue. After Mr. Masse's departure for Massachusetts the Rev. O. J. Ferris had temporary charge until September, 1895. The next rector was the Rev. T. C. Eglin, of Burlington, Wisconsin, who was duly called and took up his residence in the parish November 1, 1895. In 1889 the work on St. Edward's chapel, Bellevue avenue, commenced, but since that time had remained in a very incomplete state. On June 5, 1896, the present cornerstone was laid by the Rt. Rev. I. L. Nicholson, D. D., bishop of Milwaukee. The formal opening of the chapel was held on St. Peter's day, 1896, and on the third Sunday in Lent was duly consecrated by Bishop Nicholson as a memorial to the late Rt. Rev. Edward Randolph Welles, some time bishop of the diocese of Milwaukee. Mr. Eglin left the parish for missionary work in South Dakota, August 8, 1898. The Rev. Joseph Moran, Jr., became rector October 24, 1899. During his rectorship the rectory was built. Of this the bishop wrote in his diary: "Christ church has built a most beautiful rectory, chiefly the work of the zealous women of that congregation. Mr. Moran remained until January 10, 1901. On July 19, 1901, the vestry called the Rev. John F. Milbank, of Monticello, New York. He accepted and remained until October 26, 1902. After his departure the church was closed for seven months. On March 3, 1903, the bishop informed the vestry that he had arranged with the Rev. Francis Horatio Stubbs, B. D., of Baltimore, to take charge of the parish. This priest arrived on March 10, 1903, and remained as rector until the time of his death, March 29, 1906. He was a man of great spirituality and left an abiding impression on the parish. He was a most faithful and conscientious priest and all who knew him loved him.

A great act of foresight during Mr. Stubbs's rectorship was the purchase of a corner lot adjacent to the church property, the lot upon which the new church when completed, will stand. If this lot had not been purchased at that time, September 27, 1904, in all probability, owing to the rapid growth of the parish since then, the parish would have been forced to seek a larger site elsewhere in the city. Connected with the purchase of the lot on the corner of Jones and Farwell streets there is a matter of sentiment to the parishioners. On that portion where the chancel now stands in the early days a little building stood in which the

first missionaries of the church used to hold services. The vestry extended on June 16, 1906, a unanimous call to the Rev. Philip Henry Linley, B. D., rector of Christ church, Chippewa Falls. The call was accepted and Mr. Linley entered upon his duties September 1, 1906. With the good foundations laid by Mr. Stubbs, the parish has rapidly grown during the last eight years, so that today it is one of the largest and strongest parishes in the diocese. And whereas, the property is the cause for great rejoicing, those who labored in former years, surrounded with innumerable difficulties and obstacles, and many discouragements, are held in high honor. They all labored in faith, looking forward to the day when the church they dearly loved would become a power making for righteousness in the city. They labored in faith and we today under the guidance of the holy spirit are reaping the fruits of their labor. The worship has been embellished by the introduction of a vested choir of some forty voices trained by a professional choir master. The vested choir sang their first service on the first Sunday after Easter, 1907. The time at last arrived when the building of a parish house and new church became imperative. It was therefore decided to build a parish house and the chancel of the new church. The last services in the old church, which stood on the land now occupied by the parish house, were held on Easter day, 1910. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity at all the services, and many were sad in the realization that they were assembled for the last time in their quaint and beautiful church, which was so rich with the memories of the past. To remove it seemed almost like an act of sacrilege, but it had well served its day and had to give way before the great need of a larger edifice to accommodate the congregation and a place for the parochial activities.

The nave was moved during the week following to the corner lot, so that the services were continued without interruption and the work of building commenced. The new church and parish house are of the early English perpendicular. The church is of Vermont granite and Bedford stone, and the parish house is of the same materials in the first story with a pebble dash stucco encased in panels in the second. The group of buildings are among the most handsome, dignified and permanent in the state. The first service after the completion of the new chancel was held on October 30, 1910, and the parish house was formally opened on December 21, 1910. The chancel is commodious and arranged with the greatest care, with every provision for any

need which occasion may require. The one bond which materially associates the new with the old is the pipe organ. This instrument was the first one erected in the city, and was given by Mrs. William J. Starr, as a memorial to her father, Francis DeLong Hill, M. D. The years have increased the sweetness of its tone with a mellowness which cannot be surpassed. At the time of its erection in the new chancel the same was considerably added to and the action changed to a tubular pneumatic, with a newly extended console containing all the latest devices for control, etc. The crowning glory of this chancel is the chaste and beautiful altar made in Italy of Carrara marble in a pure gothic design. This altar, as well as the three paneled windows of the best English antique cathedral glass representing the risen Christ, are placed as memorials to Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Moon, and were presented by their sons and daughters. The altar is also furnished completely with bronze furniture by the same donors in memory of their grandmother, Mrs. Cornelia Baker Ellis. Mrs. Ellis was a tower of strength in the parish in her day. The altar and furniture thereof was duly consecrated by the Rt. Rev. William Walter Webb, D.D., on May 6, 1911. Many other memorials have been given, including a large solid silver alms receiving basin in memory of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Squires; a fumed oak credence table in memory of Mr. and Mrs. John Marsh; solid silver credence lights in memory of Lillian Bundy, and a large silver chalice of unique design and workmanship in memory of Miss Nettie E. Thurston. The communion silver was given previously in memory of Mrs. Betsy Moffat, of blessed memory. By unanimous action the vestry have recorded their intention of having the nave completed in time to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the present rector. Many memorials have been promised to beautify this completed church, and the one which will fill the greatest need is the memorial chapel which will be built on the south side of the chancel. The wisdom of completing the parish house before erecting the nave is most apparent to all the congregation. It has provided a thoroughly up-to-date work shop for the parish, and during the winter months especially is a hive of parochial industry. In it the various organizations have a permanent home, and from it as a center radiates many a noble influence made concrete by some definite act which tends to build up the kingdom of righteousness. By degrees through the deep interests of certain individuals the parish house is being equipped and adorned, so that those who gather within its walls will be surrounded by the

beautiful and the useful as incentives. The parish is entirely free from debt, and takes much pride in running all of its affairs in accordance with the strictest business ethics. It is the desire that a parish should be an example to the community in its business affairs, which, alas, is not always the case.

In conclusion, one regrets that the history of the parish should be so largely taken up with the account of the coming and going of the various priests who have had charge and of the accumulation of things material. It is well nigh impossible to even give a vague idea of the great spiritual good that has emanated from Christ church. No one can tell of the lives that have been redeemed from worldliness and sin; no one can tell the souls that have been led to Christ and have found in Him a Savior. The large record of baptisms and confirmations does not tell the story. The story is written in the hearts of men and women who have quietly engaged in the battles of peace and have endeavored to be Christ's faithful soldiers and servants until their life's end. After all, the material prosperity is an outward and visible symbol of the love and devotion which the congregation has for Christ and His church. People do not give except to that in which they believe. Christ church has been tested again and again, and today loved and respected she gives the honor to those loyal sons and daughters who remain faithful to her in the hours of shadow.

(Signed) Rev. Philip Henry Linley.

Second Congregational Church. At a meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A., May 2, 1882, the need for religious instruction in the northwestern part of the city was discussed and steps directed toward supplying the want. Soon, through the efforts of Rev. J. F. Dudley, the honored pastor of the 1st Congregational Church, and others, a sufficient sum was subscribed to buy a lot and erect a building. The lot was purchased by the Eau Claire Missionary Association from Mr. E. W. Blatchford, of Chicago, who gave \$50 toward it when informed of the purpose for which the lot was to be used. A mission chapel was soon built and a Sunday school organized in 1883. R. H. Chute was chosen superintendent and V. W. Bayless secretary and treasurer. In 1884 regular Sabbath services were begun and Rev. A. Kidder supplied the pulpit for one year. The whole work was now in charge of Mr. Dudley's church, which contributed generously to its support until it assumed self-support.

In January 1885, F. A. Towne was elected superintendent of the Sunday school. The chapel became too small and a new house

was built and dedicated in 1890, free of debt. It was first determined to organize the 2nd Congregational Church of Eau Claire. A council was convened June 30, 1885, and the church organized with 16 members, 8 by letter from various organizations and 8 on confession of faith. Rev. C. A. Payne became the pastor and the church prospered until at the end of the year a severe financial depression affected seriously that part of the city, the sixth ward. Many families were compelled to remove to other places and, as one consequence, the church had members scattered in 12 different towns when it was two years old and for a time it seemed doubtful whether it could live. In the winter of 1887-8 a revival added much to the number and to the strength of the church and was followed by the organization of the Y. P. S. C. Endeavor. In the fall of 1888 it was decided to erect a new edifice. In the next spring the lots and chapel were purchased of the E. C. Missionary Association by the church, the old chapel taken down and the new house begun. It was a difficult undertaking, but was carried on with faith and heroic effort and successfully accomplished. The cost was about \$1,000 and it was dedicated, free of debt, on December 29, 1889. It is a fine frame building on the corner of Maxon and Bellinger streets.

Mr. Payne remained with the church seven years, resigning in response to a call to take charge of the institutional work of the Plymouth Church, Milwaukee. He was succeeded by Rev. H. R. Vaughn, who served the church acceptably for five years, when impaired health necessitated his resignation. Rev. D. R. Anderson followed with a three years' pastorate, characterized by patient and persevering labor. Rev. R. Porter succeeded with two years of energetic work, resigning to complete his course at Oberlin. Rev. J. B. Thompson, recently returned from missionary service in China, took up the charge and conducted it effectively for nearly three years, followed by Rev. P. C. Burhans for a year, when Rev. A. J. Arn was called. During his pastorate Mr. Arn took the initiative in the purchase of a parsonage. A desirable location was chosen and the property secured, largely through the personal efforts of the pastor, the people responding generously to his appeals. Compelled by ill health, Mr. Arn relinquished the work and Mr. Vaughn returned to the field, supplying the pulpit for more than a year, during which time he made a diligent canvass of the field, receiving sufficient financial encouragement to warrant the calling of Rev. L. E. Osgood to the church. He remained as pastor three years and largely through his personal efforts, needed repairs were made possible and the

church building made comfortable and attractive. Rev. W. B. O'Neill was called to the church soon after the resignation of Mr. Osgood and under his leadership the different departments of church activities are moving with increasing interest and enterprise.

Second Methodist Episcopal Church. The regular services of this organization were, during the first years of its existence, held in what was then known as the Seminary building, located on the site of the present high school. They began in 1860. The Rev. W. A. Chambers was the first pastor. Early in 1870 the efforts of Rev. A. J. Davis, the then pastor, seconded by his successor, Rev. E. E. Clough, to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a church structure were so encouraging that on September 19 of that year the corner stone of a large and beautiful edifice was laid. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallows officiated. The building was constructed of wood and veneered with brick, with a handsomely decorated interior. It is located on Fourth avenue and Lake street, and is known as Lake Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The total cost was \$15,000, and was dedicated September 15, 1872, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Haven conducting the services.

In this church, the annual conferences of 1872, 1877, and 1884 were held. The Rev. M. B. Balch was the pastor during 1874 and 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. William Hamilton, who served one year, then Rev. W. J. McKay was the next appointee. He remained three years and was followed by Rev. John Tresider, who served for a similar period. His successor was Rev. A. M. Pilcher, whose pastorate continued for three years, 1883, 1884 and 1885. Rev. H. Goodsall, came to the church in 1886, and remained until 1891, and was succeeded by Rev. M. Benson.

In 1893 Rev. Geo. W. Case was assigned to the church and remained till 1898. Rev. F. W. Straw from 1898 to 1901. Rev. Geo. Merrifield, 1901 to 1903. Rev. E. A. McKinney, one year and 6 months. Rev. E. Harris, 1905-8. Rev. G. W. Campbell, 1908-12. Rev. F. L. Roberts, 1912-4. The parsonage was burned in 1884 and the church records were destroyed. A new and commodious parsonage was recently completed adjoining the church. The membership in 1886 was 162, in 1914, 288.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (German), was founded in August 1874, by the Rev. Frederick Mehrteus, who began the building of a frame church on the north side. At that time, there was but a small congregation of sixteen or eighteen families. The second pastor was Rev. George Meyer, who took

charge in September 1875, completed the church building and also erected the first parsonage. He resigned October 28, 1877, and was succeeded by Rev. G. Recknagel, who remained until 1890. During his pastorate, he disposed of the old church property, purchased the site where the present church is located, erected the present handsome brick edifice at a cost of \$18,000.00, and also a parsonage adjoining. In 1890 the present pastor, Rev. August F. Augustin, took charge. The church now has a membership of about 120 families or 1,030 souls, and 120 voting members. Rev. Augustin, since taking charge of the parish, has made many improvements in the church, putting in new steel ceilings, altar, organ, bell and also rebuilt the parsonage.

German Evangelical Association. The first meeting of this denomination held in this city was in 1886, at the Second Congregational Church, when its organization was perfected and Rev. William Pfefferkorn was selected as the first minister. The membership rapidly increased so that a subscription was raised among its wealthy members under the auspices of Rev. Charles F. Finger, Mr. Pfefferkorn's successor to the pastorate. A lot was purchased on Babcock and Beach streets, and the church built in 1887. It was a frame structure, thirty-two by fifty-two feet, with a seating capacity of 300. Mr. Finger continued in charge of the pastorate until the spring of 1890, when he was succeeded on May 1, by Rev. William Kann, who served until 1892 and was succeeded by Rev. H. E. Erfmeyer.

The following ministers, given in the order of their succession, served from one to five years:

Rev. E. W. Gassman, Rev. Wm. Pfefferkorn, Rev. F. Dite, Rev. F. Reichert, Rev. C. F. Werner, Rev. John Schneller, Rev. H. A. Franzke, Rev. G. J. Pfefferkorn, and Rev. E. S. Zimmerman, the present incumbent.

The language question which has confronted churches in the Services of which the Mother Tongues have been used, has been amicably settled.

For some years the Sunday school has been conducted in the English language, as well as the Sunday evening services.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Congregation, of Altoona, Wisconsin, was founded in 1892, as a mission of St. Patrick's Church, Eau Claire, attended first by Rev. Father T. A. Kelley, and after his death, by the Rev. Father A. B. C. Dunn, up to 1903. In that year Rev. L. J. Vaughan was appointed pastor, serving four years. He established a parochial school and also equipped the school for the work of the 8th grade, likewise introduced a four-years'

course of high school studies. In 1907 Rev. H. P. Toeller was appointed pastor of the congregation, with missions at Augusta and Rock Falls. He rearranged the schools to accommodate boarders as well as day scholars under the supervision of eleven sisters of St. Benedict of St. Joseph, Minnesota. The high school is affiliated with the universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The school property comprises one square block, valued with equipments at \$25,000.00. A parsonage was erected on a separate lot in 1901, at a cost of \$3,200.00. The congregation has a membership of thirty families, or one hundred and twenty souls; the school has an attendance of 90 pupils, about one-half of which are from surrounding territory. St. Mary's Altar Society is the only society connected with the congregation, who take charge of and pay all expenses of the altar, and the furnishing of the parsonage.

Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1885, a class of Norwegian Methodist Episcopalians was formed under the direction of Rev. O. Jacobson. The organization of this church was the result. The meetings and services were held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Rev. E. Hanson was the first pastor. Under his administration a lot was purchased on Chestnut street and Fifth avenue and a church built in 1887. It was a frame structure, with a seating capacity of 300. There was also a class room which accommodated about eighty persons. After performing the duties of his office two years and establishing the organization on a solid basis, Mr. Hanson was succeeded by Rev. P. Hanann, who served two years. He was followed by Rev. O. Kristensen, who served nine months, when Rev. F. A. Searvie was called in 1891.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BANKS OF EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

BY C. W. LOCKWOOD.

As early as 1857 C. M. Seeley started a private bank in Eau Claire in a one-story building on Eau Claire street, opposite the present Y. M. C. A. building, and in the fall of the same year Hall Brothers, of Aurora, Ill., opened another private bank with D. R. Moon as cashier and manager. This latter bank closed in 1861. Whipple, Bellinger & Wilson, real estate dealers, also did some banking business in connection with their other affairs. In 1861 C. M. Seeley sold his bank to Carroll C. Spafford, of Rockford, Ill., who in the same year took as a partner DeWitt C. Clark, employed in the county treasurer's office, forming the copartnership of Spafford & Clark. In 1866 the Hon. O. H. Ingram purchased the interest of C. C. Spafford and the firm was succeeded by Clark & Ingram, who continued until 1883. In that year William K. Coffin, of Batavia, Ill., came to Eau Claire and organized the present Eau Claire National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, which succeeded the banking firm of Clark & Ingram. O. H. Ingram was elected president, L. M. Vilas vice-president and Mr. Coffin cashier. Mr. Vilas resigned as vice-president July 12, 1887, and was succeeded by William Carson, who served until his death, January 4, 1898. The firm of Spafford & Clark had a banking office first at about 314 Eau Claire street. They later moved to 203 South Barstow street and finally Clark & Ingram erected a building at the southwest corner of South Barstow street and Grand avenue East, which is the present location of the Eau Claire National Bank. In January, 1902, the following officers were elected by the Eau Claire National Bank: O. H. Ingram, president; W. K. Coffin, vice-president and cashier; C. W. Lockwood, vice-president; T. B. Keith, assistant cashier; E. J. Lenmark, assistant cashier. Mr. Keith was first made assistant cashier January 18, 1896, and finally resigned his position to enter the firm of Keith Brothers in March, 1903.

In January, 1904, Otto von Schrader was elected an assistant cashier. In January, 1905, Mr. Ingram retired and Mr. Coffin was made president, with C. W. Lockwood as vice-president and

cashier. In January, 1906, E. J. Lenmark was elected cashier, succeeding Mr. Lockwood. In January, 1909, John Bauman and J. A. Playter were elected assistant cashiers, and in January, 1911, W. S. Woodruff was added to this list. Mr. Bauman resigned some years ago and went to the Eau Claire Savings Bank. At the present date, September, 1914, the capital of the Eau Claire National Bank is \$150,000 and the officers and directors are as follows:

Officers: W. K. Coffin, president; C. W. Lockwood, vice-president; E. J. Lenmark, cashier; Otto von Schrader, assistant cashier; J. A. Playter, assistant cashier; W. S. Woodruff, assistant cashier. Directors: D. S. Clark, W. K. Coffin, D. M. Dulany, M. B. Hubbard, A. J. Keith, T. B. Keith, C. W. Lockwood, A. J. Marsh, B. G. Proctor.

The First National Bank, of Eau Claire, was organized in the early seventies with a capital of \$50,000, and opened an office at 313 South Barstow street. The officers were: F. W. Woodward, president; William A. Rust, vice-president, and George T. Thompson, cashier. This bank was succeeded by the Bank of Eau Claire, organized under the state law with a capital of \$30,000 in April, 1878, with the same officers. On January 1, 1885, F. W. Woodward retired and Mr. Thompson went to the Chippewa Valley Bank. The succeeding officers were: W. A. Rust, president; H. H. Hayden, vice-president, and C. W. Lockwood, cashier. C. W. Lockwood resigned in March, 1897, and was succeeded by James T. Joyce, cashier. Marshall Cousins was also elected assistant cashier. January 1, 1893, the capital of the Bank of Eau Claire was increased to \$100,000 and its office was removed to the building which it had purchased and remodeled at the southeast corner of South Barstow street and Grand avenue East. The Bank of Eau Claire and the Chippewa Valley Bank were merged and succeeded by the Union National Bank in July, 1906, with a capital of \$200,000. The first officers of the latter were: President, William P. Bartlett; vice-president, James T. Joyce; cashier, George T. Thompson, and assistant cashier, Marshall Cousins. Mr. Thompson died June 14, 1907, and Marshall Cousins was elected cashier at the annual meeting in January, 1908. Mr. Bartlett retired as president and director, declining re-election on January 10, 1911, and was succeeded as president by O. H. Ingram. The Union National Bank occupies the building of the former Bank of Eau Claire, which it has entirely rebuilt and refurnished. Below is given the present official roster of the bank:

Officers: O. H. Ingram, president; J. T. Joyce, vice-president; Marshall Cousins, cashier; M. E. Bannberger, assistant cashier; M. B. Syverson, assistant cashier; Knute Anderson, assistant cashier. Directors: James T. Barber, George L. Blum, Byron A. Buffington, William L. Davis, Nathanael C. Foster, Edward S. Hayes, Andrew H. Hollen, Orrin H. Ingram, James T. Joyce, Herman T. Lange, Sumner G. Moon, George W. Robertson, Kim Rosholt, William J. Starr.

In July, 1878, H. C. Putnam and V. W. Bayless organized the private banking firm of H. C. Putnam Company, and on January 26, 1885, they organized the Chippewa Valley Bank under the state law, capital \$30,000, with the following officers: H. C. Putnam, president; George T. Thompson, cashier, with an office on Grand avenue East next to the building now occupied by the Eau Claire National Bank. Later they purchased the building at the corner of Eau Claire and South Barstow streets and elected the following officers: B. A. Buffington, president; H. C. Putnam, vice-president, and George T. Thompson, cashier. This bank then increased its capital to \$100,000 and continued in business until it and the Bank of Eau Claire were succeeded by the Union National Bank in 1906.

*Original Photo
bound*

The Union Savings Bank was organized by the stockholders of the Union National Bank and opened for business in July, 1906, with a capital of \$50,000. The following officers were elected: President, K. Rosholt; vice-president, A. H. Hollen; cashier, John B. Fleming. Mr. Fleming was elected mayor in 1910 and was succeeded by Julius Rosholt, who retired during the year 1914. The bank occupies the building formerly owned by the Chippewa Valley Bank and the present officers are: K. Rosholt, president; H. S. Strandness, vice-president; John Barron, cashier; W. J. Mahoney, assistant cashier. The directors are practically the same as those of the Union National Bank.

The Eau Claire Savings Bank was organized under the state law in 1906 with a capital of \$50,000 by the stockholders of the Eau Claire National Bank and the following officers were elected: W. K. Coffin, president; C. W. Lockwood, vice-president; F. S. Bouehard, cashier. Mr. Bouehard died July 15, 1909, and was succeeded by Charles W. Dinger, who still holds the position. The bank occupied temporary quarters on North Barstow street for a couple of years and then purchased and remodeled the building at the corner of North Barstow and Wisconsin streets, which it still occupies.

Augusta State Bank, of Augusta, was established in 1875 by

Ira B. Bradford. The bank has a capital of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$15,000, with the following officers: Ira B. Bradford, president; C. E. Bradford, vice-president; A. E. Bradford, cashier, and E. E. Thwing, assistant cashier.

It is generally understood that Augusta is soon to have another financial institution, of which the city is greatly in need, and is to be called the People's State Bank, now—1914—in process of organization.

First National Bank, of Fairchild, was organized May 9, 1904, with a capital of \$25,000 and surplus \$5,000, and on June 1 of that year opened its doors for business. The officers are N. C. Foster, president; W. K. Coffin, vice-president; W. F. Hood, cashier; Elmer Fallett, assistant cashier. Its deposits on July 1, 1913, were \$180,000, and the institution stands well in the financial circles of Eau Claire county.

The Bank of Fall Creek. This bank was organized in 1903 by K. Rosholt, G. E. Bartz, William Niebuhr, P. S. Lindenthaler, W. H. Frawley, J. E. Zetzman, F. C. Lanna and C. J. Lissack. All these were directors and K. Rosholt president, G. E. Bartz vice-president and C. J. Lissack cashier at the time of the organization. Mr. G. E. Bartz died shortly after and J. E. Zetzman was appointed to fill the vacancy of vice-president. The present officers are: K. Rosholt, president; J. E. Zetzman, vice-president; Henry Wise, cashier; C. W. Voechting, assistant cashier. The capital stock of this bank is \$10,000, with surplus of \$2,500 and deposits of \$200,000.

CHAPTER XL.

HOTELS OF EAU CLAIRE.

In a newly established village the local tavern or hotel in most cases becomes the village club,—the social and political center. And a hotel is among the first businesses to be opened. This was true in the village of Eau Claire in the fifties and sixties. This sketch will be divided into two parts, the first concerning the hotels of the present time, and the second part the hotels now out of business.

Of the present day hotels but three came down from ancient times,—the Eau Claire House, The Galloway House and the Kneer House.

EAU CLAIRE HOUSE.

The oldest is the Eau Claire House, located at the corner of South Barstow and Eau Claire Streets. The original structure was a frame building erected by Adin Randall in 1856. One historical account states the three lots were given Mr. Randall in 1856 for this express purpose by J. J. Reed, R. F. Wilson and William H. Gleason, but record of transfers does not verify this statement. The house erected by Mr. Randall contained nine sleeping rooms and was noted in its early days for the political and other meetings and festive gatherings held under its roof. At one time religious services were conducted in the hotel dining room, which was humorously designed as the "Pan and Kettle Church," owing to the clatter from the kitchen, where Sunday dinner was in preparation, being overheard by the worshipers, and it is feared taking their minds from things spiritual to things material.

About September 23, 1858, Levi Slingluff rented and took possession of the property. He had formerly been in the hotel business at Fountain City. His son was a partner and the management was under the name of Slingluff & Son. They retired from the business about May or June, 1865, and Robinson and Galloway became proprietors.

Mr. Slingluff engaged in the mercantile business and was elected County Treasurer.

Galloway and Robinson, in the fall of 1865, built an addition

larger than the original building. It fronted 100 feet on Barstow street and was 34 feet deep. Their management of the house was short lived and in February, 1866, William Newton became the proprietor of the Eau Claire House. He operated the business very successfully until 1874, when he closed the house and leased the new building on the corner of Gibson and Farwell streets, which had been erected by Dr. W. T. Galloway. The name was transferred to the new location. In August, 1876, Mr. Newton returned to his own building and the property on the corner of Farwell and Gibson was renamed the "Galloway House." In 1879 Mr. Newton moved the frame portion of the Eau Claire House, selling it to Peter Hart. A brick building was erected in place of the old frame. Mr. Newton carried on the business until 1882 when he leased the premises to Foster Bros. They continued until 1887, when the management became Foster & Parkinson. Two years later Mr. Foster withdrew and Daniel McGillis became associated with Robert E. Parkinson in the business.

Several years later Mr. McGillis withdrew and since then Mr. Parkinson has been the sole proprietor.

On the death of Mr. Newton the premises passed to his estate. On April 15, 1911, the heirs of the estate sold the fee to William H. Wolpert. Mr. Parkinson continued in the management of the hotel to which he held a lease.

On July 16, 1912, James T. Joyce bought the property from Mr. Wolpert and a short time thereafter sold it to Mr. Parkinson, who is now proprietor of the business as well as the real estate.

GALLOWAY HOUSE.

The Galloway House was built by Dr. William T. Galloway. Operations were commenced in 1872 but the building was not ready for occupancy until 1874. The building still stands at the corner of Gibson and Farwell streets. Dr. William T. Galloway was one of the strong and able men who helped build up Eau Claire. He was born in February, 1818, and came to Wisconsin in 1854. In 1857 he located in Eau Claire as Register of United States land office on appointment of President Buchanan. In addition to his professional duties he carried on a land business and also interested himself in manufacturing, at one time owning a foundry.

An old friend and associate says of him: "As a physician, a politician and a man he had few peers in his day. True man-

hood, honesty and integrity, with a strong will and determination marked every step in his life."

He was greatly interested in political matters and was one of the leading Democrats of the county. His personal magnetism and high standing as a man gave him personal political strength. Five terms he served as an Alderman from the Second Ward, 1876 to 1885, inclusive. Was again elected an Alderman in April, 1890, and the last time he left his home was to attend a meeting for the organization of the Council. He died on May 9, 1890.

In the Masonic order he was very prominent and was honored by having conferred upon him the grade of 33d degree.

A young physician, who has since attained great prominence in his profession, was associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice for several years and considers his own success in a considerable measure was brought about by his association with Dr. Galloway, whom he regards as many years ahead of his time in his treatment of diseases.

The hotel was opened by William Newton May 1, 1874, under the name of Eau Claire House. Mr. Newton closed his own hotel of the same name, corner of Barstow and Eau Claire streets, but after two years he relinquished his lease and returned to his own building, taking with him the name. The next proprietor was a Mr. Barrup, who opened the hotel under the name of the Galloway House. He was only in the business for about three months, and then a traveling salesman named LaVergne assumed the management. After six months he was succeeded by Fred Hanson, who removed to Eau Claire from Hastings, Minn., and already had a reputation as a successful hotel man. In 1885 Mr. Hanson formed a partnership with Frank J. Matchette, but this partnership terminated within two years. Mr. Hanson continued to run the hotel very successfully until his death on the night of November 3, 1887. Several years before Mr. Hanson had married a most estimable lady, a Mrs. Richardson, who had been divorced from her husband. Her husband was a resident of St. Paul, and came to this city on November 3. He had been known to threaten the life of Mr. Hanson on a number of occasions. On the night of the tragedy he had partaken freely of liquor and visiting the hotel, shot Mr. Hanson and then himself. Mr. Hanson stood high in the community and was universally respected by his fellow citizens as well as the traveling public. Great regret was felt at his death.

The property then passed from the Hanson estate to Fred S.

and G. D. White, who continued the business until 1895, when the name of the firm changed to White & Smith, Charles L. Smith succeeding Fred S. White. In 1897 Mr. Smith became the proprietor and continued the business until 1902.

The title to the fee had, in the meantime, passed to the Brown estate of Madison, Wis. For some months in 1902, after Mr. Smith relinquished the management, the house was run by Dan R. Scammon. Mr. Scammon had no previous experience in managing a hotel but opened it at the solicitation of traveling men, with whom he was particularly popular. He continued the business until the house was closed for the purpose of remodeling the building. Dan R. Scammon was born about 1860 and had resided in Eau Claire practically all his life. He was a most companionable man, generous to a fault, who never lost an opportunity to do a friend a favor or a kindness. A person in need was never turned away empty handed by Dan Scammon. Shortly after the closing of the hotel Mr. Scammon removed to the West and died suddenly while locating timber at Alder Springs, Cal., August 8, 1910.

Following the remodeling of the Galloway, the house was rented by James H. Wade. Mr. Wade was a commercial traveler but had successfully managed the Stanley House in Chippewa Falls some years before. The hotel opened under his management July 10, 1903, and for the next ten years enjoyed a high reputation with the traveling public. In February, 1913, Mr. Wade disposed of his lease to Harvey B. Crane, who is at this time the proprietor of the hotel.

KNEER HOUSE.

The Kneer House was erected by Mathias Kneer, the first German settler in Eau Claire, where he located in 1856. The following year—1857—removing his family from Watertown, Wis. He first erected a small frame building on the present site of the Kneer House in 1861 and called it the Chippewa House. Four years later he erected a brick building next to the hotel, where he operated a grocery store until 1881. He then tore down the frame structure, replacing it with a brick building as it now stands, remodeled and transformed the whole into a hotel and named it the Kneer House, and conducted the same until his death in November, 1895. It is now one of the popular hostleries of Eau Claire; contains twenty sleeping rooms with a pleasant office and dining room and its central location and reasonable

prices make it one of the desirable places for a stranger to stop. Since the death of Mr. Kneer the hotel has been conducted by its present proprietor, Mr. Fred Raddatz.

THE McALLISTER HOUSE.

This hotel was opened at 675 Wisconsin street, in 1884, by Daniel and R. D. McAllister. Daniel died January 14, 1911. Business has been continued by the surviving partner. Their business has been successfully conducted from the start.

THE INN.

The Inn was opened in 1909 by Mort McMillan at 678 Wisconsin street. Mr. McMillan had for a number of years previous to opening the hotel been engaged in the restaurant business. He has built up a fine patronage.

THE OPHEIM HOUSE.

This well known hostelry was conducted for about thirty years by Gustav K. Opheim, under whose able management it became favorably known to the public generally and received a large percent of patronage in the city.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

This building is situated at the corner of North Barstow and Wisconsin streets and is owned by Kopplin & Kuehl.

The building was erected in 1886 and opened as a hotel in the summer of that year under the name of the Frawley House. The house took this name from Thomas A. Frawley, one of the owners of the building and a prominent attorney. J. A. Pattee was the first landlord. There were frequent changes of landlords. H. Isaacson, Mat Caruthers and Peter Killeen ran the house at various times and in the order named. Then for several years the house was closed. Julius Kopplin and associates purchased the premises and again established a hotel under the name of the Commercial House. The house is well patronized and popular.

HOTELS OF THE PAST.

The first mention of a tavern or boarding house is the "Gage and Reed's Boarding House," in 1852. This occupied the lots now covered by the Eau Claire Grocer Company's building, 410 Eau Claire street.

NIAGARA HOUSE.

The Niagara House was the first hotel to open on the west side of the river.

George A. Buffington located in Eau Claire in 1856. He was born June 29, 1825, in New York State, and came with his parents to Walworth county, Wisconsin, when seventeen years of age. In 1848 he sold his belongings and moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, but in 1850 returned to Wisconsin, locating in Dodge county. While there he was appointed under-sheriff and elected justice of the peace. He entered into the grocery and sales stable businesses and by good management, industry and economy laid aside several thousand dollars. He came to Eau Claire in 1856 and invested in real estate. He established the Niagara House on what is now Water street, on the west side of the Chippewa river. This seems to have been the first commercial hotel in this part of the town. January 2, 1857, the County Board of Supervisors created the town of Half Moon Lake and gave official recognition to the Niagara House as a public rendezvous by ordering the first town meeting to be held there on the first Tuesday in April, 1857. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Buffington disposed of the business.

George A. Buffington, from the time he located in Eau Claire to the date of his death in 1893, was one of the prominent and leading citizens. He was elected Mayor in 1876 and served as an Alderman from the Fifth Ward thirteen years. He engaged in the lumbering business and was very successful. Mr. Buffington was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and rose to the grade of 32d degree Mason. He disposed of the hotel business in the fall of 1857 and various parties from time to time undertook the management. In May, 1866, it was leased by Mr. Buffington to Fowler & Rolls, and a newspaper item of that day says: "The Niagara is the best and neatest house on either side of the river." The west siders celebrated the Fourth of July, 1868, at this hotel with a grand ball. Northam & James had become proprietors and the ball was also an opening of the house under their management. In 1873 J. W. Snow became proprietor. In the fall of 1877 a Mr. Coverdale became landlord and gave the house a thorough reorganization and renovation. He continued the business for some months.

After being closed for some time the Niagara was burned in the early eighties. On the old foundation a grist mill was erected, known as the Acme Mill. It is stated a portion of the

old original foundation is still in use. Later the property ceased to be used as a mill and now has been converted into a manufacturing plant of the Schwahn & Seyberth Manufacturing Company.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

(Britton House.)

The Monongahela House was located at about what is now known as 228 Water street. It was on the north side of the street. The Niagara House was on the south side of the street and but a little distance from the Monongahela. The house was opened about 1857 with William Gans as proprietor. He was afterwards widely and favorably known throughout the Chippewa valley as Uncle Billie Gans the Ferryman. He continued in the hotel for about a year and one-half and then built a residence on the Chippewa river at about what is now the corner of Grand avenue west and First avenue. This was where the ferry landed. He ran the ferry for some eight years, during which period occurred the famous Indian scare of 1862. The tradition comes down that the "Committee of Safety," who had gathered women and children at Reed's Hall and were preparing for defense, sent a representative to Mr. Gans with orders to under no circumstances ferry the Indians across the river.

He was born December 18, 1813, in Springhill, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and died in Eau Claire April 5, 1886.

Following Mr. Gans as landlord came H. H. Deyarman, who conducted the business for several years. During that period Thomas Carmichael, afterwards a member of the Assembly, City Clerk, Alderman and a wheel horse of Democracy, presided at the bar.

In October, 1866, the house was purchased by Joseph Hadley and leased and ran by a Mr. Allen, who had formerly conducted the Falls House at Chippewa Falls. About 1873 G. W. Britton purchased the property and changed the name to Britton House.

In June, 1876, a Mr. Wright was proprietor of the hotel, the fee remaining with Mr. Britton. On June 15, at four A. M., the house was discovered to be on fire. It was the work of an incendiary. Cloths soaked in kerosene had been thrown about. The guilty party could not be discovered.

Early in May, 1881, the premises were leased from Mr. Britton by Rufus Farr, for many years the proprietor of the Chapin Hall House at Hudson. Mr. Farr's fame as a landlord spread over

both Wisconsin and Minnesota. He had been in business about ten days and had partially refurnished the premises when, on the early morning of Saturday, May 14, 1881, the building and contents were completely destroyed by fire. A late arrival, while preparing for bed, heard an explosion in an adjoining room and investigated. Receiving no reply to his calls, he broke in the door and rescued a drowsy guest, who had gone to sleep, leaving the lamp burning, which had exploded. The place burned rapidly and a number of guests were driven out in scant clothing. The house was not rebuilt.

WELLS HOUSE—METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

In the Free Press of September 23, 1858, we find the following paragraph among the locals:

“Mr Wells, formerly of the ‘Wells House,’ of this place, has rented the Metropolitan Hotel and is to move into it at once. We understand Mr. Wells is a very good landlord.”

And in another column:

“Mr. Smith Whittier has added an addition of 24 by 60 feet to the Metropolitan Hotel, the upper portion of which is divided into apartments for the guests at the hotel, the lower portion is intended for a store and has already been rented to Mr. William Newton, of Fond du Lac, who intends putting in a stock of ready made clothing as soon as it can be furnished.”

A resident of that day, who came to Eau Claire in May, 1857, states Mr. Wells was running a boarding house at a point about where the Galloway House now stands and during the winter of 1857-8 conducted the Metropolitan Hotel. The building was located on the west side of Barstow street, about the middle of the block, between what is now Grand avenue and Main street. An examination of the files of the Free Press discloses no further mention of the Metropolitan Hotel, and it is supposed it passed out of existence some time in the early summer of 1858. The Free Press of October 7, 1858, contained an advertisement of William Newton, announcing the opening of his clothing house in the Metropolitan block on Barstow street.

The Free Press of October 14, 1858, contains an advertisement of the Metropolitan, naming Samuel Wells and John E. Stillman as proprietors. On November 25, 1858, it is announced Mr. Stillman sells out his interest in the business to Jacob Austin, formerly of Black River Falls. In the news items in the same paper we find the following:

“If anything can show forth in a proper and unvarnished manner the amount of business transacted in Eau Claire, the number of the arrivals at our hotels will be found the most reliable. As we have published them for a few weeks past it will be seen that as many as 140 arrive at our hotels during a week, and the proprietors inform us that a great many names are never booked. With the Monongahela House on the west side of the Chippewa, we may put down the number of strangers who stop at our hotels every week at 200.”

THE NORTHWESTERN HOTEL.

When first erected this building was named the Northwestern Hotel and then for a period was known as the Chandler House, and later the Central House. It stood opposite where the City Hall is now located, on the end of the block bounded on the north by Eau Claire street, on the east by Farwell street and south by Gibson street. The building was erected by William Ulrich, who had located in Eau Claire in 1854 and for a time was a millwright. Later he opened the first bakery in the village and then engaged in the hotel business. His son, George W. Ulrich, is claimed to have been the first white male child born in Eau Claire. A daughter, the wife of Hon. Horace E. Edgell, former mayor of Altoona, resides in that city. Mrs. Ulrich makes her home with Mrs. Edgell. Mr. Ulrich died April 14, 1891, after a long, honorable and useful career.

The Northwestern Hotel was erected in the summer of 1860 and managed by Mr. Ulrich himself. For a short time early in 1862 the business was run by Morsbach and Hawk. In the fall of 1862 Chauncy Chandler leased the property and changed the name to the Chandler House. He took the business with twenty-five years' experience as a hotel man and proved himself a popular and successful landlord. November 30, 1862, the Chandler House tendered a banquet to all soldiers in the town, including those discharged as well as those on furlough.

Mr. Chandler vacated the premises on December 21, 1867, when he removed to his own building, which he had erected near the corner of Barstow and Ferry streets. The name was transferred to the new house and Mr. Ulrich's property was renamed by him Central House.

The business was continued under Mr. Ulrich's management until the destruction of the building by fire in June, 1871.

THE CHANDLER HOUSE.

In 1862 Chauncey Chandler rented from William Ulrich the hotel building on Farwell street, between Eau Claire and Gibson street. It had been known as the Northwestern Hotel, but Mr. Chandler changed the name to the Chandler House. He continued this hotel until his own building on what is now Grand avenue, between Barstow and River streets, was completed.

On May 24, 1866, he purchased from Charles Lee the lots and buildings and erected a three-story hotel building. The building was on Ferry street, afterwards called Kelsey street, and now Grand avenue east, about fifty feet west of the corner of Barstow street and Grand avenue. The Eau Claire National Bank building and Kepler Company's store cover the site. No buildings excepting the hotel barns were between the hotel and the river. December 21, 1867, Mr. Chandler moved in and the formal opening took place on January 1, 1868, with a grand party and ball.

A cafe in the basement was run by George Lang, who served both solid and liquid refreshments. In the spring of 1869 the Chandler House, together with a number of other buildings in the same block, were destroyed by fire. The hotel was not rebuilt.

The Chandler House, in both its locations, held an important position in the town and was the center of social and political activity.

THE WILLIAMS HOUSE.

This hotel was one of the leading hostelries of the city in the '70s. When first erected it was called the Williams House, after George W. Williams, one of the owners of the building. Later the name changed to the Peabody House, and again to the Windsor House. The building was located at the corner of what is now Gibson and River streets, on the premises on which the H. T. Lange Company's store building stands.

On November 14, 1854, the land was transferred from the United States to William Reed, and after several changes in ownership, on April 14, 1868, was deeded by Peter Wychoff, an early day postmaster, to George W. Williams, Elvin Fox and Seth Fish. To clear some cloud in the title, Richard F. Wilson gave a quit claim deed on March 10, 1868, to the same parties.

A large livery stable was erected, which was run by Williams & Co. In an advertisement in the "Free Press," they state they are prepared "To convey people to and from different localities

anywhere within one hundred miles," and that their "rigs are as good as can be had outside of Milwaukee."

After some time in the livery business the building was remodeled and converted into one of the finest hotel buildings in the Northwest. A resident of that day states the original building used for a stable was raised up and a new story erected underneath. The building was two story frame. The hotel opened on September 30, 1869, under the management of S. P. Greenman. George W. Withers was day clerk. Mr. Withers came to Eau Claire for the purpose of taking this position, arriving on September 29. He states that on the day of the opening he was engaged in putting up curtains on the second floor, when he discovered a fire in the building south of the hotel, bordering on what was then Kelsey street, now Grand avenue east. These buildings were mostly of frame and a number of them were consumed.

In August, 1870, Mr. Fish disposed of his interests in the property and on August 9, 1872, Mr. Williams bought the interest of Mr. Fox.

S. P. Greenman was succeeded as proprietor of the hotel by E. S. Chase & Co. This company was composed of Colonel E. M. Bartlett, Eben S. Chase, at that time postmaster, and J. P. Nelson. Colonel Bartlett had nothing to do with the management which was largely with Mr. Nelson and Mr. Chase.

In July, 1873, J. P. Nelson & Co. succeeded to the management. For three months early in 1874 Chandler & Co. appear as the proprietors of the Williams House and on April 14, 1874, were succeeded by Truax & Etter. December 19, 1874, the title to the fee passed to Elizabeth J. Peabody, and the name was changed from Williams House to Peabody House.

February 28, 1881, the fee passed to William F. Vinton, who changed the name of the house again from Peabody House to Windsor House. Dr. Vinton, who had formerly been a practicing dentist, gave his personal attention to the management of the hotel for several years. In the meantime the shifting of business had gradually made the Windsor House less attractive to the traveling public. The building was a frame one, and this also influenced the traveling public in favor of the more centrally located hotels.

On September 23, 1898, after an existence of over twenty-five years, the building was consumed by fire. Several guests had narrow escapes.

For short intervals, on several occasions during the life of the

hotel, it was closed. The lots are now occupied by the wholesale store of H. T. Lange Company.

THE HART HOUSE.

The Hart House occupied the property later purchased for the Y. M. C. A. building. In 1857 Shaw and Huntington had a hardware store at this location and later Thomas E. Randall, in partnership with Peter Hart, used the premises for a flour and feed store. In 1869 Mr. Hart turned the store into a boarding house, which was called the American House.

On April 21, 1875, a fire swept away the American House as well as the entire block. Mr. Hart rebuilt and his business prospered. In 1879 he purchased from William Newton a portion of the old Eau Claire House and moved it to his own premises and after remodeling changed the name to the Hart House. The portion of the building standing at the corner of Eau Claire and Farwell streets was a brick with the wooden addition painted white with green blinds extending south along Farwell street. Mr. Hart continued the business until his death and the estate conducted it for several years thereafter. The property was sold in 1911 and the buildings demolished. The Y. M. C. A. building now occupies the premises.

Peter Hart was one of the first aldermen from the Second Ward and a prominent and much respected citizen. His death occurred April 17, 1900.

The American Sketch Book, published in 1874, contains the following statement: "During the summer of 1845, S. S. McCann built a log house on the site where the American House now stands, into which he moved his family." In another article on the history of Eau Claire a statement is made that this house erected by Mr. McCann was the first building in Eau Claire.

THE JOYCE HOUSE.

The Joyce House was established in the seventies by Pierce Joyce, one of the early settlers in Eau Claire. It was located at the northeast corner of what is now the intersection of Grand avenue east and River street. It was a large frame building. Mr. Joyce conducted the house himself for some years and it was well patronized by the traveling public. Mr. Joyce, in the sixties, for several years was roadmaster of the village of Eau Claire and some of the principal streets of this day were first opened under

his supervision. In 1873-1874 he served as an alderman for the Second Ward. For some years he was engaged in the meat market business with his brother. He was a man of sterling qualities and loved and respected by all who knew him. After his retirement from the active management of the hotel it was run for four years under the management of James C. Quigg.

OTHER HOTELS OF THE PAST.

Several other hotels are deserving of more than passing mention but space will not permit. Among them are the Bailey House on Water street, the Fox House on North Barstow street, the Greenman House and the Sherman House on South Barstow street, the Farwell House on Farwell street, and the Nicollet House on North Barstow street.

In a business directory of 1872 there is listed eleven hotels, in 1880 fifteen, and in the last directory, 1914, sixteen are listed.



EAU CLAIRE HOUSE

CHAPTER XLI.

GERMANISM

By

REINHOLD LIEBAU.

If we dig deep in the history of America we always find some Germans mentioned, and most of them have been more or less prominent in the different stadiums of this country.

At the time of the first discovery of this continent in the year "One thousand," the first known man who set his foot upon this land, Leif of Greenland, had among his followers a German whose name was Tyrker, and he came from the vicinity of the River Rhein, Germany. After the rediscovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, mainly Hollanders and Englanders have been mentioned, but a good number of Germans have been among them. In the year 1626 the first German name is mentioned again. It was Minuit, born in the city of Wesel on the River Rhein, and he held the office of governor of New Amsterdam, that is the island of Manhattan. It was he who bought the whole island, containing 22,000 acres of land, for sixty gulden, Holland money, equal to twenty-four dollars in gold. Another governor was the German Johannes Rising, born at Elbing, Germany, and still another, with the name Princee, came from Pommern, Germany, and was governor of New Sweden.

From now on we read in history of many Germans among the immigrants, and especially when the state of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia were founded in the year 1682.

Though the Germans were mainly farmers, a good number of them engaged themselves in different industries and professions. Soon we found them also engaged in bigger enterprises. They erected the first paper mill at Germantown, Pa. In 1717 we read of the first printing plant at Ephrata. In 1739 we find reports of establishing other paper mills, flour- and sawmills, other printing plants, foundries, bookbinderies, manufacturing of printing ink, etc.

Then at the end of the eighteenth century came the war for the independence of the United States, and we learn again from history that the Germans took a very essential part in it. They

formed whole regiments, and many officers of high rank were Germans, and the fact that General Washington had a special body guard composed exclusively of Germans, bears witness that he appreciated their faithfulness and reliability. At the time of the Civil War history tells us of the same circumstances, only this time many more Germans took part in that war. Many more regiments of Germans were formed and a great many Germans of high rank and as leaders were named.

But this is not the place to report about the Germans at war times, but rather of this work they accomplished at the time of peace.

The Germans were not in the rear when the wilderness was changed to cultivated land, and the entire country was investigated as to which places were best suited for agriculture settlers.

In this way it happened that the state of Wisconsin was preferred by the Germans for settlement. Very probably the fact had something to do with that, that the climate of Wisconsin is much like that of Germany.

It is estimated that at present fifteen millions of Germans live in the United States. That means men, women and children. Six millions have emigrated from Germany. In twenty-nine states the Germans outnumber all other nationalities. Of these twenty-nine states Wisconsin is in the lead. More than half of the whole population are Germans, and of its seventy-one counties Eau Claire has always been in the rank with the others. The last census for 1900 shows a population for Eau Claire county of 32,665. Of these there are 6,326 Germans, with the Norwegian close to follow with the number of 5,924. All other nations falling far back. About two-thirds of these Germans live in the city of Eau Claire, the balance in the smaller cities and villages and on farms. This proves the Germans are mostly farmers.

In the high school of Eau Claire the studying of the German language is accepted as a branch of education. Of the 600 students of that school almost one-third study the German language. For some years those students have formed a German society (Deutsche Gesellschaft), which arranges several entertainments in the interest of the German language during a school year. Occasionally prominent German professors are engaged for lectures about German history, music, poetry and nationality, etc. By presenting of pictures the students are taught of the German art of building and culture of ancientness up to the present time. Also German plays, oratory and singing is cultivated by those students to keep them in practice. The present teachers

of the German language are the Misses Jeanette Marsh and Ruth Gower.

THE GERMAN SOCIETIES.

It is remarkably characteristic of the Germans wherever they settle that they very soon try to form a kind of a society, and the Germans of Eau Claire county are no exception in that respect. The first of them were known in the sixties and seventies as "Schuetzen" and "Turnvereine." They kept practical exercises of shooting and gymnastics. It is to be much regretted few records have been kept about their existence. They also had a singing section, and when in the year 1874 the two societies dissolved they changed to the German singing society "Germania." This society has been regularly organized and has her own constitution and by-laws. In 1899 the twenty-fifth year of its existence was celebrated in grand style and it is resolved that during the present year 1914 the fortieth year of its existence will also be celebrated in the fall. For twenty years the society has been a member of the great German North American Singing Society. Every Tuesday evening is devoted to society work, either for rehearsals or business. During the year concerts, sociables, dances, picnics and other entertainments are arranged for the members and their guests. The society is in agreeable financial circumstances, owns a big hall with business rooms in the city of Eau Claire and a nice picnic ground in the Dells Park in the city limits, with a fine and substantial built pavilion, the latter being a present of one of the members of the society, John Walter. The present officers are: August Johannis, president; Anton Korger, vice-president; financial secretaries, Herman Gerke and August Stein; treasurers, Fritz Stuewer and Carl Bergmann; protocol secretary and singing conductor, Reinhold Liebau. At present the society has over eighty members.

Another German society is the "German-American County Verband," a branch of the "National German-American Alliance of the United States of America." That national alliance was founded in the year 1900 and desires to enroll American men and women of German origin within its lines. The principles of that alliance are in a short and condensed way the following:

The "National German-American Alliance" aims to awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the people of German origin in America, with a view to promote the useful and healthy development of the power inherent in them as a united body for the mutual energetic protection of such legitimate desires

and interests not inconsistent with the common good of the country, and the rights and duties of good citizens, to check nativistic encroachments, to maintain and safeguard the friendly relations existing between America and the old German fatherland. To read the history of German immigration is to be convinced how much it has contributed to the advancement of the spiritual and economic development of this country, and to realize what it is still destined to contribute, and how the German immigrant has at all times stood by his adopted country in weal or in woe.

Though this branch of the Alliance in Eau Claire county was regularly founded in October, 1913, it has already more than three hundred members, and that membership is constantly growing. Regular meetings are held on the first Sunday of every month.

The present officers are: President, Fred Arnold; first and second vice-presidents, J. J. Auer and Charles Hoehn; treasurer, Albert Hoehn; secretary, Reinhold Liebau.

William Korn, born March 27, 1829, at Wisson on the Sieg, District Coblenz, Germany. Lost his parents in 1840 when eleven years old. Came to America in 1852 and to Eau Claire county in 1858, where he still lives in the city of Eau Claire. He was a tailor by trade. In 1860 he married Catherine Stumm, who was born at Trier, Germany. They had four sons, who live at Eau Claire.

Erich Leidiger was born March 31, 1832, in Saxony, Germany. His wife was Anna Stallman, born October 3, 1833, in Hannover, Germany. Both came to Eau Claire county in 1860 and settled on a farm in the town of Lincoln, where they lived up to 1885, when they sold the farm to their son, William Ernst Leidiger, who lives there today. Both parents live at present at Fairchild and are still well and hearty.

Philip Treiber was born at Heidelberg, Germany. Came to America in 1871, and to Eau Claire county in 1872, where he still lives in the city of Augusta and conducts a lively business by dealing in sewing machines and musical instruments.

Leonhart Ludwig Arnold, born September 25, 1844, at Michelstadt, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. Came to America by steamer Atlanta from London, England in 1865, and to Eau Claire, in Eau Claire county, in 1868. He was a millwright and building contractor by trade. Several times he lost all his property by floods and fire. For many years was a member of the German singing society "Germania," and of the "Herman Soehne." He

was married in May, 1868, to Marie Schuhmacher, who was born in 1842 at Offenbach, Germany. He married a second time in July, 1884, Bertha Ulrich, who was born in 1858 in Germany and came to Eau Claire county in 1884. They had eight daughters and one son. The latter, named Louis George, being born in 1887, was a graduate of the Eau Claire high school and of the University of Wisconsin. Served four years as city engineer of the city of Chippewa Falls and lives now at Eau Claire, a civil engineer.

Wilhelm Arnold, born in 1841 at Michelstadt, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. Came to Eau Claire county in 1864. Lived in the city of Eau Claire ever since, following his trade as a mason. Married to Susanne Schuhmacher, who was born in 1843 and died at Eau Claire, May, 1914. They had five children, of which three are living. A son, Fred Arnold, is a veteran of the Spanish-American War of 1898. Is a lawyer and practicing his profession in the city of Eau Claire and has held the office of district attorney for ten years. He belongs to the F. R. A. and Free Masons and also is a member of the German singing society "Germania" in the city of Eau Claire. In 1905 he married Miss Louise Moessner. In 1913 he was elected president of the Eau Claire county branch of the German-American National Alliance.

Albert Ulrich, born in 1856 in West Prussen, Germany. Came to this country in 1880 and to Eau Claire county in 1882. He has lived since in the city of Eau Claire following his trade as a tailor. He married in 1883 Miss Auguste Schroeder, who was born in 1863 in Pommern, Germany. Member of the German singing society "Germania" in the city of Eau Claire.

August Pritzlaff, born in Pommern, Germany, 1850. Came to Eau Claire county in 1882 and lived since in the city of Eau Claire, where he followed his trade as a tailor. He has for many years been treasurer of the German Lutheran St. John's congregation. Married in 1877 Anna Kuechenbaecker, who was born in 1876 in Pommern, Germany.

John Jacob Auer was born June 12, 1847, in Unterhallau, Switzerland. Started for America in 1865. Came to New York, April, 1866. Lived at Washington, District of Columbia, and Durand, Wisconsin. Was teacher of the German language and bandmaster and engaged in a number of enterprises, and since 1892 has been managing editor of the German paper "Der Herold" at Eau Claire. Served as city treasurer at Durand, Wisconsin, in 1887, and as assessor, park commissioner and member of police and fire commission. Has for many years been an active

member of Odd Fellows and Maccabees, also of the German singing society "Germania." Married second time February 6, 1883, Miss Louisa Kneer, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Two sons, Frank and Norman, both following the printing trade.

Charles Keiser was born in Saxony, Germany, January 22, 1862. Came to America in 1873 and settled in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Then came to Eau Claire county in 1885. His parents were born at same place in Germany and came to this country and county same time. His father was Frederick Keiser and his mother's name was Amalie Bertram. The latter is still living in Eau Claire county. He married Miss Julie L. Welke February 21, 1889. They have three children: Martha, Emma and Arthur. Mr. Keiser served as district clerk, agent and director of Fall Creek Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and director of Pleasant Valley Creamery Company. He owns and works a nice farm in the town of Pleasant Valley.

William Bartig was born December 7, 1859, at Wolsko, Prussia, Germany. His parents were both born at the same place, and were Christoph Bartig and Louise (Wahrman) Bartig. He came to America and settled in Eau Claire county in 1882 and has followed farming ever since. Married April 22, 1888, Miss Augusta Lange, of Eau Claire city. They have six children: William, Arthur, Walter, Ruth, Herman and Henry.

Charles Acker was born in Posen, Germany, and came to America in 1882 and lived in Eau Claire county ever since.

Carl Otto Fischer was born August 21, 1862, in Saxony, Germany. His parents were Carl and Charlotte Fischer, who came to Eau Claire county in July, 1879. Carl Otto settled on a farm in the town of Washington and has lived there since. Was married to Rosine Prill in 1884, who died in 1911. Remarried to Elsie Marie Volkman in 1913. He served as town supervisor, road commissioner, town chairman and town clerk. Is secretary and manager of the Washington creamery and secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' Co-operative Produce Company at Eau Claire.

Friedrich Klawiter, born in 1827 in Posen, Germany. Came to Eau Claire in 1872. Two sons, Wilhelm and Herman, machinists, and Fritz, a mason. All of them except Hermann still live in Eau Claire county.

William Prigge, born in 1864 in Hannover, Germany, came to Eau Claire county in 1886.

John Wagner, born in 1853 in Prussia, Germany. Came to Eau Claire county in 1882.

David Stuewer, born in 1828 in Stettin, Germany. Married Marie Zank, born in 1827. Came to Eau Claire county in 1882. Died in 1911. His son, Fritz Stuewer, born in 1854, came to Eau Claire county in 1883, and has been employed by the Omaha railroad ever since.

Carl Heinrich Bergman was born in Sachsen, Germany, December 9, 1855. Came to Eau Claire in 1880. His trade is miller and millwright. Owns a grain and feed elevator, a good number of real estate properties and has a thriving business. He was married in 1883 to Emilie Portig, who was born in 1868, also in Sachsen, Germany.

Albert August Hoehn was born May 4, 1862, in Neuwedle, Brandenburg, Germany. Lived as farmer in the town of Washington. Served for four years as town supervisor, nine years as town chairman and has for twelve years been town assessor, also president of the Bracket Co-operative Creamery Company for nine years. Came to Eau Claire county in 1880. Married to Emma Mathwig in 1888. Have two children.

John Ernest Henning, born June 13, 1845, in Germany. Attended the public school in Marquette county. Came to Eau Claire county in 1878, where he still is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Served seven years as town constable and belongs to the "Temperance Union." Was married to Minnie Krueger in 1870. Have five children: Wilhelm, Henry and Herman are farmers. Ernest is a railroad man and Louise hotel superintendent.

Gottfried W. Paul, born August 19, 1857, in Geisig, Prussia, Germany. Served as city treasurer of the city of Augusta for eleven years and as president of the school board for six years. Is a member of the Masonic lodge and lodge of Modern Woodmen. He married Jennie Howe at Black Earth, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1879. Came to Augusta, Eau Claire county, in 1881, and has lived there ever since, and is engaged in real estate and insurance business.

Joseph Spehle, born in 1840 in Wuerttemberg, Germany. Came to Eau Claire county in 1859 and settled on a farm in the town of Brunswick, where he lived until his death in 1912. He attended only the common school in Germany. In 1865 he served as member of Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In 1860 he married Walpurga Hepperle, who died in 1888. They had two children: Joseph and Delia. Both still live on the old farm. Our subject was town supervisor, assessor and chairman, also school clerk for many years. He was a member of the

“Farmers’ Grange” and the German singing society “Germania” of Eau Claire. He died 1912.

Friedrich Wilhelm Mueller, born April 16, 1840, at Lipin, Bromberg, Germany. Came to Eau Claire county in 1869 and settled on a farm in town of Lincoln and lived there ever since. In 1909 he gave the farm to his son August Mueller. He married in 1863 Miss Friederike Ernestine Laube. Remarried in 1885 Henriette Sich. Had eleven children.

Louis Spehle, born in 1829 in Wuerttemberg, Germany. Came to Eau Claire county in 1856 and settled in the town of Brunswick. Served in Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, from February 14 to December 13, 1865. He married in 1857 Selesia Hepperle, also born in Wuerttemberg, Germany. He died in 1871 and his wife died in 1888. Their three children still live in Eau Claire county.

William Jakob and his wife, Henriette Jakob, were both born at Rumelsburg, Germany. Both came together to Eau Claire county in 1857 and settled on a farm in the town of Washington. Their son Julius Ludwig Jakob still lives on the old farm, where he was born February 20, 1864, and is a member of the district school board No. 7.

George Martin Betz, born March 29, 1838, in Wuerttemberg, Germany. Came to America in 1853 and to Eau Claire county in 1857, where he still lives on his farm in the town of Brunswick. He served as sergeant in Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, from February 14 until December 13, 1865. Was for twenty-six years a member of school board in his district and is still a member of the German singing society “Germania” at Eau Claire. He married in 1860 Louira Noyes, and after her death he remarried in 1873 Emma Saupe. Had fourteen children. His eldest son, Frank, owns the biggest factory of surgical instruments in the world at Hammond, Indiana.

August Messerschmidt, born January 18, 1850, at Posen, Germany. Came to Eau Claire county in 1870 and settled on a farm in the town of Lincoln, where he has since lived. He married Emilia Sell and they had seven children. Three of them—Rudolph, Otto and Emil—are evangelical pastors.

Michael Weire was born February 19, 1835, at Bathen, Germany. He came to America in 1852 and to Eau Claire county in 1856 and took a homestead near Augusta. Worked in the winter time in the lumber camps and in the summer time on the river up to 1862. Then worked his farm up to 1901, at which time he sold the farm and bought some property in the city of Augusta, where

he resides. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, Company I, in which he served three years and two months. After that he was discharged, September 20, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin. He had six years common school education at Bathen, Germany. Served several terms as treasurer of his school district in the town of Bridge Creek. On February 19, 1866, he married Miss Francis Caroline Schlegelmilch, of Sauk county. Of their ten children six are living.

John F. T. Waak was born in 1853 in Pommern, Germany. He came in 1873 to this country and settled in Fall Creek on a farm. He has farmed ever since. Served his town for ten years as road commissioner. He married Lizzie Waak and had five children.

Charles Betz was born in 1831 in Wuerttemberg, Germany. He came to this country in 1849 and to Eau Claire county in 1858, where he has since lived on his farm in the town of Brunswick. He married in 1872 Emma Betz and they had four children. For many years he was a member of the school board.

Fred Schiefelbein and his wife Emma (Schwenke) Schiefelbein, both born in Germany, came to Eau Claire county in 1884 and settled at Augusta. They started farming in 1888 on forty acres of land. They deeded the farm in 1900 to their son August Herman Schiefelbein, who was born August 16, 1873, in Germany, and came with his parents to Eau Claire county in 1884. He enlarged his property and now owns 315 acres of land. He served the town of Lincoln three years as assessor and since 1912 has held the position of secretary of the Fall Creek Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He attended the common public school in the town of Lincoln. He married January 1, 1904, Emma Strasburg.

Wilhelm Madinski was born October 22, 1856, Hirschberg, Germany; came to Eau Claire county, 1883, and followed his trade as a painter, and now conducts a hardware store of his own in the city of Eau Claire. He attended a high school at Hirschberg, Germany. He married, 1882, Miss Alwine Rose, who was born May 18th, at Colberg, Schlesien, Germany.

Ferdinand Hoepfner was born June 14, 1848, in Schlesien, Germany. Came to Eau Claire county, 1880, and settled in the city of Eau Claire, where he has since lived. For ten years he followed his trade as a blacksmith, then engaged himself in manufacturing trunks and traveling bags, and is at present vice-president of the Eau Claire Trunk Co. He is a member of the German singing society, "Germania," and of the Maccabees.

Received his business education in the common schools of Germany. 1872 he married Miss Marie Wolf, who was born August 3, 1849, in Germany. They had three children, of which Clara is the wife of Mr. William E. Wahl, president of the Eau Claire Trunk Co. Both sons, Willy and George, are members of the same company, also owners of the Eau Claire Sweat Pad Manufacturing Co.

William E. Wahl was born 1868, in Province Posen, Germany. He came to America in 1872 and to Eau Claire county in 1877. Visited the common public school and became engaged in the manufacturing of trunks and traveling bags. At present he is the president of the Eau Claire Trunk Co. He is a member of the "Woodmen," the "Maccabees," and the "Beavers." In 1892 he married Miss Clara Hoepfner, who was born in 1873, at Eau Claire.

Wilhelm Schnittke, born in Prussia, Germany, in 1840. Was soldier in German army and fought in the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. Came to America in 1873 and to Eau Claire county in 1891. Settled in the town of Pleasant Valley, on a farm, where he still lives. He married, in 1868, Friederike Schwolow, who also was born in Germany.

Ferdinand Zieman, born in West Prussia, Germany, and his wife, Wilhelmine (Bruesewitz) Zieman, who was born in Pommern, Germany, came to America in 1871, and to Eau Claire county in 1874, where Mr. Zieman died in 1901. Their son, Otto Julius Zieman, was born in Fall Creek, April 24, 1875, learned the harnessmaker trade and worked at that trade up to 1900, when he added hardware and farm implements, and possesses now a flourishing business at Fall Creek. He was the first president of the village of Fall Creek, served three years in that capacity, served as school clerk and treasurer, also as county supervisor. Married, in 1905, Miss Minnie Zanke, who died in 1905. Remarried in 1907, to Emma Zanke. Three children.

Daniel Zempel and his wife, Caroline Zempel, were both born in Posen, Germany, and came to this country in 1857, settled at Princeton, Wis. Then moved to Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, in 1864, and settled on a homestead, which is now a part of the village of Fall Creek. Their son, Reinhard Henry Zempel, was born in Princeton, Wis., August 18, 1861; has also been a farmer and lives now on the old homestead. He married, in 1885, Miss Christina Friederich, and they have nine children.

Herman Leipnitz was born at Wurzen, Germany, January 28, 1860. Came to this country and the city of Eau Claire in 1883,

where he has followed his trade as a cabinetmaker ever since. He married, in 1883, Minna Bertha Heimstaedt, also born in Germany. They own nice private property.

Carl Devner, a farmer, was born in west Prussia, Germany, March 20, 1854. Came to this country in 1881 and settled on a farm in the town of Ludington. Moved to the city of Eau Claire in 1909, where he has since lived as a very successful truck farmer. He married, in 1871, Miss Wilhelmine Krueger, also born in west Prussia, Germany, and who died in 1891. Remarried in 1893, to Miss Emilie Desmer. Mr. Devner served several terms as supervisor in the town of Ludington.

Herman Gerke was born in 1860, at Pommern, Germany. Came to America in 1872 and to Eau Claire county in 1878. He always followed his trade as a cigarmaker and is a member of the German Singing Society and the German-American Society in the city of Eau Claire.

John Brunner was born in 1848, in Germany. Came to America and Eau Claire county in 1872, locating in the city of Eau Claire, where he has followed his trade, that of a tailor. He is a member of the "Germania" Singing Society of Eau Claire, and also of the German-American Society of Eau Claire county.

William Miller and Ernestine (Laube) Miller were both born in Germany, married in 1863 and came to America the same year. Came to Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, in 1868. Mrs. Miller died in 1884, and Mr. Miller remarried in 1885. Mr. Miller was born at Lippen, Germany. They had twelve children, of whom William still lives at Fall Creek. He was born at Chicago, in 1867, and came with his parents to this county in 1868. Was farmer until 1906, then engaged in a lumberyard at Fall Creek. Married, in 1895, to Miss Bertha Louise Henke. They have two children.

Carl Pehlke and his wife, Johanna Pehlke, both born in Germany, came to Eau Claire county in 1882, and settled on a farm, where Mr. Pehlke died in 1906. His wife still lives on that farm. Their son, Henry Albert Pehlke, born in 1858, lives on same farm. He married, in 1885, Marie Auguste Wilhelmine Wamke.

Friedrich Carl Bleichrodt, born at Ziegelroda, Germany, June 12, 1839. Came to Eau Claire county in 1879 and settled on a farm in the town of Washington. Since 1904 he has lived in the city of Altoona. He is a veteran of the German-Austria war of 1866, being in five battles. He married, in 1867, Mrs. Charlotte Fischer, and had three children. Richard, born in 1868, and at present a carpenter and contractor at Altoona. Ida, who mar-

ried the farmer, Finlayson, and Bruno, who also is a farmer. All three of them in Eau Claire county.

August Bartig, born at Wolsko, Germany, August 5, 1838, came to America in 1864. He married, in 1868, Miss Louise Schroeder, who was born November 17, 1848, at Putzig, Germany, and came to America in 1863. They settled at Ripon, Wis., where Mr. Bartig followed his trade as a carpenter. They moved to Augusta in 1870. For several years Mr. Bartig had run a saloon, then engaged in the farm implement business. He died in 1905. His wife still lives at Augusta. They had nine children, of whom seven are living. A son, Henry Bartig, was born January 9, 1869, at Ripon, Wis.; came with his parents to Augusta in 1870; studied in the Augusta high school and has been since confidential clerk in a general department store at Augusta. He married Bertha Ernestine Menge in 1895. As a side line in business Mr. Bartig has been a successful breeder of fancy poultry for the past eight years.

Christopher Schroeder, a mason by trade, came with his wife from Putzig, Germany, and settled at Ripon, Wis., in 1863. From there they moved to Augusta, where Mr. Schroeder died in 1900, at the age of 84 years. His wife died in 1889, at the age of 78 years.

Carl Friedrich Radke was born in 1847, in Germany; came to America in 1853 and to Eau Claire city in 1871, where he is still living. He married Augusta Schilling, of Fall Creek, Wis.

Andrew Prueher, born in 1846, in Bohemia-Germany. Came to Eau Claire in 1871 and has since worked in the city at his trade as a watchmaker. He is a member of the Catholic knights. In 1874 he married Mary Brunner, who was also born at Bohemia-Germany. Of ten children, Andrew is also watchmaker and jeweler, Frank is a blacksmith and Joe is a machinist.

Frank Xavier Ihle was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, in 1837, and came to the city of Eau Claire, where he has lived since, as a carpenter and musician. He served one term as a justice of the peace. In 1860 he married Christine Roessler, who was born in 1849, in Polk county. Of their thirteen children Frank is a druggist, John a traveling agent, Ed a dentist and Leo a farmer.

Reinhard Ihle was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, in 1828. Came to Eau Claire in 1847 and lived in the town of Seymour as a farmer; served as soldier in the civil war in 1865. Died February, 1914.

Carl Friedrich August Voss, born in 1853, in Pommern, Germany. Came in 1883 to the city of Eau Claire, where he works

as a plumber and gasfitter. He is a member of the Brotherhood of the Modern Woodmen and of the German-American Society. He married, in 1876, Bertha Knoebler, and has two children.

Geo. Michael Roessler, born in 1858, in Wuerttemberg, Germany. Came to this county in 1885 and worked since in that city as a plumber and gasfitter. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Modern Woodmen and of the German-American Society. In 1885 he married Miss Catherine Bauer.

Michael Marten, born in 1831, in Posen, Germany. Immigrated to this country in 1857 and settled on a farm in the town of Lincoln. He died in 1906, aged 75 years. His wife was Caroline Teal, also born in Posen, Germany, in 1836. She died in 1911, also aged 75 years. Their son, Wilhelm Marten, was born in 1866, in the town of Lincoln, on the old homestead, where he resides. He is the director of a local telephone company; serves as school clerk and for several years has been town chairman and county supervisor. He married, in 1893, Miss Emilie Welke, who was born in the town of Lincoln, in 1872.

Leonard Seyberth was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1854; came to America in 1871 and to Eau Claire county in 1880. For some time he followed his trade as brewer, but soon learned the butcher trade and became a very successful dealer in all kinds of live stock for the butcher trade. He is the president of the Schwahn & Seyberth Saddlery Co., and the president of the Schwahn & Seyberth Manufacturing Co. Mr. Seyberth served as alderman of his ward for thirteen years. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the German singing society, "Germania," and to the German-American Society. In 1881 he married Miss Anna Schwahn, who was born in 1863, in Pommern, Germany. Their son, William Seyberth, who was born in 1883, in the county of Eau Claire, is secretary and treasurer of the Schwahn & Seyberth Saddlery Co., and holds the same position in the Schwahn & Seyberth Manufacturing Co.

John Konz, born in 1844, in the Rheinprovinz, Germany, came to this country in 1861, and to this county in 1874. He has always been a farmer near Augusta, where he still resides. He held the office as road commissioner and is a veteran of the civil war. He served from 1864 to 1865 in the 43rd Illinois Infantry, Company F. In 1868 he married Miss Franziska Kriseh, who was born in 1852, in Bohemia, Germany. Two sons, of whom John is a blacksmith at Osseo and Walter a farmer on his father's place.

Julius Blasius was born in 1862, in Posen, Germany; came to

America in 1880, and to Eau Claire county, where he followed his trade as a butcher in the city of Eau Claire. He served one term as a supervisor, is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, of the Odd Fellows, the German singing society, "Germania," and the German-American Society. In 1885 he was married to Miss Louise Sommercorn, who was born in 1867 in Dodge County.

William Heinrich Stein, born in 1856, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, came to this county in 1882, and lived in the city of Eau Claire, where he followed his trade as butcher; occasionally owned and worked farms in the vicinity of the city. He is a member of the German singing society, "Germania," and the German-American Society of Eau Claire county. Mr. Stein married in 1884. His wife was formerly Miss Augusta Kohlke, who was born in 1864, in Pommern, Germany.

Herman Schlegelmilch was born at Suhl, Germany, in 1830. He learned the trade of gunmaker and followed that trade in many cities of Germany, and also in this country, to which he immigrated in 1853. Mr. Schlegelmilch came to Eau Claire county in 1860 and settled in the city of Eau Claire. He erected the first brick building in that city and conducted a very successful hardware business. He was supervisor of the village of Eau Claire and alderman when the city was incorporated. Mr. Schlegelmilch died in 1903. His wife, formerly Miss Augusta Krueger, was born at Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. They were married at Beaver Dam, Wis., and had five children. Their son, Herman F. Schlegelmilch, was born in 1867.

John Werner Becker, born in 1825, at Hildesheim, Germany; came to America in 1855 and to Eau Claire county in 1857, where he worked at his trade as a cabinetmaker until his death in 1884. Mr. Becker married in 1859. His wife was formerly Miss Loretta Freyermuth, born in 1835, at Gross Rederohingen, Loraine, at that time a French province, but since the German-French war of 1870-71 belongs to Germany. She died in 1906. Of their eight children three still live in Eau Claire county and in the city of Eau Claire. They are Mrs. A. P. Goethel, Mrs. Albert Schwahn and Miss Loretta Becker.

Albert P. Goethel, born in 1859, at Indianapolis, was the son of Mr. Chas. F. and Amelia Goethel, who were of German descent. In 1877 he came to the city of Eau Claire and worked in the saddlery trade for eight years. Then he started a meat market at Altoona, Eau Claire county. After five years he came back to Eau Claire and conducts a flourishing meat market there. Mr.

Goethel is a member of the Knights of Pythias and John Barr Glenn Division No. 10. In 1886 he married Miss Anna Becker.

Chas. F. Goethel, a brother of the former, was born at Chippewa Falls, in 1861. He learned the butcher trade and since 1884 has been in partnership with his brother, Albert P., at Eau Claire. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and also of John Barr Glenn Division No. 10.

John Honadel, born in 1834, at Darmstadt, Germany; came to America in 1852; traveled in fourteen states, and 1862 settled on a farm in the town of Lincoln, where he has prospered and since lived. From 1862 he served in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment, Company I, over three years. In 1861 he married Anna Roseman, who died in 1866. Then he married Miss Anna Geske and they had ten children.

George C. Huebner, born at Gardelegen, Germany; came from Europe in 1865 and was connected with different business enterprises. Up to 1884 he was partner in the leading hardware house of the city of Eau Claire. Mr. Huebner is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. In 1878 he married Miss Adelina Weyer, also of German descent.

Samuel Kleiner was born in 1853, in Switzerland; came to Eau Claire and started a meat market. In 1885 he bought farm land in Eau Claire and Chippewa counties, raised Norman horses, Cotswold sheep and Poland China swine. Mr. Kleiner was one of the largest farmers of Eau Claire county and when he died in 1889 he owned more than a thousand acres of land. In 1878 he married Miss Elizabeth Accola, from Sauk county, Wis., who also came from German ancestors.

Andrew Kopp, born in Westenberg, Germany, in 1824; came to America in 1844, and to Eau Claire county in 1854, and settled in the town of Brunswick on several hundred acres of land. He served one year, 1865, in the army, Company G, of the 48th Wisconsin Infantry. Mr. Kopp was married in 1842 to Augusta Lunke and they had ten children. Mr. Kopp died in 1887.

William H. Miller was born in 1828, in Northampton county, Pa., of German descent, the son of Jacob and Lydia (Flyck) Miller. His father was born in 1791 and served during the war of 1812; died 1866. His mother was born in 1796 and died at the age of 90 years. Mr. Miller was the first white settler of this county and has followed farming all his life and is a prominent grower of high-grade horses, cattle and sheep on his farm near

Fairchild. His wife was formerly Miss Jane Hobart, who was born in 1838, in Portage county, Ohio.

John C. Neher, druggist in the city of Eau Claire, was born at Sauk City, Sauk county, in 1857; of German descent. His parents came from Germany in 1852 and to Eau Claire in 1861, where they died. Mr. John C. Neher learned at first the trade of bookbinder, then studied photography and finally entered in the drug business. For many years he conducted a flourishing drug business in the city of Eau Claire, from which he retired in 1910. Since 1911 he has been state druggist inspector. In 1885 he was married to Miss Josephine Sturm, who also is a native of Wisconsin; from German descent.

Christof Schlosser was born in Rittersdorf, Germany, in 1856. He came to this country in 1878 and to the city of Eau Claire in 1883, where for many years he ran a hardware business in partnership with his brothers, Matthew and Peter. In 1882 he married Miss Loritte Boleman, who was born in 1858, at Eau Claire. Mr. Schlosser is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows.

Matthew Schlosser was born at Rittersdorf, Germany, in 1860. He came to America and to the city of Eau Claire in 1881. In 1889 he entered in partnership with his brothers, Christofer and Peter, and for many years they conducted a flourishing hardware business in Eau Claire. In 1888 he married Miss Cerrhardine Radensleben, born in 1865.

Peter Schlosser was born in 1864, at Rittersdorf, Germany. In 1883 he immigrated to Eau Claire, and from 1889 he was in the hardware business with his brothers, Christofer and Matthew. Since 1896 he has been engaged in the insurance business.

Albert Friederich Schwahn was born in 1858, at Stettin, Germany. Came to this country in 1871 and worked at his trade as a butcher in the city of Eau Claire. Since 1888 he has conducted one of the most flourishing meat markets of the city. In 1885 Mr. Schwahn married Miss Nettie Becker, who was born in 1864, at Eau Claire, and also of German descent. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, John Barr Glenn Division and the Odd Fellows.

Henry Christof Schwahn, born at Hohenholz, near Berlin, Germany, in 1846; came to this country in 1870, and settled in the city of Eau Claire. He is in partnership with his brother, Frederich and they have run a fine meat market in the city since 1873. In that same year he married Miss Sophia Rhodes, who

was born in Baden, Germany, in 1840. Mr. Schwahn is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows.

William Ernst Schwahn, born in 1852, near Stettin, Germany, and came to this country with his father, William Ernst, who was born near Prenzlau, Germany, in 1810, and who was a butcher by trade; immigrated to America in 1870 and settled in the city of Eau Claire, where he died. William learned the harness maker trade and has followed it ever since. He is at present a partner in the firm of Schwahn-Seyberth Saddlery Co., which in the year 1911 built a big factory building and doing a very lively business. In the year 1875 Mr. Schwahn married Miss Jennie Johnson, who was born in Norway, in 1853. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the National Union.

Fritz Schwahn, born in Pommern, Germany, in 1848; came to America and to the city of Eau Claire in 1872, where he followed his trade as a butcher, until he died. He was an influential member of the German singing society, "Germania," also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and Odd Fellows. In the year 1875 he married Miss Helen Hoefer, who was born in 1852, at Wissen in the Rheinprovinz, Germany, and who came to this country in 1870.

Charles W. E. Sommermeyer was born in Gardelegen, Germany, in 1830. He came to Madison, Wis., in the year 1858, and 1862 to Eau Claire. He was for years engaged in general merchandising. He moved in 1882 to Grant county, Dakota, and was on a cattle ranch. In 1887 he returned to Eau Claire and engaged in several kinds of business. He married Sophia Charlotte Huebner in 1862, who was born at Gardelegen, Germany. He died in 1912 and his wife died in 1913. Of their five children, Miss Charlotte is a noted musician, Helen is the wife of Mr. William E. Steinberg, also a noted musician, who conducts a very successful music store in the city of Eau Claire. The only son, Edward F., is a dentist of prominence, also residing in Eau Claire.

Albert Steinfeld was born in 1854, on the Island Ruegen, Germany, and came to this country in 1867, and to the city of Eau Claire in 1872, and followed his trade as a barber. He was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias when they organized in 1884, and also a member since he was 21 years old. In 1877 he married Miss Frances Steubing, who was born in 1854, in New York, of German descent.

William Henry Wedemeyer was born in 1853 in Schleswig,

Holstein, Germany. He immigrated to this country in 1880 and settled in the city of Eau Claire, where he followed his trade as a harnessmaker. In 1889 he established his own harness shop and was very successful. In 1884 he married Miss Catherine Haas, who was born in 1859, in Germany. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and died in the year 1901.

Charles F. W. West was born in 1862 in the town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county, of German descent. He learned the cigarmakers' trade and has, with a few short interruptions, always followed that trade. Since 1891 Mr. West has been in partnership with F. W. Waltersdorf, and they have a flourishing business. Mr. West married, in 1886, Miss Louisa Schreiner, who also is of German descent. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

John Zimmerman was born in 1854, in Germany; came to Eau Claire in 1883 and followed his trade of a harnessmaker. Since 1884 he has owned his own shop and met with best success. He married, in 1887, Miss Annie Ackerman, also of German descent. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the Catholic Knights.

Ferdinand Boernke was born in 1830, in Pommern, Germany; came to America in 1855 and to Eau Claire county in 1881, and settled near Fall Creek on a farm where he has lived since. He married Miss Albertine Profahl, who was born in Germany in 1826. They had six children, three of them still live in Eau Claire county: Julius, Herman and Mathilde, the latter being now Mrs. Rohrer. Mr. Ferdinand Boernke died — and Mrs. Boernke died in —

Herman Boernke was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Boernke, born in Pommern, Germany, in 1850; came to Eau Claire county in 1881; engaged in hardware business and later became a photographer. He works still in that trade. In 1873 he married Albertine Breitenfeld, who also was of German descent.

Julius Boernke was born in 1852; came to America in 1855 with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Boernke, and in 1881 settled on a farm near Fall Creek. Since 1908 he has retired and lives in the village of Fall Creek. He was married in 1874 to Miss Albertine Mathwich, who was born in Westpreussen, Germany, in 1853. Of their eight children five live in Eau Claire county: Julius, Henry and Rudolph are farmers; Edward is a harnessmaker in Fall Creek, and Liddy lives with her parents. Mr. Julius Boernke was school treasurer for twelve years and town treasurer for two years.

August Raatz, born in 1829, in Westpreussen, Germany; came

to Eau Claire county in 1856 and settled on a farm near Fall Creek, where he still lives though retired. He was a soldier of the United States army during the civil war and was honorably mustered out. He married Miss Henriette Zamsow, who was born in 1829 in Westpreussen, Germany. They had two children, who live in Eau Claire county, ——— who is married to Henry Brehmel, a farmer in the town of Lincoln, and Herman Kaatz, who farms on the old homestead. The latter was born in 1870 in Lincoln county and in 1899 married Miss Helen Boeruke, who is a daughter of Julius and Albertine (Mathwich) Boeruke, and was born in 1880 in Wausau, Wis.

Frank Carl Lanua was born March 26, 1859, at Koenigsberg, Germany; came to America in 1872. Visited in a number of the southern states, where he mostly was connected in the lumber trade. Came to Eau Claire in 1883, worked for several lumber companies as grader, checker and salesman. In 1901 he moved to Fall Creek, where he is running a lumber yard of his own under the firm name of The Fall Creek Lumber Co. He married, June, 1884, Miss Augusta Arnsdorf. Two children, Ida Lanua and Mrs. Minnie Carlson.

Christoph Heuer and his wife, Henrietta, came from Pommern, Germany, in 1887, and settled on a farm near Fall Creek, where Mr. Heuer still lives. He was born in 1832. His wife died in 1891. Their two sons, Wilhelm, born in 1860, at Bromberg Pommern, and Frank, born in 1868, at Bromberg, Pommern, who came with their parents to this country in 1887, have always worked on the railroad as section laborers and both are now section foremen and live at Fall Creek.

Charles Ernst Semisch was born in 1797 in the province Sachsen-Altenburg, Germany, where he followed the trade of carpenter and joiner, and farmer. In 1835 he married Miss Caroline Christine Herzinger, who was born in 1803 at Crimnitzschau in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany. They immigrated to this country in 1854, lived in Milwaukee until 1866, when they moved to Eau Claire county and lived on a farm in the town of Washington, where Mr. Semisch died in 1877 and his wife in 1881. They had two sons, Julius and Friederich. Julius, the elder, was born in 1837, in the province Saxon-Altenburg, Germany. With his parents in 1854 he came to this country and lived with them at Milwaukee. He enlisted in 1861 and served in the civil war until 1864, when he was severely wounded and honorably discharged. In 1866 he moved with his parents to Eau Claire county and settled with them on the farm in the town of Wash-

ington. In 1873 he married Miss Auguste Martin, who was born at Zsehernikow, Russia, of German descent. They settled on a farm at a place what is now the city of Altoona, where Mr. Julius Semisch died December 27, 1913. Friederich Semisch, the second son, was born in 1848, also in the province Sachsen-Altenburg. With his parents he came to this country in 1854 and to Eau Claire county in 1866. He has since lived in this county and followed the trade of shoemaker and carpenter in the city of Altoona.

Reinhold Liebau was born August 16, 1848, on his father's farm at Koerlitz, a small village in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany. He received his only education in the common school of that little village, lost his parents when 18 years old, served three years in the German army and fought in the war between France and Germany in 1870-71. For a number of years he lived in several German cities as a musician and working at several other trades, when he decided to go back on the farm. In 1887 he came to this country and lived for twenty years on a farm of his own. He has retired and lives in the city of Eau Claire. He is at present the secretary of the Eau Claire county branch of the "National German-American Alliance of the United States of America." He also is a member of the German singing society, "Germania," and at present the secretary and musical leader of that society. In public he served as school commissioner, road commissioner, town supervisor, town clerk and county supervisor. For six years he served as secretary of the farmers' American Society of Equity. In 1873 he married Miss Marie Anna Uhlisch, who was born October 14, 1850, at Dresden, Germany. They had six children, of whom four are living. Mrs. Liebau died October 8, 1908. Their son, Paul, lives in the city of Eau Claire, where he follows the profession of a musician and piano tuner and music teacher. He was born January 30, 1884, at Bautzen, Germany; came with his parents to this country and lived with them on the farm. In 1901 he joined a band in the city of Eau Claire and is at present the leader of the Wisconsin State Band of that city.

August Prill was born October 7, 1848, at Posen, Germany. He came to Eau Claire county in 1871 and settled in the city of Augusta, where he has since been engaged in the hotel business. He was married October 31, 1871, to Emilie Luedke, who was born at Bromberg, Germany.

Herman Frederick Prill, M. D., son of August and Emilie Prill, was born in Augusta, in 1875. He was educated in the

Parochial and high school of Augusta. He took a four-year preparatory course in Concordia College at Springfield, Ill., and acquired his medical education at the University of Minnesota, and the Milwaukee Medical College, and attended the Polyclinic in Chicago. He is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Augusta. He served one term as alderman in his home city. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the Eau Claire County Medical Society. He was married in October, 1903.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE NORWEGIANS.

By

WALDEMAR AGER.

According to census, we have about three thousand persons born in Norway residing in Eau Claire county. Comparatively few of these live in the country, the land in Eau Claire county not being to their liking. There is a strong settlement in the south-west corner of the county, in the towns of Pleasant Valley and Drammen, and all along the southern boundary; there are, however, quite a few farmers scattered through the county and especially near the city limits of Eau Claire. The oldest settlements are in Pleasant Valley, Drammen and Otter Creek townships.

To the three thousand born in Norway may safely be added two thousand of second and third generations who speak the Norwegian language and associate with their own kin in churches and societies, and as a rule read and speak both languages. It may be stated that the Norwegians in a larger proportion than any other race, own their own homes. The newcomer's first savings are laid aside with a view of building a house of his own, and when he does build, he generally puts up a strong fence around it—not so much to keep other people out, as to keep himself within. It gives him his own little world where he is master without intruding upon other people's property; he wants the boundary established without dispute. He does not think that his house is the best in the street, but he does think, probably, that he, as a man, is as good as any one else, and keeps his house in shape and his back yard clean. Norwegians are never found in slum districts; they may not be any better in the eyes of the Lord, probably, than those who do live in the slums, but they do certainly look better in the eyes of the city assessor, and they have a healthy respect for appearance. They are very sensitive about good neighbors, and are the first on the petition when any improvements on the street are asked for.

The Norwegians did not appear in any considerable numbers before the early sixties. In 1863 the first Norwegian congrega-

tion was organized, it is still in existence and is one of the largest in the city, numbering about two thousand souls. It is the first Evangelical Lutheran congregation of the Norwegian United church.

The first Norwegian in these parts was an Indian trader by the name of Swenson, but we do not know much about him; a civil engineer from Norway was here about the same time, but made his home at Chippewa Falls. The regular immigration started with Mr. Nels Hanson; he came here in 1852; his wife (now Mrs. Israel Israelson) is still living and a resident of our city. Nels Hanson's brother, Lars, came in 1854, and a third brother, Abel, came in 1856. In that year several came and among others, Sigvald Lund; he died three years ago (1911). The two brothers Lars and Jens Anderson came also this year. These first Norwegians came by the way of Waupun. Abel Hanson had arranged with one Hans Ludvigson, to take him from Waupun to Eau Claire, but got only as far as New Lisbon from whence he reached Eau Claire by the ox team route.

In 1860 the following Norwegians voted at the presidential election: Sigvald Lund, Pleasant Valley; Andrew Olson, town of Brunswick; Ole Olson Bakkorn, John Emerson, James H. Johnson, Amund Knudtson, Bridge Creek; Albert Johnson, Abel Hanson, Andrew Engebretson, R. Tillotson, Nels Hanson, Ole Halvarson, North Eau Claire; Ole O. Bruden, Benjamin Hanson, John Johnson, Oscar Jackson (?), Gaer Allison, Ellef Hanson, Ole Holberg, Christian Israelson, John Olesan, L. G. Tilleson, Israel Israelson, town of Eau Claire. Of these there are but two, Israel Israelson and Ole Bruden, who are at the present time living in our city. Some of the Norwegians enlisted at Eau Claire for service in the Civil War; many enlisted in the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was organized as a Norwegian regiment in the southern part of the state. Iver Olson and Ole Larson served in Company I, Hoval Swenson and Peter O. Olson in Company C and Thomas Thorstensen in Company A of our famous Eagle regiment. Mr. Thorstensen was killed in the battle of Corinth. Others were John Hanson, Osten Ruthland, Peter Anderson, Andrew Anderson, Albert C. Halstad, George W. Halstad, Ole Peter Olson, H. Swenson, Jens Anderson and Bersvend Nelson. Clans Torgerson went with Captain Sherman's cavalry troop. Others enlisted under American names just to show how patriotic they were; the number of enlistments were in proportion large, as there were only a handful of Norwegians here at that time.

Thousands of Norwegians have passed through our city, staying here only for a short time to make enough money to get a start in the country. The first immigration came from the iron works at Borum in Norway, and formed large settlements between Colfax and Elk Mound. Another stream came from the Gudbrandsdalen Valley and made their homes near Meridean; still another about the same time from the Trondelagen; they settled on the Chippewa bottom around Caryville. Later came an immigration from the Nordland of Norway, the land of the midnight sun. They formed a big settlement near Colfax; later currents went to Barron county, the head of the lakes and North Dakota. The last outpour was to the state of Washington. At Everett, Washington, there is a large colony who are neither Americans nor Norwegians, but style themselves as Eau Claireites. They have even some sort of an organization, and will gather once in a while to a banquet and cherish their memories from the sawdust city on the banks of the lordly Chippewa.

Twenty years ago we had a large Norwegian colony at Porterville, where the Northwestern Lumber Company had a big sawmill. The mill was moved to Stanley and a greater part of the people followed. Porterville was a suburb of Eau Claire. From Stanley many went to the coast, where they are conducting themselves as Eau Claireites and are making good.

Interesting is the history of our first Norwegian immigrants to Eau Claire. The Canadian Irish predominated at the sawmills and in the logging camps. The Norwegians came and it was a question of who were the best men. It was days at hard work, small pay, fights and heavy drinking, and they were all good men. The Norwegian supremacy was to all appearances decided at Ole Bruden's basement saloon and boarding house on Galloway street early in the seventies. It was principally our big Norwegian policeman, Paul Branstad, and a very clever fisticus by the name of Chris Johnson that made the scales tip to the side of the vikings. The Canadian Irish were, as far as I can ascertain, driven out of the camps and sawmills and into politics. They satisfied themselves by running our politics, while the Norwegians reigned almost supreme in the mills and the camps. The first organization formed was, as stated before, a Lutheran congregation; the second was a singing society—a male chorus—started in 1868. It was presumably the first one of its kind in our city. Our Saviour's Lutheran congregation of the Norwegian synod was organized in that year.

In 1874 the society "Norden" was formed. It was organized

along social lines, arranged theatrical performances and had almost regularly a dance every Sunday night. It was characteristic at that time to sell beer in connection with the Sunday dances. In 1875 the society celebrated the Norwegian day of independence, the 17th of May, in a grand style at Olinger's garden. This society also organized the first military company called the Eau Claire Sharp Shooters. Mr. J. L. Johnson, an officer from the Civil War, was captain. It numbered about one hundred rifles and later became a part of the State National Guard. None but Norwegians could belong. The society built their own hall.

As stated before, the early days were days of heavy drinking; the Norwegians made no exception to the rule, but they have, however, changed in this respect. In 1886 a total abstinence society was formed and also a mighty I. O. G. T. lodge, and from that time on the Norwegians have almost without any interruption kept three total abstinence organizations in constant work. At present they have one total abstinence society that meets every Tuesday night. A Norwegian I. O. G. T. lodge meets every Saturday night and a women's temperance society meets privately in the homes of its members. With the exception of the W. C. T. U. these are the only and have for twenty years been the only organized total abstinence societies in our city. In "No License" campaigns the strongest Norwegian wards—the Fourth and the Seventh—are almost sure to follow the strongest Anglo-Saxon or "American" ward—the Third—with a majority for no license.

In the year 1888 a society "Norden" (not the one mentioned before) was organized as a branch of the Scandinavian Workmen's Association of Chicago. Dissatisfaction with the management of the head lodge made the local lodge secede from the organization and constitute the Independent Scandinavian Workmen's Association. It speaks well for their executive and constructive ability that they thus were able to lay the foundation for a strong and successful organization with about one hundred subordinate lodges scattered throughout our state, Minnesota and North Dakota. This organization has now four thousand five hundred members in good standing. Five hundred thousand dollars are paid out as death benefits and about twenty thousand in sick benefits. Of this amount about thirty thousand dollars have been paid claimants in our city. The first president was Mr. Gunder Thompson, and the first secretary our late county clerk, Mr. Andrew Steensaas. The present president is

Assistant Postmaster Peter J. Smith, and the secretary is Mr. Andrew Mellsness. Eau Claire has always been the headquarters for this splendid organization and also the place for the publication of its monthly paper—the I. S. W. A. Journal. The local lodge "Norden" is probably the largest Norwegian fraternal society in the United States, numbering about six hundred members. From our city also sprang the movement which resulted in the forming of the society of the "Scandinavian Sisters of America." It was originally organized as an auxiliary to the "Independent Scandinavian Workingmen's Association." The "Daughters of Norden," which is the name of the local lodge, did not for some reason or other join in the concerted movement and do not belong to the "Scandinavian Sisters." This "Independent Scandinavian Workingmen's Association" has done much to make the name of our city known among Norwegians throughout the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. At present it has a reserve fund of one hundred and nine thousand dollars and is in excellent shape and well managed by able and sacrificing officers. Besides "Norden" and "Daughters of Norden" we have a strong local lodge of the popular and rapidly growing fraternal organization, the "Sons of Norway"; also a local lodge "Dovre" of the "Daughters of Norway." The last named is a very agile lodge and captures with great regularity the head prizes set up by the grand lodge every year for the lodge which secures the greater number of new members.

In the eighties a Norwegian band, "The Normanna Band," was organized and existed for a number of years. A new band was organized some years ago by the "Norden," but it was much handicapped by not having a suitable leader among our talents at that time. A male chorus was organized by the same society. It is under the leadership of Mr. Osmund Musum and is doing well. Other male choruses were the "Heimdal," led by Mr. Andrew Anderson, and a male chorus organized by the members of the Norwegian synod church. At present only the first named is in the field. The Norwegians have, however, their great share in the success of our celebrated Philharmonic Society. The chief promoter was a Norwegian woman (Mrs. Dr. Midelfart). The first president and secretary were Norwegians and some of the best talent both in the orchestra and choir are Norwegian-Americans; in fact they form the bulk of the big choir.

The first Norwegian newspaper was started about 1879; only a few issues were printed. In 1883 the "Eau Claire Tidende" was launched with Mr. Emil Hirsch as editor. This paper was

later on changed to "Arbeideren" (The Workman), edited by Mr. Alfr. George Engelstad. In 1887 Mr. Engelstad joined the prohibitionists and the paper was merged with another Norwegian prohibition journal published at Chicago. In 1888 the two editors commenced to publish the weekly "Reform," which is still published in the city and has probably the largest list of bona fide subscribers of any paper in the Chippewa Valley. Mr. Engelstad returned to Norway in 1890 and Mr. Ole Br. Olson died in 1903. The paper has since Mr. Olson's death been edited by Mr. Waldemar Ager, who since 1892 had been connected with the paper as bookkeeper and business manager. The publishers are "The Fremad Publishing Company," which is a stock company. It also publishes a monthly temperance paper, the "Lyngblomsten," edited by Rev. Olav Refsdal, of Chetek. Besides these two the I. S. W. A. Journal and the "Kvartalskrift," organ for the Norwegian Society of America, is published here; making in all four different Norwegian publications sent out through our postoffice.

The greatest undertaking that the Norwegians of Eau Claire have attempted is the building of Luther hospital. It represents an expenditure of about seventy thousand dollars, of which about one-half was donated by Mrs. Anna Qvale.

OUR GREAT MEN.

Among the Norwegians of Eau Claire have been four who may be said to have obtained a nation-wide reputation wherever Norwegians have settled.

Marcus Thrane. People who some twenty-five years ago saw Marcus Thrane on the streets of our city—a feeble old man, generally followed by two big dogs—or those who had learned to know him as a lover of children, flowers and music, would hardly believe that this kind old man had once been the unwilling cause of the mobilizing of an army in a European kingdom. Mr. Thrane came from one of the best Norwegian families; his uncle was the famous Norwegian composer, Waldemar Thrane. As a young man Marcus Thrane came in contact with the ideas that later on through the "Internationale" laid the foundation for the modern socialist movement. Marcus Thrane became the leader of the workingmen in Norway. His platform, which was considered dangerous at the time, was very moderate indeed, and nearly all his reforms were later on carried through by the regular political agencies of Norway. He was, however, looked

upon as a dangerous individual, and arrested and kept for years in confinement. When he was arrested Norway was on the verge of a revolutionary uprising. The whole of Europe was fermented with it at the time, and it was probably this that made the authorities of Norway nervous. Marcus Thrane had been at rest in his grave at the Lake View cemetery many years before the people of Norway understood what an able, farseeing and in fact moderate reformer he had been, and to recognize all he had done for the uplifting of the laboring classes of Norway. His name is an honored one now, and several monuments have been erected with his likeness cast in bronze. He was born October 14, 1817, and died in 1891. His son, Dr. A. Thrane, is a well-known practicing physician in our city.

Rev. Gjermund Hoyme, born October 8, 1857, and died in 1902, has a place in Norwegian-American church history second to none. A born leader of men, splendid orator and gifted writer, he was elected time and time again as president or "bishop" for the Norwegian United church, the largest Norwegian Lutheran denomination in the state. The Norwegians do not approve of the title of bishop, but they did recognize in him a man who was every inch an ecclesiastical chieftain. He led the organization successfully through one of its worst crisis, and was greatly admired for his splendid leadership. At St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, a splendid chapel bears his name. It was erected to his memory by popular subscription. He was interred at Rose Hill cemetery. Rev. Hoyme came of good Norwegian peasant stock. His parents emigrated from Valdres, Norway, when he was only a baby.

Ole Br. Olson, born May 19, 1857, at Christiania, Norway, was destined to become the leader of the Norwegian Prohibition party in this country. He was a splendid orator, probably the most talented one among his own people. He was also an efficient writer, and the change in sentiment with reference to intoxicating drinks which is marked among Norwegians in Eau Claire, as well as other places in the Norwegian-America, is in a high degree due to this splendid man's self-sacrificing and indefatigable work for total abstinence and prohibition. It is noteworthy that the largest city in our state under "no license," Stoughton, is also the most Norwegian town, and the driest counties are those where the Norwegians are the strongest. In Minnesota, the largest "no license" city is Willmar, and this rivals Fergus Falls in being the strongest Norwegian city in Minnesota. Fergus Falls is the largest city that ever carried for "no license" in

Minnesota. The driest county in Minnesota, "Norman," is also the most Norwegian county. Of five members elected to the Minnesota legislature in the year 1910 on a straight prohibition ticket four were Norwegians. The strongest Norwegian state, North Dakota, is a prohibition state. The prohibition tickets in Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota had at one time all a Norwegian at the top, while Wisconsin had one the next to the highest. The prohibition movement is an ultra-American movement in which few foreigners are taking part; so much more credit to the Norwegians that they found their ways into those ranks and into such numbers, but this is principally due to the labor of Mr. Ole Br. Oleson, who was laid to rest at the Rose Hill cemetery in the early spring of 1903.

Sigvald Qvale. While the three men first mentioned died poor, and the last one so poor that his friends had to subscribe to help his family to subsist in the most modest way, Mr. Sigvald Qvale's history is one of a poor boy that solely by his own efforts and ability could build up a fortune in comparatively a few years. He was still a man in his best years when he was laid at rest in 1890, with nearly three-quarters of a million dollars to his credit. Norwegians are not as a rule builders of large fortunes, and Mr. Qvale's achievements attracted wide attention. To this was also added his unassuming ways and his readiness to help people who were in need, and he understood probably because he had been poor himself the art of helping without hurting.

The Norwegians have taken a prominent part in our public life. In the county the following offices are held by Norwegian-Americans: County clerk, John Nygaard; clerk of the court, Hans S. Lund; register of deeds, A. M. Anderson; poor commissioner, Harry Anderson, and supervisors, Joseph G. Moe and E. Elbertson. In the city are the following: Councilman, John Sorlie; members of the police commission, Louis Running; vice-president Board of Health, Dr. Chr. Midelfart; health officer, Paul Branstad; members of school commission, Albert Nelson; Adolph Mellsness; truant officer, J. Gaustad. Public library: Librarian, Miss Laura Olson; members of library board, John M. Sorlie and Waldemar Ager. Clerks, Emil Volkman, Altoona; H. H. Erickson, Drammen. Treasurers, N. Larson, Drammen; George Erickson, Pleasant Valley. Assessors, E. M. Mickelson, Brunswick; O. M. Olson, Clear Creek; Martin Bergh, Drammen; O. G. Johnson, Pleasant Valley.

CHAPTER XLIII.

CITY OF AUGUSTA.

By

FRANK L. CLARK.

“In the beginning God created the heaven and earth. And the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep.”

Thus was the genesis of our earth announced. And out of these depths and this darkness there was reared by a mighty convulsion a Laurentian island, mountain high, rock-ribbed and forbidding. The waves of an almost shoreless sea beat upon its base. The eons passed and the mighty forces of creation added areas to the islands and at last a continent was formed.

Then the mighty glaciers came down from the north and by their resistless force plowed the mountains down and filled the valleys, piling up the rubbish of gravel, clay and sand. And the sun's rays came and melted the glaciers and the waters wove their way across the prospect, seeking the mother sea. A portion of the island thus first formed was the northern part of Wisconsin and, mayhap, one of the streams thus formed was Bridge creek, and upon either bank thereof was Augusta, nameless then, and trackless and homeless, but there, waiting for the coming of man.

Ages more rolled on, and then came man, created in the image of his Maker, marked with a duty, to conquer the earth and subdue the mighty forces of nature. Of what race was that first man, or of his color or condition, we know not, but, doubtless, the generation which followed profited by the experience of those who had gone before. At length tribal relations were established. With these relations there was developed the spirit of warfare and of conquest, and warfare and conquest developed a race, copper-colored, and known as Indians. These were the people who inhabited the forest that had grown upon soil of northern Wisconsin, which the glaciers of ages long before had prepared for them.

And so the Indians inhabited Wisconsin. The Ojibways (later called Chippewas), one of the most numerous tribes or nations,

had driven the Dacotahs and the Sioux to the westward and had made their home among the lakes and beside the rivers in that beautiful country, the Chippewa valley, and to the northward.

Then came the white man. Jean Nicolette had discovered Wisconsin in 1634, and those who followed him had journeyed into the interior of the state to the south and southwest from Green Bay, where Nicolette had made his first discovery of the state. French missionaries came, and the fur traders, and traversed the northern portions of the state and established posts and trading stations, but the woodsman's axe or the husbandman had not yet arrived. The country was then known as the Northwest territory. The first division of this territory was made in 1800, when the territory of Indiana was formed, including what are now Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota. In 1808 Wisconsin and Illinois were made a territory known as Illinois, and that part of this territory which is now Wisconsin was settled rapidly in the southern portion. In 1818 Illinois became a state, and Wisconsin became a part of Michigan and so continued until April 20, 1836, when an act of Congress was approved by President Jackson creating the territory of Wisconsin. Meanwhile the Ojibwa Indians possessed the valleys and forests of that portion of the territory of which we are about to write.

Eau Claire county was organized in 1856. At Eau Claire there was already quite a considerable settlement in nearby localities. Farms had been opened up. Supplies for Eau Claire were brought by boat up the Chippewa river in the open season, but in winter they had to be brought overland by team. Sparta, in Monroe county, was the nearest railway station, and it was from that point that the necessary supplies were hauled over what became known as the "old Sparta road." This road from Sparta came through Jackson county and entered Eau Claire county south of Augusta at the old Beef river station and continued through what are now the towns of Clear Creek and Washington to Eau Claire. Now all of the foregoing has been preliminary to the purpose of the present writing. To the north of the old Sparta road was a beautiful valley through which flowed the clear waters of a fine stream to be known thereafter as Bridge creek. In this beautiful valley is now located the city of Augusta, the history of which is about to be related.

The town of Bridge Creek, in which the city of Augusta is situated, consists now of three townships and has an area of 108 square miles. The stream from which the town derives

its name flows through the town in a northwesterly direction and marks a division line between two sections of country that are materially different in soil, products and character.

In the spring of 1856 several families had moved into the east end of the county and settled upon government land, but none of them on the present site of Augusta. Of these early pioneers we will tell later in connection with the history of the particular localities in which they located. That same spring, 1856, Charles Buckman and his good wife had come from Black River Falls, and upon their arrival pitched their tent on the ground that is the present location of the Park hotel, Augusta. Erastus Bills and his son, Sanford, also came and began the erection near what was later known as the Brewery hill. The Buckmans began the erection of the first dwelling, a log house, on the ground just west of where Cox Brothers' store now stands. About this time John F. Stone and L. F. Clarke came from Sauk county and they surveyed quite extensively and located the site of the first industry, a sawmill, on the ground where now stands the flouring mill of Finch, Wirth & Co. They then returned to the southern part of the state, and in September Mr. Stone returned with his family. A young man by the name of John C. Hackett, a carpenter by trade, came with them, and they built a house near the present location of the home of O. Wirth.

November 2, 1856, a little girl came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckman. They named her Emma, and she was the first white child born in Augusta.

Cupid also came that year and arranged the first wedding of a couple. On January 1, 1857, Mr. John C. Hackett, the young carpenter who came with the Stone family, and Miss Charlotte F. Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Stone, went to Eau Claire, then a thriving village twenty-five miles northwest, and were there married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Kidder in the parlors of what was then known as the Eau Claire House, a hotel kept by a man by the name of Drake.

These were the first white settlers of Augusta, and around them grew the hamlet that was later to be known as Augusta. Others followed them, and the joys and sorrows, the privations and hardships, the adversities and successes of pioneer life came with them. Of these we shall speak hereafter.

The industrial and commercial life of Augusta began in the fall and winter of 1856-57. Already there were several pioneers located in the surrounding country, now Bridge Creek, Otter Creek and Ludington. Andrew Thompson was in what was

known as Thompson valley—named after him—and it is said that he located there in 1854. However this may be, his shanty in 1856 was a fragile affair with one side wholly open, and he kept it warmed that winter by a fire on the open side. It is said that he nearly froze to death. Charles and Sonbrier Chadbourne and William and Lorenzo Bennett located in the valley in 1856.

A. G. Paddock settled at Beef River station, keeping a stopping place there on the old Sparta road. C. H. Hale, Robert E. Scott, L. D. McConley and Joseph Bride were in what is now known as Scott's valley, E. L. Hall, Robert Forsythe and James Woodbury had located a few miles west in Bridge Creek.

Simon Randall and family had come from Eau Claire and located on the place since owned by J. L. Ball, just west of the city, opposite the racetrack. The oldest son, Allen Randall, was the first white child born in Eau Claire county, having been born at Eau Claire, near the site of the Eau Clair Lumber Company's upper water mill, on the north side, September 13, 1852. These early settlers were the neighbors of the first settlers of Augusta, the Stones, the Buckmans and the elder and the younger Bills.

During the fall of 1856 John F. Stone, with the assistance of John Hackett, built the dam across Bridge creek at the site of the present dam, and during the winter built a sawmill on the ground across the creek from the present flouring mill. It was what was known as an English gate mill, one that did not require a large foree to run. In the summer of 1857 the first lumber was sawed from the logs that had been gathered on the banks of the stream above.

The first house built was in the summer of 1856, by Charles Buckman. It was a big log house, located on the present site of Albert Richard's store building, just west of Cox Brothers' store. In the fall of 1858 this house was burned and Miss Helen Dodge, a half sister to Mrs. Buckman, who was asleep in the house, was so badly burned in her efforts to escape that she died the next day. This was the first death in the settlement, and her burial was the first in the Augusta cemetery. A neat marble headstone now marks the spot. The second house built was by John F. Stone the same year, a log house on the present site of the O. Wirth residence. Erastus Bills and his son, S. E. Bills, built the third house, also a log structure, near what is now known as the Brewery hill.

The mill and the three big houses was all of Augusta in the spring of 1857. William Young and William Maas came that

year, and each built a house, the former the house now located on the corner east of the schoolhouse, known later as the Huteh house. This was the first frame house in Augusta. Mr. Maas built the house now occupied by Harvey Livermore. Mr. Maas was the first merchant and he kept his stock, a meager one at first, in an addition to his house.

John E. Perkins came that year from York state, and Harris Searl from Ohio, and Alfonso Beeman and family, and the embryo village began to develop.

Hardships there were many, and privations that would today weaken the hearts of many who think themselves sturdy indeed and brave beyond measure. The new houses were of rough interior, and conveniences not numerous. Supplies were hauled from Sparta over roads that were new and at times well nigh impassable. Coarse, plain food, but plenty of it, marked the bill of fare, but there was good cheer in plenty and many gay times were had to brighten the pioneer days.

Alfonso Beeman first settled in a shanty built of slabs on the land south of the depot now owned by Henry Russell. Later they built a house on the lots now owned and occupied by C. E. Bradford. Mr. Beeman broke up the farm owned by the late E. F. Perry.

A plat of the village was made this year, and boundaries thereof established as follows: from Buckman street on the south to Grove street on the north, and from Stone street on the east to Bills street on the west. Grove street is north of J. L. Ball's present residence and was never opened. A peculiar thing about the original plat is the fact that none of the principal business institutions of the present time are within its boundaries. A postoffice was established in 1857 and John F. Stone was appointed postmaster. He kept the office in his house near the mill. He held the office until 1861.

In 1858 the logging industry and the sawmill prospered as greatly as the circumstances and the limited market would permit. James and Frank Alpin had arrived, the former a blacksmith, and the latter a millwright and carpenter. James built the first blacksmith shop on the corner where H. R. Tripp's residence now is. It was 16 by 16, scarcely big enough to get a pair of horses in. Mr. Wittee came that year and built a house on the premises later occupied by Fred Bann, in the Second ward. Perhaps there were others who came at that time, but the legends have failed to recite their coming. J. L. Ball came in 1859 from the state of Massachusetts. Harris Searl had made a deal with

John F. Stone whereby he was to become half owner of the waterpower and sawmill in return for which he was to build a flouring mill. He was a miller by trade and he hired Mr. Ball, who was a millwright and carpenter, to help him. They built the mill that season on the site of the present mill. It was a good mill, of the old French burr type and when it was completed Mr. Searl was the miller in charge. C. W. Morris and family came that year and moved into the house later occupied by E. W. Plummer, then just across the street from John F. Stone's. At that time there was an addition on the east side of the house and in this addition Mr. Morris opened the second store in Augusta. This addition was later moved away and is now a part of the house occupied by Louis Kohuke in the Second ward.

About this time Carilns and Carolus Stone, twin brothers of John R. Stone, came from Sauk county and built a small building on the ground where John Anderson's blacksmith shop now is. This they occupied as a tin shop, keeping a small stock of staple hardware. D. J. Bullis and family also came in 1859. He built a building on the ground where Wallace Brown's house now stands and started a boot and shoe repair shop. He intended to start a tannery the next year, but he was taken sick and died in March, 1860. It will be noted that with the exception of Mr. Maas' store all the business up to this time was clustered around the mill.

A street had been laid out just south of where John Anderson's shop now is and was called Main street, and it was the purpose of the first builders to make that the business center. But from 1859, thenceforth, the scene of mercantile activity was transferred to what is now Lincoln street, at that time unknown, for that portion had not yet been platted.

Buckman's first addition to the city was platted and recorded in September, 1859. At this time there were only fifteen dwellings in the village. In 1860 the water power which drove the machinery of the flouring mill and sawmill combined became insufficient and a new steam sawmill was built on the north side of the pond, about where Aldrich's ice house now is. It was a rotary mill of much greater capacity than the first mill and added much to the importance of Augusta, giving employment to more men.

John E. Perkins had built a dam at the site of the Hilts planing mill, but no mill was built there at that time. The war came on and the growth of the village was retarded for a time. However, there was some development and a railroad was talked of,

but with no serious anticipation that it would soon be built. Joe Goodrich had come from the state of Maine and Jefferson Victory and a family of sons and daughters had come from New York. Alfred Bolton, of whom no previous mention has been made, arrived in 1857.

Logging was being extensively done up the river and many of the people of Augusta were interested in these operations in one way or another.

Farms were being opened up and produce was being brought to market, most of it finding ready sale to the logging camps. Augusta was on the border between the timbered country and the rich agricultural lands to the south and west and was therefore destined to be of considerable importance in the future growth and development of the country.

The dark cloud of war was coming, was already well above the horizon and the young village was scarcely out of bibs and tuckers when brave hearts began to question whether they should go to their country's call. How well the question was answered will be told in a succeeding chapter. The history of the industrial development during the next three years is not easily told, for it is hard to establish fact and dates. Harris Searl was appointed postmaster to succeed John F. Stone and he moved the office into a building which he had built on the ground where W. F. Riek's saloon now stands. Charles Morren and family came in 1861, from Dodge county. His brother Horace followed in 1862 and the younger brother, Harvey M., in 1863. Silas Perry, who was soon to become a factor in the growth of the place, had settled on an eighty-acre farm in the town of Lincoln, now a part of the W. H. Herrick farm. Buckman's first addition to the original plat of the village was made in 1859. Up to 1862 there had been no regular hotel. Travelers found accommodations in the homes of the people and the want of a regular hostelry was not seriously felt. In 1862, however, the first hotel was built. It was a frame building, two stories, and a very respectable one for the purpose. It was built by Harris Searl and he was the first landlord.

Orrin C. Hall built a building on the corner, replacing a small building that had been built by J. C. Hackett for a residence. In the new building he put a stock of goods and began the business of merchandising. About this time the Russells and the Rickards came from Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, and Augusta was a veritable new Massena. Harris Searl sold out his interest in the sawmill and grist mill to Mr. Stone, and

D. C. Crocker, who married a daughter of Mr. Stone, took charge of the mill, a position which he held for many years.

Josephus Livermore, who had settled on a farm in Thompson Valley, moved into the village and went into the dry goods business with Harris Searl, occupying the little building where the postoffice was located. A building was built on the north side of Lincoln street, and Carilus and Carolus Stone occupied it with their tin shop and hardware business, J. C. Hackett taking an interest with them as a partner. A livery stable was started about this time by Charles Hardy. In 1865 Harris Searl built a building on the corner where the Victory Drug Company's store now is, and Ira Carter entered into a partnership with Searl and Livermore and they moved into the new building. Another building was built adjoining on the west and they occupied this with a stock of drugs and medicines.

The little building which Searl and Livermore had vacated was afterward bought by E. Ervin and moved into the lots now occupied by S. M. McClotchie and used for a time as a dwelling. Later Mr. Ervin built the house that now stands there, and the little building was again moved to lots north of where the school-house now stands, and it is now a part of Mrs. Hammer's house. Shortly after this Mr. Livermore retired from partnership with Searl and Carter and began business in the Orrin Hall building, Mr. Hall having gone to the war. Henry Heard, who was one of the early settlers in Thompson Valley, moved to the village and became a partner in the business with Mr. Livermore.

Charles and H. M. Warren started a store in 1864, in a building that had been built where Levy's store now is. They kept a general stock and did a large business. A meat market was started by a man whose name the oldest inhabitants do not remember. Jack Carter bought out the business and he was succeeded by Rodney Hurlburt. C. P. Russell built the first building on the corner where the Augusta State bank now stands. It was a frame building and he occupied it with a stock of notions and groceries. About a year previous to this Mr. Russell, having a notion that the business of the settlement would be transferred to the west end of the original plat, built a large building opposite where the school house now stands, to be used as a public hall. He changed his mind, however, and the hall never became a particular factor in the affairs of the settlement. Later the building was moved up town and occupied by Riek as a saloon.

Hiram Blair built a residence on the ground now occupied by the city water tower, and later built an addition thereto, and in

1870 opened the Sheridan House, which from that time was the leading hotel for many years. H. C. Vanlyn came from New York in 1867 and bought the residence property later owned by A. G. Cox on Lincoln street. On the northwest corner of these lots he built a building and the next year he and John F. Beebe put in a stock of boots and shoes. The firm was Vanlyne & Beebe. On the east side of this was a little annex in which Cleve Niles opened the first barber shop. He afterwards sold out to John Booth and he to Joe Zimmerman in 1871.

Mem Victory, the eldest of the Victory boys, had been busy since his arrival from New York in 1859. He had worked in the woods in the winter and with a threshing outfit every fall and had an eye all the time for business. During 1868 he and F. D. Stone formed a co-partnership and went into the drug business in a building built by Hiram Blair, where the city hall now is. The partnership continued about a year when Alfred Bolton bought Stone out and the firm was Bolton & Victory, Mr. Bolton being the druggist and Mr. Victory attending to the other duties. They continued together in business until Mr. Bolton's death in 1870, when John F. Stone bought the interest from Mrs. Bolton and the firm became Stone & Victory and so continued for more than a decade.

In 1867 Madison Searl built a store on the north side of Lincoln street, and he with his brother Ambrose and a man by the name of Cook put in a stock of hardware and continued under the firm name of Cook, Searles & Co. until the store was destroyed by fire some years later. Fredrick Dittmer and family came in 1868 from Germany and started a shoe shop in a frame building where Acker & Halske's saloon now stands. Later when his son Gus became sixteen years of age they formed a partnership and put in a stock of boots and shoes and did a thriving business. After the death of his father Gus closed out the business in 1894 to enter another line of work. W. H. Waterbury, who had lived on what is now the Walter Green farm, in Thompson Valley, came to the village with his family and made their home in the house which now stands east of the Park house and from that time until his death was active in business and political affairs.

In those days the farmers brought their grain to market, but as there was no railroads to haul it away the problem was a serious one. Charles Buckman had built a large building on the corner of Lincoln and Stone streets. Livermore, Heard & Waterbury used this as a warehouse in which to store the grain they bought. Warren Bros. also bought grain at that time. The

market for this grain was Sparta, the nearest railway point. The grain was hauled by teams and the trip occupied the time from Monday morning to Saturday night and the grain was exchanged for merchandise to be again exchanged for grain.

Silas Perry and family moved in from Scott's Valley in 1869, and with a man by the name of Turner he built a flat. The venture was not a profitable one and was later abandoned. In 1869 William and Lorenzo Bennett built the building now standing on the corner of Stone and Buckman street, known then as Bennett's Hall. It was the largest building in the village. William Bennett started a blacksmith shop on the first floor, while the second story was a hall devoted to public use. Here was the scene of many glorious times, both social and political, and for many years was the only public hall. In a third story there was a small hall which for several years was the meeting place of the I. O. O. F. About this time—1869—the first furniture store was started by a man named Tibbits in a building located where O. F. Braleger's hardware store now stands. Mr. Tibbits later sold the business to W. E. Goodnow.

The first exclusive clothing store was started in 1868 by William ("Bill") McClure, who had come from Sparta. He kept a good stock and did a prosperous business.

L. L. Williams came from Ohio in 1869. He came to work in the postoffice for Harris Searl, but as the job was not just to his fancy he rented a little building at the rear of the Searl & Carter store, on Stone street, and put in a small stock of books, stationery, confectionery and small notions. He prospered from the start and after a couple of years he moved to where Paul's drug store now is, put in a stock of jewelry and a larger stock of stationery and notions and continued to prosper.

E. J. Horton and William Fulton built a blacksmith shop on the present site of John Anderson's shop, and Mr. Fulton was the smith in charge. Horton sold out to Eph Crockett, and John Anderson, who had arrived in the village in 1869, bought them out. He moved the shop across the street in 1874 and built a brick shop.

In the early days, as now, there frequently arose disputes between neighbors. To assist in the settlement of these disputes there were no regular attorneys and so the disputants adopted a better method. William Young, who was an oracle in the community would be called upon to espouse the cause of one disputant while Harris Searl would take up the side of the other. The case would then come before the justice of the peace, John

F. Stone, or some other, and a determination of the matter would be made in due and lawful form. If the problems were too knotty, Alexander Meggett or W. P. Bartlett would be summoned from Eau Claire. About 1867 B. F. Chase came from the southern part of the state and opened a law office. R. D. Campbell opened a law office in 1868 and a few years later J. C. Crawford came to compete with them and nurture litigation. From those days the village was not in legal darkness.

There was no regular doctor in those days either, and William Young, whose father was a doctor, cared for the physical ills of the people. He became quite famous for his treatment of certain ills, especially cancer, for which he had an almost certain remedy. Later Dr. D. C. Spencer came, about 1868, and established a good practice which he continued for many years. Dr. H. P. Waldrons soon followed. He was a homeopathist and became famous for his peculiarities and for his many cures.

About 1867 "Changhi" Chandler, famous in those days as a newspaper man, started the Augusta "Herald." After about a year he sold out to Charles Warren and soon after Warren sold to a man by the name of Brown. The "Herald" was discontinued after a couple of years and the village was without a newspaper until 1874. W. H. Waterbury was appointed postmaster in 1869, succeeding Harris Searl, and moved the office into the building later occupied by A. E. Perry as a barber shop. He also retired from partnership with Heard & Livermore and put a stock of general merchandise in the building with the postoffice. Prior to 1869 Tom and Tim Tusker had built the shop which stands on the southwest corner of Stone and Spring streets, later occupied by the Victory Mercantile Company as a warehouse. They conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop and did a prosperous business. They sold the shop later to Austin Russell, and it was occupied for a time by P. Bonnot as a wagon shop. A. W. Russell and son Ira had built a store building on the southeast corner of Lincoln and Spring streets, and occupied it for a time with a stock of dry goods, Mrs. Russell keeping a millinery store in the rear part. The Ricks came about this time, John, Michael and Charles, with their families and soon became industrial factors. They had come from Germany about a year before and settled, briefly, at Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1868, coming here the following year. August, the oldest of the Michael Rick family, coming a year later, 1870. Ren Halstead had succeeded Harris Searl as landlord of the Augusta House, and he, in turn, had been succeeded by H. Sargent and he by Henry Welch. **E. F.**

Ober, who had come from Vermont, a young man of good address, worked in the hotel for Welch, clerking and attending to business generally. Ed Matteson, another young man, worked in the store for "Bill" McClure, as clerk.

Jerome Hardy was running a saloon, and a man by the name of Hanson kept a tailor shop just where cannot be learned at this late date. A building had been built between Bolton & Victory's and the corner, and A. C. White occupied it with a meat market. W. H. Roberts had a wagon shop and J. L. Ball had built the planing mill in 1878. In the beginning of 1869 the West Wisconsin railway had been completed to Humbird and that place became the base of supplies for Augusta. Freight and stage lines were established, and business was on the boom. Harvey Plumley came that year and went into partnership with Haekett and the Stone Bros. in the hardware business. Robert McGwine, a man of extraordinary talent, had a harness shop. He was a good workman, but so fond of liquor that his labor was too frequently interrupted by his worship at the bacchanalian shrine. Charles and John Taggart arrived, the former in 1869 and the latter in 1870, both hustlers, to be heard from later. The railroad came in the fall of 1869 and business took a new life. A depot was built, telegraphic communication established with the world and Augusta was on the map. Jim Smith was the agent in charge at the depot and things moved at a more lively gait. An old barn that Charles Buckman had built somewhere just east of where the Methodist church now stands, had been moved to the railway right of way by J. C. Haekett and established as a flat warehouse. John Hurst occupied one end of it and C. A. Kirkham the other end, both to buy grain, wheat principally. Buckman's second addition to the village plat was made in 1868 and Stone's addition in 1869. S. J. Hutchins purchased the interest of the Stone Bros. in the hardware store and later bought out Haekett and Plumley. Frank Searl worked for him in the store at that time. In 1872 L. O. Hickot succeeded Jim Smith as agent at the station and two new elevators were built, one by Warren Bros., since burned, and one by L. Ermingham & Co., grain dealers, of Milwaukee. Then P. Brown and his son-in-law, a Mr. Eaton, came from Black River Falls and bought out the S. J. Hutchins hardware stock. The Jacksons, father and son, of whom no previous mention has been made, had been here for some time doing various lines of business, and at the present time the elder Jackson ran the Sheridan House. John O'Brien bought out A. C. White's meat market and A. C. Rick came from Ripon and the two started

a market. Later William Hertzke, who came from Ripon, bought out Mr. O'Brien and he and Mr. Rick continued the business for several years. Meanwhile the two buildings on the southwest corner of Stone and Lincoln streets had burned and Stone and Victory built a brick building on that corner and occupied the same with an enlarged stock of drugs and groceries. Harvey & Plumley built a basement next west, but did not finish the building. George M. Bell, who had been a clerk in the store for Warren Bros. occupied the store vacated by Stone & Victory, with a stock of general merchandise. O. A. Williams came from Ohio in 1871 and entered into partnership with his brother, L. L. Williams. The following year they built a building on the south side of Lincoln street and put in an enlarged stock, adding watches, clocks and jewelry. H. Fust had a tailor shop in the rear. In 1874 S. McClatchie, who had been in the employ of Loomis, Gallette & Breese, at Portage, Wisconsin, came and as the representative of that firm bought the Josephus Livermore stock in the old building on the corner. It was rather a gloomy prospect for S. M. in the little tucked up place and he soon arranged to move into the place where George M. Bell had been, the old Bolton and Victory building. Ira B. Bradford, who had been admitted to the bar in 1873, came with his wife to the village. They began housekeeping in rooms, upstairs in the Humphrey house, and Mr. Bradford opened a law office in rooms upstairs in a frame building on the south side of Lincoln street. How well he succeeded the after history of Augusta will disclose. Griff O. Jones came in 1874 from Columbia county, Wisconsin, and started the Augusta "Eagle," the first office being upstairs in the frame building being occupied by Vantyne & Beebe on the south side of Lincoln street. Later when the bank block was finished he moved upstairs over where the postoffice now is, and the "Eagle" has since been published from that place.

In 1875 Williams Brothers built a brick building two stories on the basement which Harvey Plumley had built near the corner, and they occupied the same that year, again increasing their stock. Fred Williams, who was then but a kid, had arrived from Ohio in 1873. Tom Hoefler was working for Williams Bros. as jeweler and watchmaker. From him Fred learned the trade, and when the stock was removed to the new building Fred was ready to take charge of the work, which he did. John Anderson built his brick shop in 1874 and continued to pound away as though he had to. The same year I. Bradford moved his office into the rooms over the new Williams Bros. store. He and Russell

Hackett started the Augusta bank that year in the same rooms, and at the start L. C. Humphrey was the cashier. The Beebe block was first built in 1876, a two-story brick building, double front below and a hall in the whole of the second story. "Bill" McClure moved his clothing stock from across the street into the west half of the new building, and Loomis, Gallette & Breese occupying the east half, S. M. Clutchie in charge. E. F. Ober was a salesman with the firm at that time. Up to this time Augusta had never had a large fire. Only three of the business buildings were of brick and the time was ripe for a purging.

Prior to 1877 there were two institutions of which no mention has yet been made. N. Marte came about 1870 and started a furniture store in a building just south of where the O'Brien & Cutland livery stable stood. He was a thorough workman and did a good business. Later he moved to the north side of Lincoln street. L. A. Brace and B. H. Walrath started a dry goods store in the A. W. Russell building on the southeast corner of Stone and Spring streets. Mr. Levi Walrath did tailoring in the rear of the store and his wife continued the millinery business which Mrs. Russell had established. In 1877 the buildings on the northeast corner of Stone and Lincoln streets were burned to the ground. Rick and Hertzke's market occupied the middle building, Lapps and Marte had a saloon in the corner building and the north building was unoccupied. As soon as matters could be adjusted arrangements were made to rebuild. Bradford & Hackett had bought the corner lot. A. C. Rick owned the middle lot and John F. Stone the north lot. They arranged to build the block together and it was accordingly done. It was built of solid brick and at the time and for several years was the finest building in the city. When completed the Augusta bank was moved into the corner and Mr. Bradford occupied the upper front with his law office and A. C. Rick occupied the middle portion. Who first occupied the north portion is beyond the knowledge of the writer. Later it was occupied by Fuller Bros., who came from Columbus, Wisconsin, with a stock of dry goods and clothing. At the beginning of 1880 the space from Beebe's block to the Williams Bros. store was occupied by Warden buildings. During that year a fire broke out and burned the whole row. This fire was a great cleaning up, and the following year the row was rebuilt. P. Brown, who had bought out his son-in-law, Eaton, built a substantial brick building next to Williams' and occupied it with his hardware business. J. F. Beebe built on his lots from his block to where Aug. Arndt's furniture store now is. Nick Marte built the fur-

niture store and occupied the same with his business. J. R. Rundlette built the next east for a drug store, and H. C. Vantyne, who had succeeded Vantyne & Beebe, built next for his shoe store. S. Axtel, who had come from Columbus and started a dry goods store, following Brace & Walrath in the A. W. Russell building built the next, a large store building which he occupied with his business. This left but a narrow, vacant lot in the burned district. On this vacant lot B. F. Brown built in 1883. In 1880 Plummer & Finch came from Reedsburg and bought the grist mill from John F. Stone and took possession June 21 of that year. They remodeled the mill, making it a completely equipped modern mill. Later they put in a steam power plant to relieve the water power.

G. W. Purnell came from Merrilan in 1880 and put a large stock of hardware in the west half of the Beebe block, and cut considerable ice for a couple of years, then moved back to Merrilan. Dr. E. M. Rogers came in 1882 from Dodge county and opened dental offices over what is now Rick's saloon. Later he moved into the rooms over the Williams store and still later into the building where Dr. D. W. Babcock had his office. Ed Ober and Henry McBain had bought an interest in the Breese, Loomis & Co. stock and the firm was Ober, McBain & Co. McBain retired within a year and the firm became known as E. F. Ober & Co. W. H. Dodge, who had occupied the little old building, corner of Stone and Lincoln streets with a small stock of hardware, had moved the same into the frame building first west of the Beebe block. J. C. Hackett and W. D. Hebard, who had been in the machinery business for years, bought the stock from him in 1880 and continued the business there for a couple of years. In 1882 Hackett and Hebard moved into the building vacated by Parnell. In 1883 W. S. Cox, C. A. Cox and Frank L. Clarke formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Cox Bros. & Clarke, and on September 1, 1883, opened a stock of general merchandise in the B. F. Brown building. After three years they moved into the Beebe block after the fire in 1886.

In 1886 J. B. Button was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland to succeed W. H. Waterbury. He moved the office into a frame building west of the Beebe block. That winter fire again visited Lincoln street, burning the Beebe block and west from there to as far as where the "Times" office stood in 1906. To the east it burned to the Marte store and then crossed the street, taking everything from W. F. Rick's saloon to where Pehlke & Honadel now are. After this fire the postoffice was moved to the

bank block. In the spring of that year Frank L. Clarke was appointed postmaster to succeed J. B. Button. John F. Beebe proceeded to rebuild most of the burned district on the north side of Lincoln street. Shortly after the big fire the old building on the corner of Stone and Lincoln streets, occupied by Whiting as a restaurant, was burned. E. F. Ober & Co. bought the lots and at once built the brick building that now stands and occupied the same with their business. John F. Beebe rebuilt on his vacant lots and when the original Beebe block was rebuilt the west half was occupied by Hackett & Hebard. The same year Cox Bros. & Clarke moved from the B. F. Brown building next to Hackett & Hebard.

The Augusta "Times" was started January 1, 1890. It was purchased by Frank L. Clarke and C. W. Warner, and about two years later Warner retired and Clarke continued the publication until January 1, 1904, when E. G. Herrell purchased the outfit. In 1883 F. E. Williams bought the watch, clock and jewelry business from his brothers and conducted the same at the old stand for a time. Later he moved into the B. F. Brown building. S. Axtel sold his store and business in 1889 to Strauss and Levy, and in 1898 Mr. Levy bought the Strauss interest. F. Dauffenbach came in 1889 and bought the hardware business of P. Brown. In 1897 he sold to H. F. Erchler, who came from Reedsburg, and two years later Erchler sold to O. F. Brager. The Beebe block was again visited by fire in 1894. It was occupied at the time by Cox Bros. in one part, and Hackett & Hebard in the other. Hackett & Hebard did not resume; Cox Bros. retired during the time between the burning of the building and its rebuilding.

CHAPTER XLIV.

AUGUSTA CHURCHES.

METHODIST.

When Erastus Buckman and Charles Buckman and family and John F. Stone and family came to Augusta the Word of God had probably never been proclaimed there, although, it may be, that some Catholic missionary journeying across the state may have been attracted there by the beauty of the scene, and, faithful to his trust, he may have preached there to the Indians. This, however, is but a thought of fancy and not at all likely, as the scene was very much removed from the pathways that led from post to post. But when the pioneers had come, and the habitation of the white man had been established, there came a longing for the gospel of Christ, the spiritual uplifting. The spiritual need was pressing at times and it is related that when a little son of William Arris had died there was no one spiritually qualified to even offer a prayer, and that finally Mr. William Young was prevailed upon and very reluctantly he prayed for God's blessing to rest upon and bless the gathered few, to comfort the bereaved ones and cherish the soul of the little one who had been called to enter the higher life. But the spiritual wants of the people had not long to wait. Rev. John Bean, an itinerant preacher, came that way and stopped with John F. Stone and family, and preached to the people and prayed with them at Mr. Stone's home. Shortly after this he met Rev. John Holt and told him of Augusta and urged him to go there.

It has been said that Rev. Holt was an ex-pugilist. However this may be, we cannot doubt that if all reports of him are true he had the courage and the strength of a gladiator, and it is known that in fighting the good fight he struggled mightily against the force of sin and for the establishment of the Kingdom of God among men. He came to Augusta and preached to the people, and in the fall of 1859 at the district conference had Augusta added to his charge, which was known as the Alma circuit. Rev. L. R. Davis was his assistant and they had fifty-four appointments in the circuit. The country was wild, the roads uncertain and the people were poor. The preacher went on horse-

back from place to place, preaching the gospel, helping the people with the good cheer of Him who commanded: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptize them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the world."

Rev. Holt preached the first funeral sermon in Augusta, that of Helen Dodge. In 1860 the circuit was properly organized, with Rev. Thomas Mason in charge. Later he enlisted in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers and went to the front. He was killed in battle, fighting valiantly for his country. In 1861 Augusta was assigned by the conference to the Chippewa district, Rev. Chauncey Hobart, presiding, Rev. Albert T. Johnson in charge of Augusta. Rev. Mathias Woody was the preacher in charge in 1862 and was followed in 1863 by Rev. J. B. Reynolds, who shortly after enlisted and went to the war. The circuit then included Augusta and Osseo and Rev. Woodley reported fifty members and probationers in the circuit, Thompson Valley being the stronghold of Methodism. Rev. G. W. Carpenter was sent by the conference of 1864, and he was followed in 1865 by Rev. Thomas Crouch. A committee was appointed that year to buy or build a parsonage, and as a result of their efforts six lots were bought for that purpose. The parsonage was not built there that year, however.

Rev. Darius Breese supplied the charge in 1866 and built a parsonage in the lots that had been secured the previous year. In 1867 Rev. Frank W. Dighton was sent, with Rev. W. E. Conway as assistant. That year the Methodists and the Congregationalists held union services in the school house, a small building that stood until 1905 on Lincoln street, where the new German Lutheran church now stands. A union Sunday school was organized, with Parker Warren as superintendent. Previous to this time services had been held from place to place at first, then in school houses as they were built throughout the circuit. In 1868 Rev. William Stanton supplied the charge, living at Humbird and coming on horseback to supply the charge. In those days the work of the Methodist preacher was strenuous indeed. They worked hard, prayed without ceasing, and frequently took their allowance in wheat, which they hauled to Sparta and sold at a price that would scarcely pay for the hauling. They went their way rejoicing, however, preaching the gospel as they journeyed on. Rev. D. Clingman was assigned to the charge by the conference of 1862, and he remained two years. During his

pastorate the church was built, he having been sent for that purpose. The membership of the church was small and most of the members were not too greatly supplied with worldly goods. They were filled with the spirit of Godliness, however, and went earnestly at work with Rev. Clingman to build a temple wherein they might worship. For a brief history of the building of the temple we quote from an article by Mrs. E. J. Heard, published some years ago in the Augusta "Eagle":

"To any but Bro. Clingman the prospects would have been discouraging. With a small membership and all poor people, but being rightly named, and a German, with all a German's push and vim he began to look around for the material to build a church. Already he, with the Tosker Bros., had secured a piece of ground and had built a little chapel to hold service while building the church. It was afterward finished into a dwelling house which is now owned and occupied by W. H. Smith. Mr. Fletcher Doughton came nobly to the assistance of Bro. Clingman. Owning a tract of land he gave the privilege of cutting timber enough for the church and also to pay for the sawing. Then came the work of getting the timber sawed and drawn to the mill. As the custom was in war time, some volunteered and some were drafted to do this pleasant work. Mr. John F. Stone readily agreed to saw the lumber on shares, and so the lumber was provided for. The site for the church was provided (where the church now stands), the stone for the foundation was drawn in the winter and as soon as the ground was free from frost the foundation was laid by Bro. Clingman with appropriate ceremony. At the southwest corner the church rests on the cornerstone. In the cavity of this stone was deposited a 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent piece of paper money, called script, some coins, pictures of pastor and family, a copy of the Augusta "Herald," published by D. W. Brown, copies of our church periodical, a hymn book, a discipline and a Bible." The Bible was one that Mr. Tasker had carried through the war and had been wet through many times by rain while the owner had slept on the tented field during Sherman's march to the sea. The stone was sealed by Caleb Russell. The brick of which the church was built were a local product, made by Darius Stone, Charles Ferguson, Harry Burnes, John Hainer and the Tasker brothers. The brick were laid by Horace Polley, Caleb Russell, Frank Horel and Sam Blatchford. The plastering was done by Charles Horel and the painting by a Mr. Baker from Durand. A fine, clear-toned bell was hung in the belfry and a little room over the vestibule was fitted up

wherein to hold services when it became too cold to hold them in the chapel. This little room held the whole congregation, with space in plenty to spare.

The church was dedicated December 18, 1870. On the evening before the dedication it was discovered that there was no Bible rest, and a committee of two, consisting of Lester A. Heard and Eliza Jane Babcock, was appointed. This was amusing. Lester was not quite beyond his teens and Eliza was on the west side of thirty, both were extremely bashful and those were their courtship days. The committee was in session until three o'clock next morning, but when adjournment was taken the Bible rest was ready.

Bishop Fallows preached a splendid sermon full of spiritual uplift and encouragement, and at its close announced that the church which had been built at a cost of \$6,000 was in debt \$2,700. He made an eloquent appeal to clear the church from debt before dedication. The appeal was responded to and a sufficient sum was pledged to clear the indebtedness. The church was then dedicated, but so many failed to meet their pledges that the society found itself discouragingly in debt. Mrs. Heard in her story of the church says:

"This first year was very hard on some of the members, they putting into the church nearly all their living. To illustrate:

"Three of the members jointly bought a carload of lime to plaster the church. One of the men going home to dinner one day and finding a limited dinner his wife said: 'You might have brought some lime.' However, the church was dedicated and the membership took up the burden of its support, firm in the faith and trusting in God. The first funeral service preached in the church was that for the little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Goodrich. In 1871 Rev. H. D. Jellison supplied the pulpit. The debt hung over the church and the membership was beset with perplexities extreme. Rev. John Holt came in 1872 and worked mightily for the cause.

The women of the church joined in the work, doing much that the men could not or would not do. The church was heated with borrowed stoves and when the owners called for them it became necessary to get a new stove. Rev. Holt was appointed to the task and succeeded, how no one ever knew. Rev. J. E. Irish came to the pastorate in 1873 and was followed in 1874 by Rev. A. J. Davis. He remained three years, doing faithful and effective work, especially among the young people. The Misses Lois O'Brien, Annie Dittmore and Flora Bell were the leaders

among the young ladies who did much to help the church. Rev. W. W. Wheaton was assigned to the charge by the conference of 1887. He was an old-fashioned Methodist and made war on infidelity and as a result the congregations decreased in size. His preaching was earnest but not suited to certain conditions. Rev. James Havens came in 1878 and he wrought a mighty work. The present parsonage was built that year.

In 1879 Rev. John How came and remained three years and was followed by his brother, Rev. William How, who also remained three years. The Hows were both men of deep religious conviction and earnest workers. Rev. E. C. Booth came in 1885 and remained three years. He was followed by Rev. F. L. Hart in 1888 and he by Rev. William Atkinson in 1890. Rev. Atkinson was an Englishman and a mighty preacher, but lacked the quality of leadership. It was during the pastorate of Rev. E. C. Booth that the parlors and kitchen were added to the church. The bell that now calls to worship was also purchased and hung during his pastorate. Rev. J. H. Benson came in 1894 and was in charge three years. He was followed by Rev. W. W. Hurd, 1898-9. In 1900 Rev. A. J. Coram came and remained five years and was followed in 1905 by Rev. John Fisher.

Baptist Church. There is a religion of the heart and there is a religion of the mind. The one points the pathway of duty, prompts to justice, mercy and love; the other deals with the philosophy of things, the supernatural world, the future of the soul. It is the latter, the religion of the mind, creating intellectual anxiety, that has filled the world with sects and the literature of religion with creeds and dogmas. We have no thought of entering here upon a discussion of the merits or demerits of any particular form of religion, the only thought being to suggest an explanation of the fact that a community of intellectual religions even though the aim and purpose of each is the same, viz., the destruction of sin and the establishment of the Kingdom of God. And in this particular religion Augusta was not different in the early days than other communities. First come the Methodist missionaries, preaching the gospel of Christ. Then came the Baptists preaching the same gospel, the only difference being in the intellectual conception of certain ideas supposed to be vital.

But let us not quarrel with these ideas, but set ourselves to a recital of the history of the Baptist church in Augusta.

During the summer of 1861 Rev. A. B. Green, a man of God and an earnest Christian worker, had labored in the local field and on October 5 of that year organized the Baptist church of

Augusta. There were nine members, as follows: Marcellus Rickard, Sarah Ann Rickard, Sally Russell, John Roberts, Mary Roberts, J. Roberts, Andrew Thompson, Henrietta Warren, Joseph Strader and Jane Austin, all but two have since joined the innumerable caravan to the pale realms of shade. At the time of the organization the articles of faith were adopted, after which the members joined hands and entered into the solemn covenant of the church. John Roberts and Andrew Thompson were elected deacons and Marcellus Rickard was elected clerk.

On December 25 Rev. Green, after laboring with the church "two days each fortnight for four months was obliged to close his work." He entered the army and was a faithful soldier in the army of his country, beloved by all his comrades in arms. From the date of his departure to April 29, 1865, there is no entry in the church record. Evidently, however, the little band of nine were increasing in their worship, for we have the testimony of living witnesses that religious fervor had increased in the meantime.

From the record under date of April 29, 1865, we quote: "Held a covenant meeting; had a season of prayer, Bro. H. L. Humphrey presided. Resolved into a church meeting. Voted that Rev. H. L. Humphrey be invited to be our pastor for one year from May 1, 1865, and be paid by the church one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Elder Humphrey accepted the invitation. Closed with prayer and benediction."

Rev. Humphrey was a quiet, devout man, deeply religious and zealous in all good work. During his ministration a Sunday school was organized, June, 1865, with Charles Rickard as superintendent. The record discloses that the Sunday school was reorganized May 25, 1866, with D. C. Spencer as superintendent. Wednesday evening prayer meeting was established August 4, 1865. We quote from the record of date May 25, 1867: "In view of increasing interest wrote Rev. R. F. Parshall, requesting him to consider the field and pray for us." We quote again from the church record, date July 27, 1867: "Our brother and sister Spencer's dear boy was drowned the fourth of this month. We grieve with them and all feel how frail is life and how vast is eternity." On September 1, F. C. Stone was baptized, this being the first administration of that ordinance in the history of the church.

October 16 Rev. R. F. Parshall came and the work for which we have prayed commenced in earnest. The record of December

28, 1867, discovers that Elder Parshall had closed his special work and that Elder Green had "come to labor with Brother Humphrey during the winter." As a result of Rev. Parshall's work eighty had been added to the church and the spirit of Christian fellowship was at its best.

At this time the meetings were being held in the rooms over D. C. Spencer's house. They called it Spencer's hall.

Rev. Green had come to build a church and to this work he applied himself, at the same time ministering to the spiritual needs of the people. While the membership of the church had increased greatly, yet they were mostly poor in worldly goods and the task of building a church was not an easy one. Elder Green was equal to the task, however. He took off his coat and pitched into anything that needed doing. The members of the church were hearty in their support and contributed labor and material to the extent of their ability, many to the detriment of their personal affairs. One day Rev. Green received word from Hudson that his wife was sick, requiring his attendance upon her. He hadn't a cent of money and how to get to Hudson was a question. He was boarding with John F. Stone's family, they charging him nothing therefor, and he did not like to ask Mr. Stone. He started up town with a heavy heart, determined if necessary to make the journey afoot. As he came along Lincoln street Hi Blair and several other jovial companions were standing in front of one of the buildings there.

"Boys," said Mr. Blair, "here comes one of the best men on earth." And when Rev. Green approached Mr. Blair put his hand in his pocket, took out a five dollar bill and gave it to him, saying, "take this, it may help you out of trouble." "God moves in a mysterious way." Rev. Green took the money; a heavy load was lifted from his heart and he started at once to visit his wife. After a brief time he returned. The time for which he had been called expired and the church was not yet finished, and at a special meeting it was voted to tender him a second call, to commence December 1, 1868. The call was accepted and the work of finishing the house of God went on. The work of finishing the task was a serious one. The people had been drawn upon to the limit of their ability to respond. Elder Green worked night and day. He took Deacon Roberts' team and drove to Menomonie for a load of lime to plaster the church and walked all the way back because the load was too great for the team. There were no doors to the church and the providential arrival of a \$10 gift from Rev. Doctor Moore, of Washington Avenue church.

Brooklyn, N. Y., was turned to this use, and the doors were supplied. Finally the church was finished and ready for dedication except that the seating had not been paid for. John Pidd became responsible for the bill, however; all was in readiness. The church was dedicated on Sunday, February 14, the Rev. J. W. Fish preaching the dedicating sermon. Friends of the church and its membership, from Ean Claire, Black River Falls and other places were present. The Saturday before the dedication was observed by the members as a day of fasting and prayer.

September 25, 1869, Rev. C. W. Palmer preached to the congregation and a call was then extended to him. He accepted the call and began his ministration November 1, 1869. W. M. Stone was elected church clerk and P. Brown, John Padd and D. C. Spencer were elected deacons. The record shows that a vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. Parshall for the gift of a beautiful pulpit Bible, Christmas, 1869, and on February 26, 1870, the thanks of the church was tendered to F. D. Stone for a beautiful communion service set, his gift to the church. On the same date it was voted that the organ, which was being used on trial, was suitable and that it be accepted if the Ladies' Social Circle would pay for it. November 16, 1870, Rev. Palmer tendered his resignation as pastor, which resignation was reluctantly accepted. During the time since Rev. A. B. Green had been succeeded as pastor he had a deep interest in the church and was a frequent visitor. The record shows that he frequently acted as Moderator at the church meetings and at times occupied the pulpit. On January 5, 1871, it was resolved that the word "reluctantly" as used in relation to the acceptance of the resignation of Rev. Palmer be stricken from the record of November 16, 1870.

Rev. C. C. Miller was present at a church meeting held February 23, 1871, and it was then arranged to extend to him a call to serve as pastor jointly with the church at Black River Falls. The call was accepted and Rev. Miller began his pastorate. He worked earnestly for the church and was beloved by all the membership. After two years he resigned the charge at Black River Falls and devoted his whole time to the Augusta church until May 24, 1877, when he resigned. September 9, 1877, a call was extended to Rev. W. H. Parker, and on October 1 he accepted the call and began his ministration. He was followed by Rev. J. W. Fish September 25, 1879. Rev. Fish resigned October 4, 1881, and on November 6 of that year Rev. William Hartley succeeded him. Rev. Hartley was an earnest and faithful worker and remained in charge of the pastorate until May, 1885.

He was followed by S. E. Randall and he by Rev. E. M. Bliss. J. B. Tope was called October 13, 1889, and resigned May 30, 1890, serving only eight months. Rev. Fred T. Snell began a pastorate December 11, 1890, and resigned April 3, 1892. He was followed by Rev. H. E. Hoare, whose pastorate continued until February 21, 1897, when he resigned. Rev. O. E. Moffet was the next pastor. He was succeeded in 1899 by Rev. J. C. Williams and he by Rev. J. J. Johnson in 1903. Rev. Johnson was a young man, filled with the spirit of religion and an earnest worker. Rev. Herbert C. Nash, of Rockford, Ill., was called to succeed Rev. Johnson, who resigned in 1905.

Universalist. With the Methodists and Baptists, each with a congregation not too large, and each with a church building ample in all respects and sufficiently imposing, it seemed that Augusta was well equipped to care for and minister unto the spiritual needs of the people. Not so, however. For a long time there had been a spirit of unrest. Liberalism had gained a place in the thought of certain of our people and the faith of the Universalists had found favor in the minds of not a few. Rev. Boyngton, of Minneapolis, had been here several times to preach the faith of Universal salvation, and Rev. W. S. Ralph, of Columbus, Wisconsin and his wife, Mrs. Agnes Ralph, had followed him in advocacy of the proposition. In the month of August, 1892, a Universal parish, the necessary preliminary of every church organization, was formed with a membership of forty. In November of that year Rev. Ralph came and held a series of meetings, ably and eloquently assisted by Rev. Stanford Mitchell, of Boston, Mass. A church organization was perfected November 23, with a membership of eighteen. The women of the church were at once active in the cause and the organization prospered.

In 1895-6 Mrs. Ralph came from Columbus, Wisconsin, once each month and ministered unto the people until the building of a church was decided upon. Rev. Robert was called to the pastorate and the work of building the church was heartily entered upon. A fine location was secured on Lincoln street and a fine building erected. The architecture was modern and every arrangement of the interior was in conformity to the best taste, a commodious audience room for public service and parlors for social and special occasions. The church was dedicated February 22, 1897. Upon the day of dedication fourteen were added to the membership. Rev. Evatt was pastor of the church for two years and was followed by Rev. L. D. Dinnsmore, whose pastorate

continued for six months. Rev. Oluf Lundberg came in the summer of 1898 and remained until 1900. He was a scholarly man, earnest in his work and of lofty ideals. His ministrations were fruitful of much good. He was followed in 1900 by Rev. H. E. Newton, who remained two years, or until 1902.

Since 1902 the church has had no regular pastor. At the present time Rev. Turrell, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, comes once each month to preach to the people and preside at their services.

In connection with the church is a Sunday school, regularly maintained and with a good membership.

The Parish, the auxiliary organization, is maintained, with a growing interest, and the women of the church are zealous in good work.

The Catholic Church. In the early days there were but few families that professed the faith of the mother church, and if Catholic services were held the annals thereof cannot be found. But with the growth of the settlement several Catholic families came and their spiritual needs demanded attention. Father J. Loke, of the LaCrosse diocese, came in 1873 to serve the people and to raise money wherewith to build a church. He labored earnestly in the small field and was followed by the Rev. L. Spitzelberger in 1876. This devout man set about the arrangement for the new church. A building committee consisting of Messrs. Matt Reiter, M. P. Schuster, Michael Harden and Mrs. Ellen McDonell, was appointed to build a frame church, 24 x 36. The church was built that year. Rev. Bergmann came in 1877 and was followed in 1878 by Rev. Paul Geyer and he by Rev. Gunkle in 1878. Father Voltz came in 1880 and was in charge of the congregation until 1886, when Rev. Guzowski succeeded him and remained until 1888, when Rev. Amy Babinski came for one year. He was followed by Rev. Frydrycowitz in 1889 and he by Rev. Mendell in 1890. In 1890 Rev. H. Mendel came from Chippewa Falls and was followed in 1891 by Rev. Harvestad. He remained until 1896, when Rev. Joseph Hofer was assigned to the work. Father Hofer was followed by the Revs. Bauer and Xavier Till, each remaining six months.

In 1899 Rev. Joseph Stenz was sent to the charge and in 1901 Rev. August Dovan took up the work. Under the pastorate of Rev. Stenz, in 1900, the church was rebuilt and very greatly improved.

Rev. Frydrycowitz was assigned to the charge in 1904. The church, which is known as St. Anthony's, has a membership

of about thirty families and services are held once in each month. Mathias Wagner, our city treasurer, is clerk of the church and the only active trustee.

During all the years there has never been a resident pastor, the church being in a circuit and the pastor coming from Humbird, Chippewa Falls, Greenwood or some other locality not too far distant.

The German Lutheran Church. From the early days a large proportion of our citizenship has been of the sturdy Germans, and, as is usually the case, they are true to the faith of their fathers.

In 1869 a congregation was organized by Rev. W. J. Fredrick. The congregation was known as the Evangelical Lutheran Grace congregation of the Synod of Missouri. Rev. Fredrick served the congregation and the first church, which was situated where the parochial school now stands. In 1874 this church was destroyed by a cyclone and the same year Rev. F. W. Ruediger came as pastor. A new and better church building was built on the corner, each from the old location, and has withstood the elements and all the adversities since. Rev. H. F. Proehl came in 1876 and twelve years ministered faithfully to the people unceasing in his efforts for the moral betterment. He was succeeded by Rev. H. Bruss and he in 1890 by Rev. H. State. Rev. Otto Braem came in 1892, and served the church for many years.

In connection with the church is the parochial school, from which a large class of fine young boys and girls are confirmed each year.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church. As in all other churches, there may develop in the German Lutheran church a spirit of unrest, of liberalism if you please. It was so in the old church here and in 1895 an organization was formed known as St. Peter's Lutheran congregation. The new congregation built a fine new church on West Lincoln street in 1905, a modern church, size 30 x 68, built by Paul Wenzel, architect.

AUGUSTA SCHOOLS.

The importance of education was realized by the early settlers of Augusta, and, notwithstanding the poverty and the hardships and the labors of the pioneer life, one of their first thoughts was of the education of the youth so that they might enjoy the pleasures of knowledge. The first school in Augusta was opened in 1857, with a Miss Parland as teacher. It was located

on the North side, and was kept in a little board shanty. The number of pupils was necessarily small, for there was but a few families in the community at the time. In 1859 a district school was organized and a new school house was built. It was the little building that was removed in 1905 to make room for the German Lutheran church, and it stood on the ground where C. W. Culbertson's house now stands. For several years it was a small school and it has been impossible to learn who the first teachers were after Miss Parland until 1866. That year Lydia Hoxhurst was the teacher and it is said that she was a most excellent one. That was in the fall and winter of 1865. The next year the school was divided. The advanced pupils remained in the regular school building with Miss Libbie Denison as teacher, while the primary grade was under the tutelage of Martha Robbins, now Mrs. Stoddard Field, of Osseo. She kept school in the rooms over Dr. Spencer's residence, then known as Spencer's hall.

At the beginning of the fall term in 1867 Mary Day was the teacher of the advanced grade and Miss Lillian Hall of the primary grade. Miss Day had to give up the school within a short time, however, and Mrs. F. N. Thomas took her place for the term. For the spring term Sarah Reed was employed as teacher. Meantime the school population had grown and it became necessary to build a new school house. The new building was built on the ground near the present school building and had rooms to accommodate four departments.

For the year 1867-9 a Mr. Tillinghast was principal of the school. The next year Professor Hutton, of Whitewater, was employed as principal. He was a most excellent teacher, but before he finished the year he was called to more advanced work in a school in the southern part of the state, and Prof. E. H. Sprague, of Elkhorn, succeeded him. He also was a good teacher, and remained in charge of the school for two years. Professor Sprague was followed in 1872 by a man by the name of Jacobs, who came from Winona. He proved incapable and T. E. Williams, a young man from Eau Claire, just out of college took hold of the disorganized situation in a masterful way and had got matters nicely squared when the school house was destroyed by fire.

A new school house was built on the foundation of the one destroyed and about the same general style. The next year the school moved into the new building and Mr. Williams was again employed as principal. He remained at the head of the school continuously until 1883, except for a short time in 1877. That

year he thought to retire from the profession because of ill health, and a man by the name of Beede was employed as principal. Mr. Beede was a good teacher, but was wanting in the essentials of administration and his work failed. He taught only a portion of the year and then Mr. Williams came back and remained until 1883.

By this time the school had outgrown its former importance and had been organized as a high school. The work of teaching in the high school, together with that of superintendence, had become too exacting for one and an assistant in the high school became necessary. For this position a young man by the name of L. W. Wood, but a year out of River Falls Normal school, was employed and proved to be a most excellent teacher, full of the school spirit and a leader of the young people, especially of the young men. At the close of the school year Mr. Williams concluded to retire from the profession, and his long service as head of the Augusta schools was closed.

Professor Williams, we all called him "Professor," although he disliked the term, preferring the ordinary "Mr.," or by the older ones the short name, "Tom," was every inch a man. There were no frills about him, nor fancies, nor deceits. The student body worshipped him, and his word was law. He scarcely ever frowned and corporal punishment was to him a thing to be abhorred. He taught by practice as well as from the text, and joined heartily in all the sports of the young people, excelling in athletics and playing any position assigned him on the diamond when a baseball game was on hand. His influence upon the youth was of that kind that lasts, and many a young man and many a young woman was directed by him into the way of life that terminated in success.

But we have departed from our purpose, which was to write the history of the Augusta schools.

In 1884 L. W. Wood, who had been the assistant principal the year before, was chosen by the school board to take charge of the school. He was somewhat different than Mr. Williams, but at once won his way to success. He was an ideal instructor, a good organizer and a leader of the young. He, too, like his predecessor, was held in the highest regard by the student body, and, too, he left an impress upon the youth that will only be erased when the death angel comes to point the higher way. He was in charge of the school for thirteen years, leaving in 1897, to take a better position at Neillville. Prof. Albert Hedler followed Mr. Wood and remained three years, 1898 to 1900. He was a

good teacher, but left to take up the study of law in Milwaukee. In 1901 Prof. G. O. Banting was the principal and remained two years. He resigned to accept the principalship of the Waupaca school. W. H. Shepherd followed Professor Banting in 1903-4, and was succeeded in 1905 by J. E. Hale.

In 1887 the old school house was too small to accommodate the school population and a new building was erected on the lots on the west of the old building and the two lower grades were transferred.

Again in 1882 the high school building had become inadequate and a special school meeting was held to decide upon plans for the future. At this meeting it was voted to build a new school house and a building committee was appointed. As a result the old school house was torn down and a new one erected at a cost of about \$30,000. The new building was ready for occupancy at the beginning of the school year 1903. It is a thoroughly modern building, one of the finest in the state, and is thoroughly equipped in every detail, library, gymnasium, steam heat, electric lights, and every modern convenience. The school has been brought to the highest standard of excellence and is notable throughout northern Wisconsin for the quality of its graduates.

Four courses of four years each are offered in the high school, and will admit to the state university or any college in the state, and to the junior year of any state normal. Four years of Latin and two of German are given, and will prepare the pupil for such special courses as engineering, medicine, or dentistry.

The school contains eight grades below the high school, each grade seated in a separate room and instructed by a special teacher.

Free text books are furnished all pupils of the school without rental.

Admission to the high school is made either on a diploma from the district school, a certificate of membership from another high school, a diploma from a state graded school or a three-year high school, or by examination.

AUGUSTA GOVERNMENT.

The county of Eau Claire was organized by an act of the legislature approved October 6, 1856. The act creating the county provided that the town board of Eau Claire should constitute the county board until the next annual election. This town board, consisting of C. M. Seley, E. W. Robbins and M. A.

Page, was the county government until February 24, 1857, when the town of Bridge Creek was organized. It consisted of what is now the towns of Otter Creek, Lincoln, Clear Creek, Ludington, Faيرهild and Bridge Creek, a pretty big town, but at that time not of any considerable importance in the affairs of state. The first supervisor elected from Bridge Creek was William Young, and the first regular organization of a county board was November 17, with Ira Mead, from Half Moon town, as chairman. Since that time the town of Bridge Creek has been cut down from time to time until it consisted of but the three townships that now constitute its area. For years after the organization of the town of Bridge Creek Augusta was a part thereof, and the chairman of the town board of Bridge Creek was the representative of Augusta at the meetings of the county board. As an indication of the value of the property assessed in Bridge Creek in 1857 the sum raised for school purposes that year in the whole of Bridge Creek was \$50. The history of the government has been identical with that of Bridge Creek until the village organization was effected.

The village of Augusta was organized in 1872. Who the first village officers were cannot now be told. In fact there is no record of the proceedings of the village board from the time of its organization until 1879, the books of record having been lost in some way wholly unknown at the present time. But there were good men to conduct the affairs of the village and there was no lack of public interest. John F. Stone was always active in the development of the village, although not much of an officeholder. Then there was J. C. Hackett, R. D. Campbell, the Russells, the younger Stones, J. L. Ball, L. L. Williams, O. A. Williams, W. H. Waterbury, Silas Perry, C. L. Bullis and others whose names are not recalled, all enterprising citizens and sufficiently numerous to fill the public offices. And the village grew slowly but surely, and finally became quite metropolitan in its ways and the people became conscious of their importance and longed for a larger and better government.

Early in 1885 a special election was held to vote upon a proposition to organize the city of Augusta. The vote was favorable to the proposition. A bill was passed in the legislature of 1885, chapter 73, creating the city of Augusta with four wards, the division being Stone and Lincoln streets, the wards cornering at their intersection. The bill creating the city was the charter of the city. It was drawn by Hon. I. B. Bradford with much

care, and has remained, with but slight amendment, to the present time.

At the first city election held in April, 1885, the following officers were elected:

Mayor, I. B. Bradford; clerk, Griff O. Jones; treasurer, H. M. Warren; assessor, Carilus Stone; alderman, First ward, M. Victory; alderman, Second ward, William Schroeder; alderman, Third ward, C. L. Bullis; alderman, Fourth ward, Gus Dittmer.

These officers launched the new ship of state, set it sailing in proper form and the city of Augusta has never since run upon the rocks or encountered anything more serious than an occasional squall.

Under the old village rule a fire company was organized, known as Red Jacket No. 1, and for their use a hand engine was bought and a few hundred feet of hose. The engine was pretty good in its way and would squirt a stream of water when the water could be found. Nevertheless the outfit was wholly inadequate and the enterprising ones insisted upon a larger and better system. At a council meeting held June 6, 1899, a resolution was adopted, ordering a special election to vote upon the question of issuing the bonds of the city in the sum of \$12,000 for the purpose of installing a waterworks system. The question was an important one and to the minds of the conservatives the idea was simply awful. The enterprising element and the young folks worked hard for the proposition, however, and when election was held, July 6, 1899, the conservatives were defeated by a score of 144 to 135. Arrangements were a once made to install the new system. The bonds were sold at a premium and a contract for the laying of the mains and the erection of a water tower. The tower stands in the center of the city, is one hundred and thirty-five feet high where it stands and holds 80,000 gallons. The water is drawn from two large wells sunk near the tower and the pumping, for which Mr. J. L. Ball has a franchise, is done by the electric light power plant. There are three miles of water mains and twenty-seven hydrants for fire protection. The water is pure spring water and the finest in the land.

When the waterworks were completed the fire laddies braced up. Several thousand feet of new hose was added to the equipment, and a new hose cart, and a little later a fine new hook and ladder wagon with all the necessary modern equipment. As is always assured, insurance rates are reduced and the beauty of it is that the whole system, waterworks, fire organization, etc., is

self-supporting and the city pays not a cent for hydrant rental. Bert Fredrick is chief of the fire department and takes pride in the fact that he and his laddies can squirt water into the remotest parts of the city.

Several years ago the city bought the east third of the bank block and the city hall is maintained therein. There are city parks. One on the north side, about six acres and a pretty spot, but somewhat remote for ordinary purposes. The new park is in the center of the city, covers a large block and has been nicely laid out and set to trees, elms and evergreen. When these have grown it will be a beauty spot.

As in the case of every community of importance, the government of Augusta, and the ordering thereof has resulted in the development of politics and politicians—not the meaner, baser sort, but politics and politicians of the broader and better kind. In fact it is notable that the village and the city have always been remarkably free from the curse of the petty politician and grafter.

And first among the notable men of Augusta is Hon. I. B. Bradford. From his first coming in 1872 he became a leader in the cause of better government and a factor in the political affairs of the village and county. Clean, honest, fearless, an orator of felicity and power, he rose to prominence in the affairs of the state. Three times elected to the legislature and speaker of the assembly in 1881, he gained a reputation in statesmanship.

The commercial trade in its various lines gives evidence of steady gain in population, wealth and general prosperity. Manufactures and industrial pursuits are keeping pace with the development of the adjacent country which is tributary to this city. Creameries, cheese and butter factories, flour mills and other industries show the steady increase which leads to sure success. In short, Augusta has unusual advantages and is fully appreciated by its dwellers.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE VILLAGE OF FAIRCHILD.

The village of Fairchild is located in the extreme southeast corner of the county and township, and was settled in 1868, about the time when the then West Wisconsin railway was constructing its road-bed. The line was opened for traffic in 1870. The land was at this time covered with a low growth of bushes. One of the first settlers there was Mr. Van Auken. He built the first steam sawmill and sold it to another early settler, G. S. Graves, in 1870. It was twice burned down, the second time in 1874, and not rebuilt. The McKinney house, the first hotel, was erected in 1878, and operated by Samuel McKinney. The other hotel, the Fairchild house, was built by Nathaniel C. Foster in 1875.

One of the first structures erected here was the Methodist Episcopal church. This occurred in 1874. For several years previous to this time the itinerant preachers of this denomination had conducted services in this locality. It was included in the Fairchild and Humbird circuit. The Rev. John Holt was the first man who preached here. The meetings were held in a board shanty, the floor of which was so loose that it kept in motion while anyone walked on it. The settlers scattered around welcomed these teachers of God's word most heartily. The first regular pastor was the Rev. George Benham. This was in 1877. He had charge of this organization and the one at Humbird. His successors were the Revs. C. Barker, G. D. Brown, J. W. Wells, M. J. Robinson, R. Smith, William Gallaway, John Holt, D. Clingman, G. S. Perry, and N. R. Hines. The church edifice was later removed to a new location and almost entirely rebuilt.

The village was surveyed and platted in May, 1872, and the district school house built in 1875, with four departments. A steam sawmill was erected in 1876 by Mr. Foster. It was destroyed by fire on January 11, 1881, and rebuilt by him, to be again burned down; then the present one, which is also a planing-mill, was constructed in 1887. It was owned and operated by Mr. Foster until July, 1891, when it became the property of the N. C. Foster Lumber Company. Employment was given to seventy-five men. Mr. Foster also built an elevator, with a steam feed-mill attached, in 1880. There is also a hall erected by Mr. Foster,

which is used as an opera house, with a seating capacity of 350. Mr. Foster built a railroad to Mondovi, in Buffalo county, thirty-seven miles, and sold it, in the spring of 1891, to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company. He also constructed about thirty miles of steam logging road into the woods for logging purposes. According to the census of 1910 the village had a population of about 700.

Fairechild is famous, not only for the history of its big saw-mill, but for its Big Store, one of the biggest retail mercantile institutions in northern Wisconsin. After the big fire in 1895 the N. C. Foster Lumber Company planned to build a model store and the next spring began operations. The basement of the main store was made 100 x 115 feet and the warehouse annex 40 x 70 feet is made of solid brick. The entire inside finish is in hardwood and no detail of convenience or utility is omitted. A large skylight in the center of the main store furnishes ample light and on the east side are the offices and vaults.

On the east of the store and closely adjoining is an electric light plant with large boilers, engine and dynamo of sufficient capacity to furnish light for the store building, warehouse and private residence of the firm. The store was completed and ready for occupancy in August, 1896, and on the 26th of that month the doors were opened to the public. It was conducted by the N. C. Foster Lumber Company until about 1905, when the control passed to the Farmers' Mutual Trading Company, a corporation, with C. C. Calkins manager of the business.

The business of the store is conducted under eight heads of departments: Dry goods, clothing, shoes, groceries, hardware, furniture, millinery and jewelry. In connection with the store is the cold storage business, which furnishes a large market for produce, especially eggs and dairy butter.

The next mercantile institution, in respect to size, is the fine large store conducted by John Anderson. He carries a large stock of general merchandise and is always a competitor for business. He is a trained merchant, does business on the square and has a host of friends.

R. E. Arnold is the proprietor of the drug store and keeps a fine stock of everything in the line of drugs, toilet articles and notions. Mr. Arnold is also postmaster and has the office in a building adjoining his store. There the people go to get their letters, business, love or whatnot, and stamps of the very best quality.

The meat market of Smith & Shipman, with Richard Shipman the active member in the business, deal out to the hungry populace the choicest meats.

The First National Bank, of Fairchild, is one of the solid institutions of the northwest and is a bulwark of finance and strength. It is capitalized at \$25,000. N. C. Foster is president; W. K. Coffin, vice-president; W. F. Hord, cashier, and H. M. Foss, assistant cashier. The bank officers are in connection with the offices in the big store.

The art preservative is not neglected in Fairchild, in fact the Fairchild "Observer" is a model of clean and intelligent journalistic enterprise. It was founded in 1897 by J. E. Pratt and later passed to Mr. C. C. Netteshiem and later still to Mr. C. A. Harmon. Mr. Harmon died in 1905 after a long and serious illness, and his wife, Mrs. Jessie K. Harmon, continued the publication. As an editor Mrs. Harmon proved herself equal to the heights of the profession and under her direction the "Observer" maintained a high standard among the country newspapers of the state, which is now being published by Richard B. Swarthout.

Free N. Ferguson is the proprietor of the Fairchild Motor Company and deals in all kinds of automobiles, while Charles C. Calkins has a warehouse 50 x 70 feet and does an extensive business in all kinds of farm produce, shipping as high as 500 cars per year to Chicago and eastern markets.

The medical profession is well represented in the village by able physicians, who are fully equipped for any emergency in administering to the ills of the people, while the doctors of dental surgery are equal to any in the county. In fact the business interests of Fairchild in general are well represented in all lines, but our limited record enables us to mention only a few who are now engaged in business, and thus must necessarily omit the mention of many who are no doubt as worthy of representation. The agricultural interests in the township are taken care of by a thrifty and enterprising class of farmers, who are thoroughly up to the minute in their modes of operation and supply the village with the best of all kinds of produce, where they find a ready market for large quantities, and the shipping facilities brought about by the ability of Mr. N. C. Foster in the construction of railroads has made Fairchild one of the foremost railroad centers in the county.

The local government of the village is of statutory form and consists of a president and board of trustees. The public affairs

of the village are orderly and the official government is clean and is maintained with that spirit of enterprise that meets the approval of all.

The educational interests of the village are centered in the Fairchild high school, an institution of which the people have always been justly proud. It is kept in a fine building located on a hill just a little way from the business center. The building is thoroughly modern. The school was made a high school in 1898 under the principalship of Prof. E. M. Beeman. He was followed in 1903 by Prof. Taylor Frye, who continued at the head of the school until 1905, when he was succeeded by Miss Dora Thompson, who in turn has been succeeded by such able instructors as to make the Fairchild high school at this time—1914—an institution of learning equal to any in the state.

The spiritual needs of the people are in no wise neglected in Fairchild. There are two Catholic congregations; the German Lutheran congregation has a nice church, and the Norwegian Lutherans have a church just outside the village. The Methodist congregation is perhaps the oldest in the village, having been organized in 1874.

The social life of Fairchild is delightfully free from the superfluities and conventions that mark most communities. The people are whole-souled and hearty, conscious always of the proprieties and the right way of life. Hospitality is a prevailing virtue and liberality the general rule. The Masonic order has a numerous membership affiliated with the Humbird jurisdiction and the Knights of Pythias has a membership among the younger men affiliated with Kimball Lodge No. 111, of Augusta. The A. O. U. W. and R. N. of A. have strong lodges that meet at the village hall.

Thus we have told the story of Fairchild as well as the conditions will permit. There are no written records prior to 1895 and no newspaper files. The memory of men is treacherous and oftentimes the data secured is uncertain as to time and place. Arrangement should be made at once to keep a perfect file of the Fairchild "Observer" at the high school or in the bank vault, so that the annals of the village may in the future be available.

CHAPTER XLVI.

FALL CREEK.

The following is a paper sent to Reinhold Liebau by Mr. Zempel, of Fall Creek, and as far as known was written by some member of his family.

“History is a regular record of events arranged in chronological order. A very large part of school time during the first eight years is used in studying United States history, but little attention is paid to the story of our state’s achievements, and we possess almost no knowledge of our pioneer father’s trouble while laying the foundation for what is now the prosperous and wholesome little village of Fall Creek. George Washington, it is true, was a great patriot and has attained an enviable place in our history as a sturdy pioneer, but so was Christopher Zimmerman. We revel in tales of frontier hardihood and our blood is thrilled by the recital of the deeds of Boone, Clark and Whitman, while they were winning homes from wildest nature and transforming the wooded slopes into peaceful valleys. Did you ever stop to think that just such was the duty of Arthur Buek, Henry Horel and Jefferson Seott? So it will be my pleasure to call you baek to some slight recognition of the fact that all things were not always as we know them, but that our seurity and comfort has come to us out of the hardships and struggles of many that were once well known but are now likely forgotten. The first settlers came here in 1850; Christopher Zimmerman cleared the first land in our vicinity. The early comers were Jim and Riehard Horel, George Randall, Daniel Muenchow, J. M. Shong, Joseph Lindenthaler, Fred Keading and Daniel Zempel. They did not come in carriages before which praneed sleek and well fed horses, but in canvas covered wagons drawn by a team of oxen. These settlers did not build houses upon their arrival, but dug holes in the side of hills and covered them with twigs, or lived under their wagons. Next they cleared land in order to make the start for a small farm. This was very slow work and took a long time. After the land was cleared it had to be plowed or broken. The grain was not sowed or cut by machinery, but instead it was sown by hand and cut with a eradle. Nearly all supplies were gotten from Sparta. The lumber with which the

dwellings were erected was gotten from Mr. Rheinke's woods and sawed by Mr. Bons and Mr. Jones, who owned the first saw-mill which was located one and a half miles northeast of here on the stream. At first there were but two roads which ran near our vicinity. One of these was the Pinery road, which followed the Eau Claire river, and the other was the stage road, which ran from Sparta through Black River Falls to Eau Claire. This was about half a mile south of our village. The early comers hardly ever took the stage coach, because it cost too much money. They would walk from Fall Creek to Eau Claire, a distance of twelve miles; there they would sell their produce at a very low price and come back the same day.

I can remember one of these pioneers telling me a story that may serve to illustrate the difficulty under which they made their purchases. This is one of the stories of the times when he would go to Eau Claire with butter and eggs. Butter was sold for eight to ten cents per pound and eggs for from five to six cents per dozen. You see these prices did not permit of any wild dissipation. At this particular time the money for his produce, which was not very much, was invested in a jug of syrup. When he was almost home the horses made a side jump and the jug was broken, and lo and behold the beautiful golden liquid was in the wagon box. A pair of new boots had also been purchased, and quick as thought the syrup was scraped up and put into the boots. Who ever would now think of eating syrup brought home in a shoe? But what of that? They relished it even more than we do the delicious fudge made by some of our handsome village maids.

Fall Creek was surveyed in 1857. Our village gets its name from the stream which runs one-half mile north of here. The place where Herman Statelow is now located was the first boarding house erected; it was owned by Mr. Murphy, but afterwards conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Randall. The first store was situated on Randall's corner, and the next one was built where Mr. Patzwald's building now stands. Fred Keading owned the first blacksmith shop, which stood right across the street from where Mrs. Keading now lives. Mr. Keading frequently walked to Eau Claire, where he purchased heavy rods of iron to be used in blacksmithing. It was not uncommon for him to be forced to carry these rods home on his back. Michael Keading was the first dentist in our locality. He did not fill teeth with gold or silver, but was busily engaged in pulling them, as people did not know anything about filling teeth at that time. Neither chloro-

form nor ether were ever used, probably never heard of. This was not because Mr. Keading was like our modern "painless dentists." He was fully able to hurt the patient just as much as they can, but among the trials and hardships which were daily met and conquered a little thing like an aching tooth was hardly noticed. They just had them pulled; now we have them extracted. It sounds bigger, but I doubt if it makes the patient live longer. The first church services were conducted by Daniel Muenchow in a log cabin. It was not such as we hear today in a grand church, but although he was not a learned preacher he explained difficult parts of that which he read out of the Bible. A German Lutheran church was erected in 1873, with Rev. Julius Fredrich as minister. He served for twenty-seven years, when Rev. Carl Baumbach was called, and is still the pastor in St. Jacob's church, which was built in 1884.

Fall Creek is situated near a river and has a good water power, although it was not really used until 1867. In that year Edward Gessner erected a sawmill. Mr. O'Mera and Hanaburg were the owners of the earliest flour mill, which was about two and one-half miles northeast of here, on the creek. Martin Martins owned the second flour mill, which was started by Simon Randall, but before it was ready to start Mr. Randall was accidentally shot, and Mr. Martins purchased it. This mill changed hands a few times until Mr. Bruesewitz became its owner. In 1903 the mill was destroyed by fire, and another one erected which is at present owned by P. O. Vogler.

In 1869 the railroad was completed and trains stopped to take on passengers half way between the place where R. H. Zempel's farm is situated and where the depot now stands. The first depot was erected where Mr. William Neibuhis's elevator now stands. That building burned down and another one built on the same place, which was later moved to its present location. At that time Fall Creek was called Cousins, in honor of a man in Eau Claire, but the people objecting to this name it was renamed Fall Creek. Our village is really built on the land which was at one time owned by Mr. Lindenthaler. This village so increased in population that in 1890 it contained 450 people, and one building after another was erected. Today we boast of as good buildings as are to be found in any town of our size in the state. Probably few towns of our size anywhere can claim as many pretty and cheerful dwellings as can Fall Creek.

And now comes the last chapter on the story of the beginning of what might be called our new era. In the spring of

1907 some of the more progressive of our citizens could see where incorporation as a village might aid. Accordingly after the necessary legal steps we became a separate political unit entitled to our own representative upon the county board. As most of you doubtless remember, Mr. J. Zieman was our first president and J. E. Bartz our first supervisor. Much credit is due the men who have charge of our affairs as a village, for in this short time our streets have been wonderfully improved and substantial cement walks which are daily being added to have been placed on the important highways. This brief recital of facts of our early history is by no means complete, but we hope that the truth has been told. Perhaps it may serve to excite your interest in events long gone by. History is not all contained between the leaves of books. Let us who are living here in the peace and security of the safeguard of our present government gratefully remember the struggles and hardships of the early pioneer settlers.

Fall Creek is a prosperous village of over five hundred people, situated on a creek of the same name, which is tributary to the Eau Claire river. The good water power runs a sawmill and a flour mill. The earliest settlers were the Horel brothers, George Randall, Joseph Lindenthaler, Daniel Muenchow, J. M. Shong, Fred Keading and Daniel Zempel. A German Lutheran church was erected in 1873 and Rev. Julius Fredrich, the first minister, served for twenty-seven years, when he was followed by Rev. Carl Baumbach, the present pastor. The schools are good and since the incorporation of the village in 1907 the streets have been improved, many new houses have been erected, cement sidewalks laid and progress has been made steadily in many directions.

CHAPTER XLVII.

BIOGRAPHY.

Ole O. Aanstad, expert accountant and popular fire insurance man of Eau Claire, was born November 8, 1842, at Lom Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, to Grinstad and Martha (Aanstad) Aanstad. He received his early education in his native country, where he lived until 1862, when he emigrated to the United States and to Wisconsin. He spent one summer at La Crosse, Wis., then came to Eau Claire, where he has since resided. After his arrival here, he spent one winter in attendance at the Wesleyan Seminary, which then stood where the high school buildings are now located. He later took a thorough course at the Bryan & Stratton's Business College at St. Paul, from which he graduated in 1866. For twenty years thereafter he was employed as bookkeeper by the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company and for fifteen years served in the same capacity for the Eau Claire National Bank. Prior, however, to his taking the position with the bank and after leaving the employ of the lumber company, he was for several years engaged in the grocery business on Water street. Since 1893 he has been engaged in the fire insurance business, and since its organization in 1908 has been bookkeeper for the Luther Hospital.

In 1866 he married Sarah M., daughter of Torget Olson, one of the pioneer settlers of Eau Claire, and by her had eleven children. Of the seven who grew to maturity Christopher, Caroline, wife of William Chrissinger, Maria, Sarah, Helge and Tovald are living, while Osear is deceased.

Mr. Aanstad is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Eau Claire county Old Settlers' Association, while in politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Charles Willard Adams,* a well known and progressive farmer of Union township, was born in Jefferson county, New York, August 21, 1849, the only son of Andrew and Olive (Demis) Adams, both natives of the state of New York. They came to Wisconsin in 1862 and first located in Chippewa county, where they lived for two years; they then came to Eau Claire county and for five years were engaged in farming on a rented place. In 1869 the father purchased 80 acres of land in the town of

Union, which he cleared and improved and where he lived and farmed until his death at the age of 70 years, the death of the mother having occurred at the age of 72.

Charles Willard Adams has been a continuous resident of the town of Union since 1864 and has always followed farming as an occupation. He owns 80 acres of fine and well improved land, one 40 of which is a part of the old homestead and the other 40 which he acquired by purchase and with his own hands cleared and improved. He is well known in the county and is considered one of its substantial and public spirited citizens. He was married in 1875 to Sarah Decker, daughter of Peter Decker, of Elroy, Wis., who is a lady of refinement and culture.

Henry Aebly,* one of the prosperous and well-known farmers of Brunswick township, comes from Swiss lineage. He was born at New Glarus, Green county, Wis., June 7, 1850, to Henry and Mary (Becker) Aebly. The father emigrated from Switzerland, his native country, to America in 1845. Soon after landing in New York City he secured an outfit and started overland for the state of Iowa via prairie schooner, arriving safely at his destination. He remained but a short time in Iowa, however, when he removed to Wisconsin and settled on a large farm near what is now known as New Glarus, in Green county. Here he was successfully engaged in farming until 1898, when he died at the age of seventy-five years, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at New Glarus. He married Mary Becker, daughter of Solomon Becker, of Switzerland, and they were the parents of six children, as follows: Solomon, deceased; Henry, the subject of this review; Mary became the wife of Nicholas Duerst, a prosperous farmer of Green county; Magdalena married Thomas Kundert, a retired farmer of New Glarus; Elizabeth married J. Henry Duerst, of New Glarus, also retired, and Jacob a farmer of West Concord, Minn.

Henry Aebly, grandfather of our subject, who was a farmer in Switzerland, came to the United States with his son, Henry, in 1845. He also followed farming in Green county, this state, but lived only a few years after arriving at New Glarus.

Henry Aebly, III, the subject of this sketch, acquired his education in the common schools of New Glarus. He was reared on the farm and remained at home until he reached the age of 25, assisting his parents with the farm work. He then purchased a farm at Exeter, Green county, and successfully conducted the same for seven years. He then in 1883 returned to his home town and engaged in the hotel business, owning and operating the Wis-

consin House, and as proprietor of this well-known hostelry catered to the best of public patronage. After successfully carrying on this business for eight years he retired from the hotel and rented the same for the next seven years. In 1908 he sold the hotel and other buildings at New Glarus and moved to Eau Claire county, where he purchased the Porter farm, containing 507 acres of highly cultivated and well-improved land in Brunswick township. In his general farming operations Mr. Aebly employs the most modern and up-to-date methods and gives particular attention to the breeding and raising of fine stock, and from his 100 head of cattle carries on an extensive dairy business, shipping his milk to the Eau Claire Creamery Company, and in this as well as in all his work has been eminently successful. He is a Democrat in political opinion, but has taken little part in matters outside his regular business more than to perform his duties as a good citizen. He is affiliated with the Lutheran church and the German Lodge, G. U. G. G.

Mr. Aebly married Mary Duerst, daughter of Samuel and Barbara (Becker) Duerst, and to this union have been born four children, as follows: Mary Anna married John M. Schmid, who is connected with the International Harvester Company at Milwaukee; Henry Nicholas, who resides at home, assisting with the farm work; Emma Barbara married J. Herman; Elmer, a farmer of Green county, Wisconsin, and Magdeline Ida, who is the wife of J. M. Hoesly, a well-to-do farmer of Brunswick township.

Charles Levi Allen. It appears that I was born June 3, 1858, at Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin.

My father was James Allen and my mother was Emily Gertrude (Pond) Allen. The family moved from Two Rivers to Eau Claire in the fall of 1859.

During the years of 1863 and 1864 father built the house on the corner of Seventh avenue and Menomonie street, which was the Allen homestead until after his death in 1904, when it passed to my sister, Mrs. Cora Ellis, and was then sold by her.

As early as fourteen years of age I began working in the mills, on the logs, etc. Eau Claire was a lumbering town and all the boys who had to work gravitated to the mills, logs and woods as a matter of course.

My first venture was packing shingles in "Buff's (G. A. Buffington) first mill, under the supervision of Mr. Russell Wescott, who "edged" or "jointed" the shingles with a jack knife. I packed shingles and did many other jobs in and around other

mills. I worked nights in the spring on the sorting works on the river just above the log race to Half Moon lake, keeping fires in iron jacks with dry wood and powdered rosin so that the men sorting logs could read the marks on the sides and ends of the logs as they floated rapidly past them. While doing this work I slept forenoons and went to school afternoons. I also cooked on the rafts one summer, running from Eau Claire to Reed's Landing.

From among the boys of those early days came the expert swimmers, log drivers, lumbermen and raftsmen for which Eau Claire is famous. We grew up on and in the river. A boy who could not swim, climb out of the water up over the end of a log and roll it till it spun like a top wasn't thought much of by the rest of the fellows.

John Murray and Abner Thompson, champion log rollers of the United States, were Eau Claire boys.

In August, 1875, I went to Florida with my brother Fred, John Cook, Hale Palmer and John Ditson, all well known in those days. Fred took up a homestead near where De Land was later located. I helped him cut and burn many acres of the finest kind of pine timber, to be replaced with orange trees.

In June, 1876, I returned home, filled with malaria and quite sated with the fun (?) of sleeping on the ground, eating my own cooking, fighting mosquitoes and drinking water seventy-five degrees warm. I worked in Shaw's mill till it froze up and went to school that winter.

The fall of 1877 I began teaching school in Koll's District, on Truax Prairie. In the spring I was given the principalship of the Ward School in the Bloody Sixth (now the Ninth Ward), with instructions from the School Board to get on top of the heap before I began teaching. The playful students had put my predecessor out the window. I taught there until 1880 and while teaching I kept up my work in the high school and graduated in June, 1879.

In the fall of 1880 I was transferred to the eighth grade in the high school building in the Seventh Ward. That grade had become turbulent.

The next fall I entered the University of Wisconsin and after four years of hard work I graduated from the modern classical course with a degree of B. L.

The summers of these college years were spent in selling rubber stamps, Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," accident insurance among the railroad men of Minnesota, introducing school

books in county schools, etc., etc., to help out my slender fund saved from school teaching. I shall never forget the kindness shown me by Henry D. Davis in assisting me through the last year.

In the summer of 1885 I entered the law office of J. F. Ellis to study law and take an interest in his real estate business.

In the fall of 1889 I entered the College of Law at the university and in June, 1890, I graduated with the additional degree of L. L. B., having done the two years' work in one year.

Mr. Ellis and I then formed the law firm of Ellis & Allen, and I practiced law with him till December of 1892, when I left him, owing to our differing very radically in business methods.

Immediately my mother and I left for De Land, Fla., where my father, my brothers Fred and Will were engaged in business. Since my father was hurt in a railroad wreck in December, 1890, he had been unable to stand the long severe winters of the North, so had gone into the furniture business with Fred in that city.

Mother and I kept up the old home in Eau Claire, as she could not endure the long heated spells of the Florida summers.

The following June my mother and I reached home, having enjoyed a week at the Chicago Exposition as we came through.

I had planned to go into law practice in Portland, Oregon, in the fall of 1893, but Mr. Ellis offered to sell me his interest in the Southwestern Land Company, which we had organized in 1887, and after carefully considering the project for some weeks we closed the bargain September 1, 1893, and I took over the management and practical ownership of that company, together with about \$30,000 of debts contracted by Mr. Ellis individually and for the company and sixteen law suits pending against him and the company. I settled most of these suits at once and started in to learn how to farm scientifically with tenants, a proposition filled with manifold trials, disappointments, much labor, study and hard work.

The old adage, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," seems at times to fit my case as I look back over the past twenty years.

The panic of 1893 was just beginning when I got under that load. I worked night and day and began to make good. Then followed suit after suit in quick succession by Mr. Ellis trying to regain the property. Mr. Alexander Meggett, who was nominal president of our company, advised me to fight. Litigation is often necessary and always expensive, even if one wins, and win I did almost invariably with Wickham & Farr as my attorneys.

But it cost me thousands of dollars to establish my right to the property. I have repeatedly attended the farmers' courses at the Agricultural College, sent many of my tenants, read extensively and experimented a great deal along agricultural lines and appreciate that I have but approached the threshold of the wonderful science of farming. I am farming over three thousand acres.

In the past twenty years I have seen agricultural land double, triple and quadruple in value. Professor William A. Henry said to me in 1894: "Allen, hang on to your lands." I am still hanging—to too many acres.

The old farmer-logger who just lived on his farm in summer, waiting for a winter in the woods, don't know yet that his farm is fine agricultural land and worth much money. There are many of him but his sons know.

Just now a number of gentlemen and myself are carrying a very heavy load of southern Louisiana alluvial lands, trying to hang on till times are better. I have a lot of Dakota land also, and am fully realizing what it means to be land poor, because I must hang on perforce.

In the summer of 1900 it was my good fortune to meet Miss Frances Manning, of Leavenworth, Kan., who was visiting relatives here and later succeeded in inducing her to be my wife. We were married December 30, 1901, at Leavenworth, Kan.

She was born at Blue Wing, N. C., July 10, 1882, where her father, William J. Manning, was trying to develop copper mines, which, in later years, after he had been compelled to leave them, owing to lack of funds, became very valuable.

The family moved from there to Toledo, Ohio, and later to Muskegon, Mich., where he died in August, 1898. In both of these cities Mr. Manning was engaged in the real estate business. His wife died the following spring, leaving her daughter Frances, sixteen years old, and son Van Vliet, of nine years, to be cared for by relatives.

Frances received her education at Muskegon and Lewis Institute of Chicago, from which she graduated in 1901 and went to Leavenworth, Kan., to live with her aunt.

Immediately after our marriage there, December 30, 1901, we left for St. Louis, New Orleans, Pensacola, Florida, Mobile, Tampa and De Land. From there we were suddenly called home by reason of the illness of my mother, who died September 2, 1902, at the age of seventy-seven years. She had been a devoted mother, sweet and lovable, a close follower of her Lord. She

had willingly spent her life performing her daily duties that come to a mother of a large family, sustained through the many years of arduous pioneer life by her courage and the daily strength received from on high.

During the night of June 23, 1904, my father quietly passed away in his bed in De Land, Fla., without preliminary sickness, although he had never fully recovered from the injuries received in the railroad wreck. He was brought home and laid by the side of my mother.

My wife and I continued to live in the old Allen home after mother's death, and it was there that our first child was born to us. April 4, 1903—Ned Manning Allen. *illd in this accident*

In April, 1904, we left the old home in which I had spent my boyhood days and had grown to manhood and mature years, and moved into our present home, 818 Third avenue. Here there has been born to us Phillip Scott, February 10, 1905; William Arthur, May 8, 1908, and Charles Francis, October 29, 1911.

At the university, under the teaching of that grand good man John Bascome, I became a prohibitionist, and have ever since fought the saloon seven days of the week, even on election day, by voting against it. The masses of the people are catching step with us and the manufacture and sale of liquors as a beverage is doomed, and with God's help this nation will soon be freed from the devastation of the liquor traffic.

Edward Wellington Allen, eldest son of James and Emily Allen, was born at Baring, Maine, January 15, 1843. At the age of seven years the family moved from Baring to Sheboygan, Wis., and in 1858 from there to Two Rivers, Manitowoc county. In 1859 they moved to Eau Claire, Wis. From that date until he enlisted in the army, December, 1863, he attended school when he could and was a pupil of Rev. A. Kidder. He worked during that time in Mayhew's furniture factory, located near where the old Empire Lumber Company's office now stands, and at the time he enlisted he was clerking in the store of William H. Smith. At Sparta, Wis., December 31, 1863, he was formally mustered into the United States army with the rank of orderly sergeant of Company H, Sixteenth regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, with D. C. Whipple, captain; J. T. Tinker, first lieutenant, and M. Grover, second lieutenant. They soon went to Camp Randall, Madison, where they were drilled and on February 26, the company being complete, they were ordered south.

The following account of his army life with his regiment, written by himself for Thomas Randall and appearing in his his-

tory of the Chippewa valley, being the best information obtainable of that period, is used for this narrative:

“From the cold snows of the North to the balmy skies and peach blossoms of Vicksburg was a pleasant change. After doing picket duty at Black river bridge for a month, we were ordered back to Vicksburg, from thence north on transports up the river, passing Fort Willow a few hours after the massacre by Forrest, Company H and two other companies were landed at Columbus to assist the colored troops in defending the fort against an attack momentarily expected from that chivalrous general, which, however, he failed to make.

“After two weeks of hard duty we joined the command at Cairo, then preparing to join Sherman’s army in northern Georgia. From Cairo to Clifton, Tenn., on transports, and thence by forced marches, 300 miles across Alabama and Georgia, taking position on the left of the grand army before Kennesaw mountain, June 10, 1864. We suffered terribly during this march and many gave out on the way, among whom were Lieutenants Grover and Tinker, who went to the hospital.

“From this time to the 10th of December, three months, we were constantly under arms, marching, skirmishing and fighting, our first exploits being in the battles about Kenesaw, where we lost several men; then hotly pursuing the rebels night and day until they took refuge in their trenches before Atlanta. We lay on our arms on the night of the 20th of July, the enemy strongly fortified in front, and just at break of day we were ordered to the charge. Grave doubts and fears were expressed, as there were so many new recruits in the regiment, whether it would not be better to put an old and tried regiment in our place, but after a short consultation it was decided to keep us where we were, for if the charge was made the old soldiers who were supporting them would have no confidence in them, and they would lose all confidence in themselves. The result showed the wisdom of the conclusion. It was a trying moment when Colonel Fairchild shouted the order, ‘Fixed bayonets! Forward!’ Out of the timber, down a ravine, up and across the field, over their works, driving out Hardee’s veterans and taking some prisoners, was but the work of a moment. Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds coming quickly up, said to the new men, ‘You are all veterans now, boys.’

“The general commanding the brigade sent word to General Blair saying, ‘The Wisconsin boys did nobly,’ ‘but it was praise dearly earned.’ Lieutenant Fairchild, Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds, Captain John Wheeler and many other officers were

wounded but, fortunately, none killed. Company H lost two killed, seven wounded. Captain Whipple particularly distinguished himself in this action and a somewhat laughable incident occurred during the charge. So great was the excitement but little attention was paid to his efforts to keep the men in line with the colors, but finally, becoming terribly in earnest and shouting above the roar and din of battle, he sang out, 'If you don't know what line on the colors means, keep your eyes on that flag.' We held the works all day under fire and strengthened them at night, but about noon the next day the enemy burst on our left and was crushing that part of our army like an egg shell, coming boldly on until they reached the works held by the 12th and 16th Wisconsin, who repulsed them in six successive terrible charges, first in front, then in rear, and changing sides of their works as many times. Captain Whipple showed himself the same hero here as the day before, but the strain was too much; constant fatigue and anxiety and the suffering from his wound sent him to the ambulance and Orderly Sergeant Allen took command, there being no commissioned officer with the company. Being ordered to another part of the field by forced march, Captain Whipple again joined us and assisted in repulsing several charges, but was soon obliged to go to the field hospital and Lieutenant E. W. Allen, just commissioned, took command.

"The final battles of Jonesborough and Lovejoy's Station closed the campaign, and with light hearts we spread our tents in Atlanta September 10, 1864. Our company was reduced from 90 to 20 muskets, so severe had been the work. Here we received a quantity of good things, pickles, berries, condensed milk, etc., from kind friends in Eau Claire, for which if ever men felt grateful we did. But we did not rest long. Hood had gone north and was eating our crackers, so we were after him again and for five days and nights we chased him over mountains, rivers and valleys, and then were ordered back to Atlanta again, where, for the first time in eight months, we received our pay and voted for President, 34 for Lincoln and 2 for McClellan. That was the kind of men that composed Company H. Writing of this campaign, Captain Whipple says: 'Allow me to say a word for Lieutenant Allen, the youngest of the officers of the regiment. When commissioned he took his place beside the older officers, performing his duty faithfully and bravely and never missed a day until the close of the war.' On the 14th of November we started with Sherman on his grand march to the sea, and a month of constant marching brought us to the gates of Savannah, where, after a

short resistance, we marched, flags flying, into the city. Starting again, we took Pootaligo, out on the Charleston railroad, which fell in consequence, and next our company was at the burning of Columbia, then Cheraw, Fayetteville, Bentonville and Goldsborough were taken, and after a few days' rest, waiting for our absent men to come up, a forced march brought us to Raleigh. When Captain Whipple, who had been sent home sick, rejoined us, how glad we were to see him. Here the war virtually closed. The fighting was over, but we were a long ways from home, but marching was easy now, for every day brought us nearer our loved ones there. On to Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, where, on the 23d day of May, 1865, we took part in that grandest pageant ever seen in America, the 'Grand Review,' Mrs. Sherman throwing bouquets at our tattered and worn colors. We were soon transferred to Louisville, Ky., where, on the 4th day of July, 1865, General Sherman took a final farewell and a few days after we were mustered out, sent to Madison, received our final pay and discharge on August 21, 1865, and with light hearts started for home never more, it is to be hoped, to be called to take up arms for our beloved country against internal foes.

"I have given the foregoing almost verbatim, partly because so few have taken pains to send me their war experience on paper, and because it is a concise narration of one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the world."

(Signed) T. E. Randall.

On his return from the war he was employed on the steamer Phil Sheridan, running on the Chippewa river, and that winter was in the logging camp of Pond (William H.) & McVicar, sealing, keeping books, etc. June 20, 1866, he married Miss Mary S. Davenport, at Middlebury, Vt. That fall and winter he clerked in the store of Wilson & Foster on the corner where now stands the Howard Culver Company's shoe store. During the spring of 1867 Mr. Allen and Captain M. W. Harris became partners under the name of Allen & Harris and founded the first furniture store of Eau Claire in a building on the present opera house site, which building was burned in 1870. The firm then occupied the building in the middle of the next block north, now owned by Mrs. M. W. Harris. The firm was dissolved in 1877 and Mr. Allen thereafter established the pioneer music store of the city, first on Barstow street and soon after put up the buildings on Grand avenue east, now occupied by the Allen-Johnson Company.

Mr. Allen continued in the business until 1906, when he turned

it over to his son, James E. Allen, and Hans Johnson. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, three of whom are living: Mrs. Edna, wife of James Long, of Mexico City, Mexico; Fred H. Allen, druggist at Tacoma, Wash., and James E. Allen, Eau Claire, Wis. In 1878 Mr. Allen was instrumental with others in organizing the first militia company in Eau Claire after the war. The Eau Claire city guards was organized with D. C. Whipple as captain, M. E. O'Connell first and E. W. Allen second lieutenants.

On the 18th day of February, 1908, while sitting in the opera house waiting for the lecture of W. J. Bryan, he suddenly and without warning passed away at the age of 64 years.

Emily G. Allen. Emily Gertrude Pond, who became the wife of James Allen in 1842, was born at Calais, Maine, July 21, 1825, and was the eldest of the four children of Charles Pond, who was drowned in the St. Croix river at Calais, Maine, in 1831, and Cynthia Scott Pond: Cynthia Scott was a daughter of the eldest brother of General Winfield Scott, whose grandfather, James Scott, a Scotchman of Clan Buecleuch, escaping after the disastrous battle of Culloden, where he fought for the pretender of the English throne, fled to Virginia, where he settled.

Sir Walter Scott's ancestors were of the same Clan Buecleuch and family. The Duke of Buecleuch, now living in Scotland, still represents the clan and the blood of this Scott family.

Mrs. Allen used to tell her children of sitting on the knee of General Winfield Scott when she was a little girl and that the general was a relative of her mother's.

A history of the life of General Scott shows that in 1839 he was sent by the President of the United States to settle some trouble between the State of Maine and the English in New Brunswick over some disputed land lying along the border, and it was probably at that time he visited his relatives at Calais, Maine.

Cynthia Scott Pond went to Sheboygan, Wis., with her daughter, Mrs. Allen, when the family moved in 1850 and died there in August, 1851, at the age of fifty-five years.

After the drowning of her husband in Maine she made a brave struggle to care for her four small children and to educate them as best she could. Emily was the oldest and at the time of the death of her father was only six years old. She was of bright and retentive mind, a natural grammarian and speller, and obtained a fair common school education for those days. After her marriage she lived in Baring till 1850 and gave her life to the duties of her home and motherhood. Her life in Maine, in Sheboygan, Two Rivers and the early years of Eau Claire was that common to the

early pioneers of new countries, rigorous, primitive, filled with hard work, little relaxation and few luxuries, but through it all her sweet nature, her loving kindness to her children, loyalty to her wifely duties and faith in her Maker sustained her and gave her courage and strength to perform her daily tasks. The old Allen homestead where her children grew up, married and moved to homes of their own was always open to friends, children, grandchildren and her kindred generally. It was the Mecca for those who had gone away. She was a faithful and consistent member and worker of the Baptist Church, one of the first members after its organization in the early days of Eau Claire. After her husband was compelled to live South, owing to his injuries, she and her son Charles lived in the old home as she could not stand the summer heat of Florida. She was never very strong and at the age of seventy-seven she died in Eau Claire, September 2, 1902, beloved and mourned by all who knew her.

James Allen was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 14, 1821. His father was an Irishman, an officer in the English army stationed at Halifax. His mother was an English lady. His parents died when he was a small boy and at twelve years of age he began to make his own way in the world, and in 1833 he drifted to Maine, where at Calais and Baring he grew up to manhood, working in the mills, the woods and at farming and fishing. His schooling was limited. He was possessed of great vitality and strength and hardly had a sick day in his life and was always industrious and a hard worker.

In 1842, in Calais, Maine, he was married to Emily Gertrude Pond and settled at Baring, Maine, where they lived until 1850. There were born to them in that place Edward Wellington, January 15, 1843; Emily Maria, 1845, and James Frederick, February 15, 1847. During these years he accumulated considerable property and was running a hotel. One Sunday morning in 1849 his little son, Edward, built a fire in the manger of the barn to "warm the chickens," as he said, resulting in the loss of the barn and most of its contents as well as the hotel. He had made all arrangements to go to California as gold had been discovered there shortly before, but this disaster prevented.

In 1850 the Allen and Pond clans living in and near Baring emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Sheboygan. Here Cora Ella Allen was born November 13, 1856. About 1858 the family moved to Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, and there, June 3, 1858, Charles Levi Allen was born. During these nine years from 1850 to 1859 James Allen was engaged most of the time in lumbering,



JAMES ALLEN



as were his brothers-in-law Levi W. and William S. Pond. In the fall of 1859, with his family and five children, moved to Eau Claire and lived in a rented house for several years at the corner of Seventh avenue and Menomonie street, just across the avenue from where he built his home during the early years of the war, which home remained in the family until after the death of his wife and himself.

In the fall of 1859 James Allen and Levi W. Pond made a two years' contract with the owners of the West Eau Claire saw mills to control the logs in the Chippewa river so that they would float into the sorting works just above the river end of the log race to Half Moon lake, where those belonging to Eau Claire would be sorted from the down river logs and saved for the home mills. Others had tried by different kinds of booms to control the logs, but had failed. A successful boom had to be opened easily and quickly, to allow the passage of rafts and steamboats and as quickly closed again to control the logs, and such a boom was not known that would work equally well in low water with few logs as in the swift current of high river filled with rapidly running logs. Out of these two years of struggle with a swift river bearing millions of dollars' worth of the finest white pine logs ever known came this wonderful sheer boom which was afterwards patented by Mr. Pond and which revolutionized the logging industry of America. (The success of these two men with the boom is described at length in the "History of the Chippewa Valley," by Thomas E. Randall, and published in 1875, pages 90 to 94.) At the expiration of this contract Mr. Allen contracted with Ingram & Kennedy to raft all the lumber of their mills and later for the mills of the Empire Lumber Company, and from 1861 to 1890 he had charge of that important phase of the lumbering operations of those great concerns. In 1890 he was badly injured in a railroad wreck in Florida, from which he never fully recovered, and had to give up heavy labor and was unable to withstand the severe northern winters, so he made his home in De Land, Fla., and became a partner in the furniture business with his son, James Fred Allen, who had gone South in August, 1875. On the morning of June 24, 1904, he was found dead in his bed in De Land, having passed away in the night without preliminary sickness. His body was brought to Eau Claire and laid beside that of his wife in Lakeview cemetery.

James Fred Allen enlisted for service in the Civil War February 29, 1864, in Company K, 36th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer infantry, before he was seventeen years old. He was cap-

tured at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and lay in Andersonville prison, suffering with his comrades as few prisoners have ever suffered in civilized warfare until April 28, 1865. General Lee had surrendered his army April 9, and General Johnston April 26, and the Civil War was over. A prisoner who had escaped from that horrible prison had reported to Edward W. Allen, an officer in Sherman's army, that he had seen his brother Fred carried out to be buried, and all at home believed that he had succumbed to the privations and sufferings of that hell on earth—Andersonville prison. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Eau Claire, shortly after the news had been received of his death. It was with great rejoicing in the Allen home that a letter from Fred was received one May morning that he was alive and on his way home. Myron Briggs was the bearer of that momentous letter, bringing it from the postoffice on the east side to the Allen home on Menomonie street and giving it to Mrs. Allen, lying sick on her couch. His homecoming was a veritable return from the grave. Fred never fully recovered from that eleven months of prison life. After the war he kept books for Noah Shaw in his foundry near Ingram & Kennedy's mills, for many years, until he went South in search of health in 1875. He is now (1914) living in De Land and engaged with his son Gus in the furniture business. While living in Eau Claire he married Miss Kitty Norton, niece of John P. Pinkum, October 8, 1872. Cora E., his sister, was married to J. F. Ellis in the fall of 1875 at Eau Claire. The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Allen—Maria E.—died in 1861.

William A. Allen, after finishing his education at the State University in 1884, went to Florida and with his brother Fred opened the first drug store in that city. He is still (1914) living there in the same business and is the postmaster of the city of De Land.

James E. Allen, of the firm of The Allen-Johnson Company, dealers in general musical merchandise, is the son of Edward W. and Mary F. (Davenport) Allen. His father and also his grandfather, James Allen (sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this work), were both prominently identified with the business and industrial interests of Eau Claire.

James E. Allen was born in Eau Claire, March 6, 1881. He grew to manhood in the city, receiving his education in the public schools, and began his business career as clerk and bookkeeper in his father's music store, and in 1906, having mastered all the details of the business, he, associated with Mr. H. E. Johnson, pur-

chased his father's interest, and since that time the business which was established by his father in 1877 has been conducted under the firm name of The Allen-Johnson Company and is the leading establishment of its kind in Eau Claire. They deal in all kinds of musical instruments, including pianos, organs, phonographs, stringed instruments, etc.

Mr. Allen was married August 17, 1907, to Miss Maude Elizabeth Cernagharn, daughter of James A. and Elizabeth (Moore) Cernagharn, of the town of Union, Eau Claire county. Mrs. Allen died April 14, 1913, leaving besides her husband two children named Mary Elizabeth and Grace Allen.

In religious belief Mr. Allen is a Congregationalist and fraternally he is a member of the Elks Lodge.

Anton M. Anderson, Register of Deeds for Eau Claire county, is the son of Brede and Marie (Erickson) Anderson. The father was a merchant in Norway, where he spent his life and there died.

Anton M. was born at Kongsvinger, Norway, May 25, 1863, and is the eldest of a family of seven children, as follows: Emil resides in Eau Claire, Hannah is the wife of Jens Munthe Dahl and lives in Christiania, Norway, Bernhard lives in Minneapolis, Minn., and Jacob at Eau Claire, Wis. Those deceased are Harry and Carl. Mr. Anderson received his education in the high schools at Kongsvinger, Norway. After leaving school he clerked in his father's store for one and one-half years, and in 1880 came to America. He located at Porter's Mills, in Eau Claire county, and spent one season at saw mill work, and for the following five years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He then became associated with the Northwestern Lumber Company, and for twelve years was manager and bookkeeper for that concern in its various departments. In 1900 he was elected to the office of Register of Deeds, and has been re-elected to the office every two years since. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Chapter and Commandery; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the I. S. W. A. and the Sons of Norway.

On November 9, 1885, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Shanette Berg, daughter of Christian Berg, of Eau Claire, Wis., and they have six children, as follows: Bertha M., wife of William Dungan; Harry M., Dana M., Walter M., Robert M., and Anton M. Anderson, Jr.

Ralph E. Arnold, the popular druggist and postmaster of Fairchild, Eau Claire county, Wis., was born at Corning, N. Y., December 1, 1844, the son of William J. and Harriet N. (Kress) Arnold. His paternal grandfather, Asa Arnold, was born in

Smithfield, R. I., February 3, 1770, and his wife, Patience, grandmother of our subject, was born in the same town September 14, 1788. They were the parents of ten children, one of whom, William J., father of our subject, was born August 14, 1810, at Smithfield, R. I. He was educated in his native town and at Providence, finishing with an academic course. He married October 26, 1841, Harriet N., daughter of John K. and Catherine (Light) Kress, of Pennsylvania, and by her had three sons, all of whom were born at Corning, N. Y., viz: John K., Ralph E., and William F. The father came west and in 1857 settled at Wabasha, Minn., where he superintended the lumber and logging business of H. S. Allen & Co., of Chippewa Falls, Wis., of which company he was a member and its treasurer. He served as a member of the first legislature of that state and assisted in framing the charter of the State of Minnesota. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Wabasha, Minn., and served in that capacity eight years. In 1886 he moved to Wilson, Wis., where he died March 2, 1889.

Ralph E. attended the public schools at Corning, N. Y., and came to Minnesota with his parents and there finished his education, taking an academic and business course, and also studied pharmacy. In 1864 he located at Wilson, Wis., and in 1876 became connected with the West Wisconsin Manufacturing Company as treasurer of the concern. In 1888 he moved to Fairchild, Wis., and purchased the drug business of the late B. O. Palmer, in which he has since been successfully engaged. In 1897 he married Mary S., daughter of John Levy, of Oshkosh, and has one son—Ralph Levy. In religious belief Mr. Arnold is an Episcopalian, while his wife is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. A Republican in politics, Mr. Arnold has been many times honored by the citizens of his community. He has held the office of town clerk and supervisor of the town of Fairchild. He has also served as president, treasurer and clerk of the Village of Fairchild, and has continuously held the office of postmaster since 1898.

Rev. August F. Augustin, pastor of St. John's Evangelical German Lutheran church, of Eau Claire, was born in Penzlin, Mecklenburg, Germany, December 19, 1863, a son of August and Dorothea (Jordan) Augustin. His elementary and classical education was obtained in the elementary and high schools of his native place, and his theological studies were pursued at Brecklum, Province of Schleswig. In 1884 he came to the United

States and finished his theological course at Dubuque, Ia., and the same year was ordained to the ministry. His first charge was at Russell, Kan., where he remained until 1890, when he was assigned to his present pastorate at Eau Claire.

Rev. Augustin married September 19, 1887, Bertha, daughter of John Reuter, of Germany, and they are the parents of four children, viz: Sigmund, Curt, Waldemar and Margaret. Rev. Augustin is president of the Wisconsin district of the German synod of Iowa. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Iowa synod, and is also a trustee of the Wartbury Theological Seminary, of Dubuque, Ia.

August J. Ausman,* who was born in Eau Claire, July 26, 1874, is by trade a miller. His father, August Ausman, was born near Berlin, Germany, in 1830, and came to America in 1870. He served in the German army and followed farming in Germany. He came to Wisconsin and first settled at Augusta, but later moved to Eau Claire and for fifteen years was employed by Ingram & Kennedy in a saw mill. He was next employed by George W. Mason in the Lakeside Elevator for eighteen years, after which he was engaged in farming near Wheaton, in Chippewa county, until 1911, when he returned to Eau Claire, and died December 25, 1913. He married Caroline Quelle, who died in 1910, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Mary married Joseph Price, a farmer of Wheaton; John is also a farmer; August J., the subject of this sketch; Agnes married a farmer of Wheaton; Frank is a member of the Eau Claire police force; Laura married August Bleske, a farmer, and Joe, who died in 1907.

August J. was educated in the public and German parochial schools, and first worked for Alexander Watson in an elevator for a few years. He was next employed by George W. Mason for six years in the flouring mill, of which his father was superintendent, and here learned the trade of miller. He was associated with J. E. Galligan for four years, during which time he had charge of the elevator and bought grain, and then became interested in another mill company, selling his interest at the end of one year. He was associated with Joseph Chapman, of Minneapolis, for six months, and then for seven years was with the W. J. Davis Elevator Company. In 1904 he associated himself with the Milwaukee Elevator Company, for which he is now foreman. He married Miss Anna Bouk, daughter of John Bouk,

of Eau Claire, and they have an interesting family of five children, named, respectively, Abigail, Elvira, August, Francis and Anthony Ausman.

Mr. Ausman is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic church.

Thomas W. Avery, one of the early settlers of Eau Claire county, is a native of Allegany county, New York, where he was born May 19, 1840. When 17 years of age, in 1857, he came to Eau Claire with an elder brother, and shortly after his arrival here commenced farming operations with his brother-in-law, Peter Truax, who had preceded him to this county some two years. After about 25 years of successful general farming Mr. Avery moved into the city of Eau Claire and engaged in the selling of farm implements, a business he conducted for seven years, when he sold out and opened a music store, in which he handled all kinds of musical instruments. For fifteen years he continued in this profitable business, then disposing of his stock, he retired. Mr. Avery is one of Eau Claire's progressive and public spirited men, and any public enterprise which is for the betterment of the community generally receives his hearty support.

His father, Benjamin Avery, was also a resident of Eau Claire county, having come here from the state of New York in 1858. Mr. Avery has four sisters living: Mrs. Peter Truax, Mrs. J. B. Champion and Mrs. Sara A. McLean, and Mary Avery, who makes her home with Mrs. Peter Truax. On July 17, 1873, Mr. Avery married Susan E. Grigsby, a most estimable lady of Eau Claire.

Charles H. Ayers,* who is descended from prominent New England ancestors, among whom were physicians, mechanics and prosperous manufacturers, is a native of Albany, N. Y., where he was born September 11, 1855, the son of William and Elizabeth (Stone) Ayers. The father was a mechanic by profession, while Grandfather Ayers was a practicing physician of prominence in New York state, and for many years members of the Ayers family were engaged in the manufacture of umbrellas in Albany.

In 1857 William Ayers came West to Wisconsin and settled in Milwaukee, where for about ten years he was engaged in contracting and building, and during this time he built the Racine College. He later moved to Oshkosh, Wis., and lived to the age of 74 years, the mother having passed away at the age of 26.

During the balmy days of the lumber industry in Wisconsin

and while a young man Mr. Ayers spent five years in logging and lumbering, mostly in the neighborhood of Merrill. He subsequently spent two years in the village of Fairchild, and then for a period of eighteen years was employed by Henry Brown, one of the early settlers of Thompson Valley. He afterward purchased a farm of eighty acres in Otter Creek township, which he improved and where he now resides, engaged in general farming. He is a wideawake, public-spirited citizen, is active in the affairs of the Democratic party and is an attendant and supporter of the Methodist church.

On October 20, 1902, Mr. Ayers married Miss Lydia Hewlett, daughter of Lafayette Hewlett, who originally lived in Pennsylvania but later moved to Trempealeau county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers have a family of two children, viz: Brown and Margaret Rosalind Ayers. John Ayers, who resides in Scott's Valley, is a brother of Charles H.

Harvey Axford, deceased, who attained to a position of local prominence as a professional bookkeeper and accountant, was a native of Oxford, Mich. He came to Eau Claire in 1869 and there spent the balance of his life. He was an honorable member of the Masonic fraternity and attained to the degree of Knight Templar. He was careful, conscientious and thoroughly up-to-date in his methods, with a wide scope of practical as well as theoretical knowledge. He was a man of pleasing personality, and wherever known was esteemed for his thorough, manly qualities of mind and heart.

On January 27, 1869, at Portage City, Wis., he married Miss Nettie A. Stockbridge. Mrs. Axford was for fourteen years matron of the Eau Claire Children's Home, resigning the position in 1912. She is possessed of rare mental attainments and prominent in social circles, and is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Eau Claire. Her father, Henry L. Stockbridge, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., and was by occupation a contractor and builder. He married Delia Morgan, of Binghamton, N. Y., and to them two children were born, viz: Nettie J. and John H. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stockbridge are now deceased. His death occurred in November, 1873; his widow surviving until February 11, 1900. John H. Stockbridge died October 22, 1904, leaving a widow and two children, viz: Ida B. and Clarence L., who are still residents of Eau Claire.

George F. Banister,* retired, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., July 27, 1836. His parents, Joseph and Polly (Stearns) Banister, were natives of Massachusetts and New York, re-

spectively, of Scotch-Irish and English descent. Mr. Banister was reared in Jefferson county, New York, until he was ten years of age, then spent two years in Pennsylvania. He came to Wisconsin in 1849 with his parents, who settled on Indian land in what is now Portage City, but then called Moundville. In 1866 they came to Eau Claire county and settled in the town of Washington and there engaged in farming. They had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Those now living are: George F.; Lucy, wife of George M. Dempsey; Mary J. married Ira Burton; Daniston C. and Lyman S. Of those deceased John died in Kentucky while serving as a soldier in the United States army; Daniel S. was killed in the civil war; Frederick C., and La Salle.

Mr. Banister received a limited education in the common schools and after coming to Wisconsin in 1849 he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and in 1856 came to Eau Claire county, and the following year purchased a farm of 85 acres in what is now Section 6, Washington township, to which he subsequently added 86 acres. He cleared and improved 100 acres and there made his home until 1879, when he sold out and moved to the city of Eau Claire and resumed the carpenter business, which he followed off and on until 1908 and then retired. In February, 1865, he married Harriett West, daughter of Derriek and Mary (Upham) West, of Columbia county. Three children were born to them, as follows: Mary, who followed the occupation of teacher, is deceased; Lucy, deceased, and Phoebe M., wife of Charles Peat, of Portland, Ore. Mr. Banister was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting December 15, 1861, as a private in Company L, Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and in many other battles and skirmishes, and was honorably discharged January 23, 1865, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He is now a member of Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R., of Eau Claire, and the Old Settlers' Association, and is one of its oldest members. While living on the farm Mr. Banister was honored by the people of his town by being elected to various offices, served one term as supervisor and held other minor offices.

Charles C. Barber,* who ranks among the younger class of energetic and advancing farmers of Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, is the son of Solon and Elmira (Richards) Barber, who were both born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and were descended from old and prominent families. They made their home in New York state until they came to Wisconsin and

settled on the farm near Augusta. Here they lived, the father devoting himself to general farming and stock raising and passed the rest of his life. He was a good man, known for his uprightness and probity of character, and all who knew him honored and respected him. He took an active interest in public affairs and at one time was a member of the board of county commissioners. His widow, who still survives, is a charming lady and is loved for her goodness of heart and many womanly virtues by her large circle of friends. She is the mother of six children, four of whom are now (1914) living, viz: Ella is the wife of Charles Stinson; Emma married Rev. John Johns and resides at Reedsburg, Wis.; George lives in Harvard, Ill., and Charles C. Those deceased are Belle, who died when quite young, and Ida.

Charles C. Barber is a native son of Eau Claire county and was born in Bridge Creek township, July 7, 1878. He was raised on a farm, receiving his education in the common school, and is now actively engaged in general farming. He owns and operates a well improved farm of 140 acres within one mile of the city of Augusta, and is rated among the foremost citizens of his town. He takes a commendable interest in all matters public and sanctions any movement which is for the best interest of his community. He was married February 8, 1905, to Clara Jane Shepard, of Augusta, by whom he has two sons, Bernard Owen and Francis Wyman. Mr. Barber stands well socially as well as fraternally, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

James T. Barber, president of the Northwestern Lumber Company, is the son of William Henry and Caroline (Hayward) Barber. The original ancestor of the Barber family in America was John Barber, great grandfather of James T., who came from England to the United States in 1793, locating first in Rhode Island, where he married a Miss Jenks, and in 1795 moved to Franklin county, Massachusetts, and resided there until his death. The paternal grandfather, John Barber, was born and spent his entire life in Franklin county, Massachusetts. William Henry Barber, father of our subject, was born in Franklin county, where he spent his entire life. He was a genius in the line of inventions and a good machinist; he devised many excellent contrivances, among them a brace which is still known as the Barber bit brace. He married Caroline Hayward, a daughter of Stephen Hayward, of Plainfield, Hampshire county, whose family were numbered among the pioneers of that section, and

they were the parents of the following children: Henry, who was a soldier in the civil war and served two years in the Fifty-second Massachusetts Infantry; Ernest: Fidelia J. was drowned at the age of twenty-four, and James T., the subject of this sketch.

The maternal great grandfather, Hope Brown, was one of the heroes of the revolutionary war. He resided near Concord, and was one of the minute men called to arms by Paul Revere in his famous ride. He participated in the battle of Lexington, and after disposing of a red coat captured his old flint-lock musket, which is still retained by members of the family as a trophy, it now being in possession of Stephen Hayward, who resides in Missouri.

James T. Barber was born January 25, 1847, in Ashfield, Franklin county, Mass., and received his primary education in the common schools, which was supplemented by a course at the Windsor, Vt., high school, where his father was manufacturing muskets for the Union army during the civil war. At an early age he secured employment on the Springfield "Republican," then edited by Samuel Bowles and Dr. J. G. Holland. He held various positions on this paper and for several years had charge of the mailing department. In 1871 he went to Hannibal, Mo., and for a short time kept books for his uncle. He afterwards kept books for Davis, Backee & Garth for two years. On July 1, 1875, he accepted a like position with the Northwestern Lumber Company at Hannibal, and so well did he perform the duties assigned to him he was soon taken into the company and later became assistant secretary and treasurer, and it was largely through his efficient management and rare business ability that the company's business at Hannibal assumed the large proportions that it did.

On December 1, 1886, he came to Eau Claire in the interests of the company and in 1887 became its vice-president, and since 1904 has been president of the corporation. He is recognized as a man of affairs and is one of the city's most enterprising and public spirited men. Soon after his arrival in Eau Claire he became interested in the Gas Works, became a director of the National Electric Manufacturing Company, secretary of the Montreal River Company and president of the Sterling Lumber Company, the last two being adjuncts of the Northwestern Lumber Company. He is now treasurer of the Stanley, Merrill & Phillips Railway Company, which is also owned by the Northwestern Lumber Company.

On January 22, 1889, he was married to Miss Petramilla,

daughter of Peter and Angie (Tewkesberry) Bellinger, pioneers of Eau Claire. Mr. Barber has always been identified with the Republican party, and while in Missouri was a member of the delegation which nominated James G. Blaine for president in 1884. He was also a delegate from Wisconsin to the National convention which nominated Wm. McKinley for President in 1900. Religiously he is a member of the vestry of Christ Episcopal church.

Henry Barney,* public spirited citizen and manufacturers' agent, of Fairehild, is the son of Godfrey W. and Lorinda (Wilder) Barney, and was born in Belleville, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 9, 1852. His father was also born in Jefferson county, and his mother was a native of Vermont. In 1858 the parents came to Wisconsin with their family and settled on 320 acres of land in Juneau county; the land was in three parcels, one of which consisted of 80 acres, to which was subsequently added by purchase 20 acres. The original 320 acres was given to the father by his brother, Hiram Barney, collector of the Port of New York, who was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and who resigned his position as collector of the port in favor of Chester A. Arthur, who afterward became President of the United States. The father of Henry Barney was a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church and belonged to the Black River conference, New York. Before coming to Wisconsin, he was superannuated and his sons made all the improvements on the farm in Juneau county where the father died in 1863 at the age of 67 years. He served as drummer boy in the war of 1812 and after his death, his widow drew a pension from the government. Before entering the ministry he studied medicine and practiced that profession more or less during his lifetime, and for many years was the manufacturer of Dr. G. W. Barney's Anti-Billious Cathartic Pills, and for a number of years was land warrant agent for the state of New York, for the benefit of United States soldiers. His children who grew to maturity were Hiram W., a prominent lawyer of Mauston, Wisconsin, who died December 25, 1906; Sarah, deceased; Charles, retired hardware merchant of Mauston; Mary Augusta, a practicing physician, and Henry.

Mr. Barney grew to manhood in Juneau county, receiving his education in the district schools and the Mauston high school. He began his business career as a clerk in a general store at Mauston, serving in that capacity for two years. He later engaged in farming on the old homestead for two years, and still later engaged in lumbering in Juneau and Vernon counties in

which he continued for some six years, and then entered the agricultural implement business at Hillsboro, Wisconsin, which he followed for eight years. In 1893 he settled on a farm of 80 acres in the town of Bridge Creek, Eau Claire county, near Augusta, where he followed farming until April, 1902. In the last named year, he moved to the village of Fairchild and embarked in the livery business which he followed until 1913, when on account of ill health he turned the business over to his sons, by whom it is continued under the name of Barney Brothers.

Twice married, Mr. Barney took for his first wife, Miss Anna, daughter of Ruben and Elizabeth (Daniels) Sweet, of Hillsboro, Wisconsin, whose father was a soldier in the civil war. By this union nine children were born, six of whom grew to maturity: Ernest W.; Wert W.; Charles H.; Francis N.; Hiram R. and Hattie, deceased. He married for his second wife Mrs. Louisa (Jenson) Johnson, widow of James Johnson, who, by her former marriage is the mother of three children: Anna is now Mrs. Walter Olson, of Sparta; Jessie and Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Barney are the owners of valuable property in Fairchild consisting of residences and 40 acres, and they also own two farms of 40 and 80 acres each.

In politics Mr. Barney is a Democrat and has served two terms as assessor of Fairchild village.

David P. Barnes, one of the early settlers of Eau Claire, and for many years a public officer, was born September 6, 1837, in Plattsburg, New York, and there remained until 1857, when he came to Wisconsin, and located at Eau Claire, where for a time he was engaged in the lumber business and for twenty years thereafter he was interested in selling farm implements. For a number of years he was acting deputy sheriff of Eau Claire county, served as county clerk for some time, and for twelve years acted as deputy county treasurer and for twenty-six years prior to his retirement, he acted as janitor of the court house, a record seldom equaled. He married Mary Grinsel, a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada, and to this union seven children have been born, six of whom are now living, viz.: Phoebe, wife of W. H. Brown, of Eau Claire; Bessie, Margaret, James H., William H. and Grace. Horace Barnes, father of our subject, died in Plattsburg, New York, at the age of fifty-six years, and the mother died there aged 57 years. They raised a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, as follows: Horace J., William R., David P. and three sisters. Mrs. David P. Barnes died in Eau Claire January 30, 1902.

William H. Barnes, Councilman of the new commission form of government of Eau Claire, Wis., is the son of David P. and Mary (Grinsell) Barnes, and was born in Eau Claire June 16, 1875. His father was a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., and his mother of the Province of Quebec, Canada. The father came to Wisconsin in 1858, locating in Eau Claire, where he engaged in various lines of business, conducted a livery stable for a few years, engaged in the sale of agricultural implements for 20 years, and for 27 years was janitor of the courthouse. While in that position he acted as deputy of nearly all the offices of the county. He is now (1914), at the age of 77, living retired in this city. Of his seven children, six are now living, viz.: Phoebe, wife of W. J. Brown; Margaret, Bessie, Horace, William H. and Grace.

William H. was reared in his native city, receiving his education in the public schools and local business college. He learned the machinists' trade, which he followed for fifteen years. Politically he is a Socialist and is the first one of that party to hold office in Eau Claire county, having been elected councilman for a term of six years in April, 1912. He is a member of the Machinists' Union and a staunch supporter of the principles of unionism and an active union worker. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John and Nellie (McGraw) Fitzpatrick, of Eau Claire, to whom he was married in 1912, is also a supporter of unionism, being a member of the Typographical Union. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of two children—Mary and Elizabeth Barnes.

John E. Barron,⁸ who, while still a young man, had attained to a position of prominence in the financial circles of Eau Claire, was born in this city April 11, 1872, the son of Martin Van Buren and Caroline A. (Wightman) Barron, pioneers of Eau Claire. After finishing his education in the common and high schools of the city, he entered the employ of his father in the lumber business, with whom he remained until the latter's death. He was then employed by the Madison Street Manufacturing Company, and for a time worked for the Standard Oil Company in Eau Claire. In 1897 he went into the Bank of Eau Claire, which later became the Union Savings Bank, and has worked his way from messenger boy to the responsible position of cashier of the Union Savings Bank. He is a thorough banker and a man whose business judgment is often sought on important business matters. He is deeply interested in the welfare of the city, and while he takes a keen interest in all public matters, he has never sought nor held public office. Though he has many times been tendered town

and city offices, he has always declined, preferring to give his whole attention to his many business enterprises. Besides his banking interests in this city, he is a stockholder in the Union Mortgage & Loan Company, of Eau Claire, a director of the Farmers' State Bank, of Allen, Wisconsin, and a stockholder and director of the Northwestern Flour & Feed Company.

Mr. Barron's busy life is marked by many changes, but amidst its many vicissitudes he has held the even tenor of his way, advancing gradually step by step until he has attained a standing and position worthy of the man, and withal gained by a course of business methods that commend him to the respect of all who know him. On September 19, 1904, Mr. Barron married Josephine M. Kleinschintz, daughter of George J. and Mary Magdom (Uhl) Kleinschintz. They have a happy family of two children, viz: Magdom and John Henry.

Mr. Barron is a man of pleasing personality, generous and public spirited, and occupies a prominent place in fraternal, social and benevolent societies. He is a Mason and a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, No. 8. He is Exalted Ruler in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member of Germania Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias, the Grand Lodge and the Uniform Rank. He is also a member of the Knights of Khorassan of Racine, the Eau Claire Club, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Independent Order of Foresters and the Spanish-American War Veterans, and represents the Second Ward on the Board of Education. He enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, as a private and served five years; he held all the non-commissioned offices and rose to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and as such served through the Porto Rican campaign under Major Marshall Cousins during the Spanish-American war.

Martin Van Buren Barron, father of our subject, was a relative of the late Judge Barron, the third judge to hold court in this city. Coming to Eau Claire in 1865, Mr. Barron became associated with his brother, John, in the flour and feed business on Barstow street, which was continued for about one year, when, with another brother, under the firm name of Barron Brothers, he built a saw mill on the Chippewa river just above the old Eddy mill. At the end of one year he became connected with the Eau Claire Lumber Company as salesman in the lower Mississippi city, continuing with this concern for about three years. He then began logging for himself and with that and running a lumber yard at Blue Earth, Minnesota, for the Eau Claire Lumber Com-

pany, his time was well occupied for the next six years. He was associated with the late Peter Truax for two years in buying and cutting hard wood lumber in Northern Wisconsin, and from that time until his death, which occurred July 28, 1891, he was associated with John S. Owen, of the Rust-Owen Lumber Company in buying lumber and logs at Boyd, Cadott, Bloomer, Chetek, Barron and other points along the line of the Omaha and Wisconsin Central (now the Soo) Railways.

Mr. Barron was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, April 10, 1834, a son of Fletcher J. and Mary (Horton) Barron, natives of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and Providence, Rhode Island, respectively, who were married January 13, 1819. Eight children were born to them as follows: Jane, Horton, Fletcher, John, Mary, Martin Van Buren, Moses Durand and Josephine. The early life of Mr. Barron was spent in Livingston county, New York, whither the family moved when he was young. At the age of seventeen he moved to Scio, New York, and there engaged in the lumber business. On January 22, 1859, he married Caroline A. Wightman, a native of Richburg, Allegany county, New York, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom two are now living, viz: John E. and Cora, who married DeSota H. Grant, a merchant at River Bank, California. Carrie, a twin sister of Cora, is now deceased, and her remains lay at rest in Forest Hill cemetery. Although Mr. Barron was not a member of any church, he lived an honorable and upright life. He was a member of the A. O. U. W. and always affiliated with the Democratic party, and probably no man connected with the lumber industry was better known through the surrounding country, or more highly respected than was he.

The parents of Fletcher J. Barron, grandfather of John E., were of French descent. Moses Barron was a soldier in the French war, and also in the War of the Revolution. Mary Barron, the grandmother, was a daughter of Ebenezer and Chloe (Daly) Horton, natives of Rhode Island.

Corydon L. Beardsley.* In perpetuating in words more enduring than monuments of stone the memory of men of prominence whose active and valuable lives have been spent in Eau Claire county, the pages of this volume would be incomplete were mention not made of the honored pioneer whose name is here recorded.

Mr. Beardsley was born in the state of New York, May 21, 1839, and on both sides is descended from sterling New England families, good loyal citizens and most exemplary characters.

Corydon L. received his primary education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and early in life, imbued with the spirit of the late Horace Greeley, he turned his face to the setting sun. Landing in Wisconsin, he followed the occupation for a time of well digging, and during the civil war he enlisted in Company F. Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and proved a brave and efficient soldier.

In 1855 he came to Eau Claire county and settled on a farm in Pleasant Valley township, which he improved and where he lived, engaged in general farming until 1907, when he retired from active labor, moved into the city of Eau Claire, where he now resides in the enjoyment of his family and the fruits of his many years of toil. Mr. Beardsley was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Hathaway, a very estimable lady of Pierce county, Wisconsin, by whom he had nine children, viz: Ehmer E., born May 5, 1862; Ella A., born October 29, 1864; Viola E., born October 17, 1866; Effie H., born October 2, 1868; Clifford J., born September 16, 1870; Henry L., born July 2, 1873; Lettie S., born June 16, 1876; Lillian F., born December 30, 1879, and Bertha O., born December 25, 1883. The mother of these children, who was a lady of rare womanly graces and domestic virtues, died January 21, 1896, loved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Beardsley has been a resident of Eau Claire county for nearly fifty years and is one of the energetic, thrifty and highly respected men. He is a member of Eagle Post, No. 52, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eau Claire.

Hjalmar E. Berg, the well known and popular tailor of Eau Claire, was born in Venenborg, Sweden, of Norwegian parents, on January 5, 1870. His father, Christian Berg, was born in Holmestrand, Norway. He learned the trade of tailor in his native country, followed the same there until 1888, when he emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Eau Claire, where he was employed as a journeyman by John Horgan, a merchant tailor, in whose employ he remained until his death on February 19, 1905. He married Sophia Thorp, of Fredrikstad, Norway, who is now seventy years of age. To this union the following children were born: Shanette, married Anton M. Anderson, register of deeds of Eau Claire; Karl Johan; Hjalmar E.; Kristine, married William Cheetham; Hulda, married Martin Hanson; Waldemar Mark; Axel, a lumberman residing in the state of Washington, married Vesta Hanson; Elvine, married Jack Brewer, and Ella, who died in infancy.

Hjalmar E. attended the public schools of Norway and learned

the trade of tailor of his father. He came to Eau Claire with his parents in 1888 and in the spring of 1910 he started in business for himself at 436 Water street, and has since carried on a successful merchant tailoring business, manufacturing a high-grade class of clothing.

He is a successful business man, progressive and enterprising, and commands a large patronage from the best class of people in Eau Claire. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and the Sons of Norway and is an independent Republican.

In 1904 Mr. Berg married Miss Lena Everson, daughter of Ever Everson Sletten.

Jonas Bergh, the popular and enterprising real estate man of Eau Claire, is a native son of Norway, where he was born October 6, 1859, to Andrew P. and Lise (Johnson) Bergh, who came to the United States in 1866, locating at Red Wing, Minn., where they remained until 1869, and then removed to St. Paul, where the mother died in 1871. After the death of his wife, Mr. Bergh came to Eau Claire with his family of five children, four of whom are now (1914) living, viz.: Jonas, Louie, Martin and Chris.

In 1873 Jonas Bergh came to Eau Claire, attended the public schools and later learned the trade of machinist and moulder in the establishment of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, by whom he was employed for twenty-five years. In 1910 he embarked in the real estate business on his own account, in which line he has succeeded in building up a large and thriving business. He not only handles local property, but also deals extensively in northern Wisconsin and North Dakota lands.

On October 9, 1887, Mr. Bergh was united in marriage with Randi, daughter of John Larson, a native of Norway. To this union there are five children now (1914) living, as follows: Amanda L., who is the wife of John L. Johnson; James R., Andrew W., Mamie E. and Elmer R. In religious matters Mr. Bergh is an attendant and a supporter of Grace Lutheran Church, while fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics a Republican.

Charles H. Bergman, dealer in flour, feed, grain, hay and coal, Eau Claire, was born in the State of Saxon, Germany, December 9, 1855. His father, Gotlieb, who was a miller by trade, followed that vocation all his life. He was twice married and was the father of nine children, six by his second marriage and three by the first, as follows: William and Herman reside in Germany, and Charles H., the subject of this sketch, whose mother died when he was two years of age.

Charles H. attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he went to work with his father at the milling trade, remaining there for three years, after which he was employed in other mills in various parts of Germany until he became twenty years old, and then spent three years in the German army. After his term of service expired he worked two years in a flour mill and in 1880 emigrated to the United States. After spending a short time at Portage City, this state, he came to Eau Claire, where he arrived the same year. He was first employed here in the Marston sash and door factory and planing mill and then worked at carpentering, spent a winter in the woods at lumbering, returning to the mill in the spring. He spent one year as bridge carpenter for the Omaha railroad and then went to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road in the same capacity. For eight years he was employed in the Shaw flouring mill of Eau Claire as a miller and for five years was manager of the Lakeside Elevator Company, and then engaged in business for himself with John M. Craemer, under the firm name of Bergman & Craemer. They erected a mill and remained together for three years, when Mr. Bergman purchased his partner's interest and is now (1914) sole proprietor of the business, and is one of the progressive men of Eau Claire.

In 1883 Mr. Bergman married in Eau Claire Emelia Portig, who was also born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Bergman are the parents of four children as follows: William C., who married Amanda King and is a mail carrier in Eau Claire; Anna Bertha is secretary for her father; Otto Robert, elevator foreman for his father, and Alfred Edward, a student. Mr. Bergman is a member of the Lutheran Church and the German Singing Society of Eau Claire.

Mr. Bergman's business was established in 1902 at his present location, where he buys grain from the farmers and ships in car-load lots. He handles flour, feed, grain and coal, has a yard 250 by 300 feet, with elevator and necessary buildings. His power is obtained from a 20-horsepower gasoline engine, which does chopping, etc., but handling of grain is his principal business.

Peter J. Bolin,* an enterprising and up to date farmer of the town of Union, was born at Westport, county of Bedford, Province of Ontario, Canada, July 16, 1851, and is a son of the late Frank and Ann (Carey) Bolin, both natives of county Mayo, Ireland. They came to Canada in an early day and were among the pioneers of the Province of Ontario where they lived and died.

Peter J. was reared to manhood in Ontario, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1869 he came to the state

of Michigan and located in the county of Saginaw where for eight years he was employed in the lumber camps. He came to Eau Claire in 1877 and entered the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company on their Meridian branch, remaining thus employed for four years; he then embarked in the hotel business at Eau Claire and for two years conducted the Saginaw House. He then purchased 200 acres of land in the town of Lincoln which he owned until 1908, and where he made his home for fourteen years during which time he was engaged as contractor for logging and driving for various lumber companies. In 1899 he purchased a residence in Eau Claire where he resided until 1904 when he moved to his farm of 120 acres in Union township, and there he has since lived, still owning, however, his city residence. His farm is one of the banner farms in Union township, is under a high state of cultivation and improved with good, substantial buildings. He uses modern methods in his farming operations and his place is well equipped with many up-to-date labor saving devices.

Mr. Bolin has been married three times. His first wife was Catherine B. Harrington, while the second Mrs. Bolin was Mary Johnson, and he married for his third wife Miss Ellen, daughter of J. W. McCann, one of the prosperous farmers of Union township. A man of strong personality, he is an energetic, wide-awake and highly respected citizen, classed as a good neighbor and is a man among men. He is prominently identified with St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church of Eau Claire, while in his political affiliations he is a Republican.

Alfred P. Bonnot, secretary and treasurer of the Williams Furniture Company, of Eau Claire, was born at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, July 16, 1859, the son of Peter and Felicia (Rofinot) Bonnot, and is of French descent. His father who was born in France, came to America with his parents when a young man, and located at Syracuse, New York, where he learned the wagon makers' trade, and later conducted the business. He came west to Black River Falls, and for many years was engaged in business there. After his retirement, he moved to McCook, Nebraska, where he died in 1900 at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, who was Felicia Rofinot, daughter of Peter Rofinot, of Chicago, Illinois, died in 1890. They were the parents of two children: Alfred P., and Clara who resides in the state of Washington.

Alfred P. grew to manhood in this state, receiving his education in the public schools of Augusta, where he remained until 1879. In the last named year he went to Iowa, and for two and one-

half years was employed as brakeman by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He then went to Nebraska and was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for twenty-four years, three years as brakeman and twenty-one years as passenger conductor, continuing in their employ until 1907, and during this time he ran from McCook east to Hastings, Nebraska, and west to Denver, Colorado. He was one of the faithful, trustworthy and honorable employes, and at the time of his resignation, was one of the oldest conductors in point of service on the Burlington road.

In 1907 Mr. Bonnot became connected with the Williams Furniture Company as secretary and treasurer, and is one of the largest stockholders in the concern. He devotes his entire time to the success of the business, and is one of Eau Claire's enterprising, progressive and up-to-date business men. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Railroad Conductors at McCook, Neb., and the Catholic church. He married Dora N. Williams, daughter of Lucius L. and Elvira A. (Searle) Williams. To Mr. and Mrs. Bonnot have been born three children: Antoinette aged twelve and one son and one daughter who died in infancy.

Arthur Satterlee Bostwick, one of the very early settlers of this part of Wisconsin and closely identified with the primitive struggles of the city and county of Eau Claire, was born December 5, 1825, in Jericho county, Vermont, son of Martin C. and Lucy (Hathaway) Bostwick. The records of this family say that three brothers who were born in the North of Ireland, came to America and settled on and named Bostwick Bay, Connecticut, and have many descendants in America. Captain Arthur Bostwick, paternal grandfather of Arthur S., was born at Manchester, Vermont, attained to a place of prominence in his section and served as a member of Congress from his district. He followed the occupation of merchant in early life and served as Quarter Master in the war of 1812 in which he was wounded. For fifty years he ran a hotel at Jericho, Vermont, where he died at the age of 90 years. He married Sally Clark, daughter of Colonel Clark of Revolutionary fame. She died and left three children, viz.: Martin Chittenden; Julius Hoyt and Isaac Clark. Captain Bostwick married for his second wife Polly, daughter of Captain Shadrah, and Gail (Smith) Hathaway, the latter being a daughter of Governor Israel Smith of Vermont. To this union three children were born, Samuel B., a clergyman in the Episcopal church; Sarah C. and Israel S.



ARTHUR S. BOSTWICK



In 1844 Martin C. Bostwick came to Wisconsin and settled at Marshall, Dane county. At one time he located in La Crosse county and was the first white person to settle in Bostwick valley. He subsequently returned to Dane county where he died in 1866. He married Lucy Hathaway, who died in 1846 leaving four children: Arthur S., the subject of this sketch, Romeo, who was a soldier in the Civil War, died in front of Vicksburg; Anna E., who later became Mrs. Nichols and John Y.

In the Fall of 1843, Arthur S. came to Illinois and engaged in blacksmithing. He came to Wisconsin and Eau Claire November 19, 1856, and soon thereafter was appointed under-sheriff, and as such took a prominent part in the organization of Eau Claire county. He summoned the first jury and held the first term of Circuit court in the county. He was the second sheriff of the county, having been elected in 1858 and served two years, following which he served two years more as under-sheriff.

During the civil war, he was commissioned as recruiting officer with the rank of lieutenant, a position he filled with honor.

In 1847 previous to coming to Eau Claire, he enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war under the assumed name of A. Satterlee, so that his father would know nothing of it. At the National bridge, near the battle ground of Cerro Gordo, he received a wound which necessitated his being sent home. After his recovery, he followed the blacksmith trade at various places, among them Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin. He started overland for California in 1849, stopping at Salt Lake City where he helped forge the hammer for the Mormon mint. This being done, he resumed his journey to the coast and engaged for a time in the mining of gold. He then traveled North and South, visited the Sandwich Islands, returning home the following year via Panama. In 1851 he crossed the plains again, returning this time via Nicaragua, and while in Virgin Bay, witnessed the fight of William Walker, the filibuster and his taking the Fort at that place. Upon his return to Eau Claire, he was employed by the Eau Claire Lumber Company as superintendent of the blacksmith and manufacturing department, a position he held for twenty-two years. He served as commissioner of the poor from April, 1888, to April, 1891. He was elected register of deeds for Eau Claire county in the Fall of 1890, an office he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents.

From April 1880 to 1882, he represented the 8th Ward in the city council; he was president of the Eau Claire county Soldiers' Relief Commission, and Senior Warden of Christ Epis-

copal church. In politics he was a Democrat, having joined their ranks in 1855 in opposition to "Know-nothingism," while all his ancestors were Whigs.

On May 8, 1858, Mr. Bostwick married Bridget Gunn, and they had a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom are residents of this county, and one daughter who resides in California. Mrs. Bostwick died December 14, 1898, and after a long, useful and busy life, Mr. Bostwick died November 21, 1907.

Arthur J. Bostwick, son of Arthur Satterlee and Bridget (Gunn) Bostwick, was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, February 9, 1859. He received his education in the common and high schools of this city and at the age of sixteen, was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade under instruction of his father in the shops of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. Here he remained until he reached the age of twenty-four, when he formed a partnership with Ole Hanson. He sold his interest to his partner one year later, and returned to the Eau Claire Lumber Company, remaining in their employ for two years. At the end of this time, he re-purchased a half interest in the business with his former partner, and for two years the business was conducted under the firm name of Hanson and Bostwick. Mr. Bostwick then purchased his partner's interest and continued to operate alone until 1893, when he sold out and joined the Eau Claire Mill Supply Company, as superintendent of its logging tool factory, and is now a director and superintendent of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company.

He was married to Miss Mary Stephens, October 4, 1885, who was born July 15, 1866, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Stephens, both natives of Ireland where they were married and soon thereafter came to the United States and to Wisconsin, locating in St. Croix county, where they followed farming for a number of years, then engaged in the grocery business at New Richmond. Disposing of the grocery store, they moved to Eau Claire where they established their residence. To Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick have been born four children, viz.: Mildred A., born September 22, 1886; Richard Satterlee, born July 22, 1888; Mary Cicily, born December 26, 1892, and Arthur Stephens, born April 21, 1902. From 1877 to 1883 Mr. Bostwick was a member of the Wisconsin National Guards. He is now a member of St. Patrick's church, Eau Claire, a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, while politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

Henry Brown,* of Otter Creek, Eau Claire county. To the young men of our land the life of the subject of this sketch is an enduring example of the cardinal virtues of industry, uprightness and frugality and unwearied perseverance.

Mr. Brown was born in Elmira, N. Y., February 24, 1835, the son of John and Mary (Golden) Brown. His parents died when he was a young boy, leaving him alone in the world. He was adopted by an uncle who lived in Rodden, Canada, and there went to live, but did not fare very well in his new home, and after a time left it and traveled from place to place, living and making his own way as best he could through great difficulties, and at fifteen years of age he found himself in Michigan, where he worked at various employments until he reached his majority. He came to Wisconsin and during the winter of 1866-67, famous as the winter of deep snow, which some old settlers declare was ten feet deep on the level, he worked in the woods, and for a number of years afterward he followed logging and finally purchased 160 acres of land and became one of the earliest settlers of Thompson Valley, a very fertile district in Otter Creek township. He succeeded at farming from the start, and subsequently added to his original purchase from time to time until he now owns one of the finest farms of 600 acres in Eau Claire county, which he keeps well stocked with a good grade of cattle, horses and hogs, while his residence and outbuildings are substantial and up-to-date. Being imbued with a spirit of patriotism, Mr. Brown offered his services during the civil war but was rejected.

Mr. Brown married December 25, 1864, Miss Rosalind Strader, daughter of Joseph and Maria (Hamilton) Strader, also pioneer settlers of Thompson Valley. Joseph Strader, father of Mrs. Brown, was born July 18, 1818, in Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y. He came West to Wisconsin in 1855, settling in Thompson Valley, Eau Claire county, where he lived to the age of 81 years and died April 9, 1899. He was thoroughly domestic in his tastes and closely applied himself to his business interests. He was in truth a successful man, and all his transactions were marked by scrupulously fair dealing, frankness and kindness and faith in the better side of human nature. He married Maria Hamilton, who was born August 9, 1822, and died April 29, 1890, at the age of 68 years. She was a woman of many domestic virtues, a kind and loving mother and a worthy helpmate of her husband. Four children came to Mr. and Mrs. Strader, as follows: Albert, born August 3, 1841; Rosalind, who was born November 12, 1844, mar-

ried Henry Brown, our subject; Roxana, born October 22, 1846, married Walter Green, and Lyman Strader, born March 12, 1850, died February 2, 1864.

Mr. Brown has devoted himself to general farming, stock raising and dairying, has prospered and has become known as one of the most substantial public spirited and representative farmers in Eau Claire county. He now lives in retirement in the ease and comfort merited by his long years of active labor.

Louis Bruckner,* who is an Austrian by birth, was born in the village of Seyfrieds, Austria, the son of Matthew Bruckner, also a native of Austria and by trade a shoemaker.

Louis was reared in his home town, receiving a limited education. His parents being poor, he was early thrown upon his own resources and compelled to make his own way. As a youth, he served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith, and when he had reached the age of eighteen, accompanied by a brother, he came to the United States. In 1892, they located at Durand, Wisconsin, where the brother still resides. A short time after arriving in Wisconsin, our subject came to the city of Eau Claire and for three years was variously employed as a day laborer. He finally found a position in a blacksmith shop where he worked at his trade until 1897, when he located at Brackett, in Washington township, and established a blacksmith and wagon shop of his own. He is recognized as a first class workman, and by close application, upright and fair dealing, has succeeded in building up a substantial business. Mr. Bruckner carried on his business by himself until recently, when he took his brother-in-law into partnership, the firm now being known as Bruckner & Guermann. In 1900 Mr. Bruckner married Miss Louise Guermann, and they have two children, Alois and Lloyd Bruckner. The family are all members of the Catholic church.

Emma M. Buehler, D. C., Chiropractor of Eau Claire, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Monroe, Green county, of Swiss parentage. She received her education in her native town, and took some special training at Valparaiso, Ind., fitting herself for public school work.

She taught very successfully in the public schools for a number of years, and later entered the Universal Chiropractic College, at Davenport, Iowa, (a long course school), etc.

She was graduated with the class of December, 1913. She came to Eau Claire and began the practice of her chosen profession on March 11, 1914, and while she has only been here a short time (now 1914) and her arts of healing new to the citizens,

she is succeeding in building up a good clientage in the new science of chiropractic spinal adjustments without the aid of drugs, medicine or surgery of any kind.

George A. Buffington. It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a county or state lies not in its machinery of government, not even in its institutions, but in the sterling quality of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Among those who are justly entitled to be enrolled among the makers of the great county of Eau Claire, is George Augustus Buffington, deceased. He was born at Little Valley, Cataraugus county, New York, on June 29, 1825, the son of Isaaih and Sophia (Winchester) Buffington, the former a native of Maine, of English descent, and the latter of Cataraugus county, New York, of Scotch ancestry.

George A. was raised in Cataraugus and Onondago counties, New York, until he reached the age of seventeen years, then came to Wisconsin with his parents who settled in Walworth county, and here he worked at teaming, farming and anything honorable to make an honest living. On April 12, 1846, he married Miss Pluma A. Jones, of that county and soon thereafter pre-empted a piece of land, erected a small log cabin and there began to carve out his subsequent successful career. He purchased a stage line running from Kenosha to Beloit which he operated until 1848 when he sold it out and moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, and there entered 160 acres of land and engaged in farming. He later disposed of his interests here and moved to Dodge county where he received the appointment of under-sheriff and was also elected justice of the peace, and at the same time engaged in the grocery and sales-stable business, and by his industry and frugality, managed to save twelve thousand dollars.

In 1853 he located at Horieon and continued the grocery business for one and one-half years; he also engaged in the livery business which he continued until October 1, 1856, when he came to Eau Claire, purchased real estate and the following year, 1857, brought his family consisting of his wife and three children, viz.: Clarence M., Ida C., and Byron A. For a short time, they lived in a log house for which he paid \$20.00 per month in advance, later purchased the Niagara House which he conducted at intervals for ten years. In 1857 he engaged in steam-boating and in the winter of 1858 and '59 built the steamer "Chippewa Valley" which he ran for one year, then placed another man in charge who managed it until the war broke out,

when it was captured on the White river and burned. In 1859 he purchased a half interest in the Ball and Smith saw mill which afterwards became known as the Smith & Buffington Mill Company which in 1874 was incorporated as the Valley Lumber Company, and Mr. Buffington became its president, and from that time on until his death which occurred in August, 1893, he was actively engaged in the lumber business.

Isaiah Buffington and Sophia Winchester, his parents, were pioneers of Cataraugus county, New York, where he cleared and improved a farm and later moved to Onondago county, New York, and in 1842 they came by team from New York to Wisconsin, locating in Walworth county, sixteen miles east of Beloit, remaining there until 1843, when they moved to Summerville, this state, and for two years conducted a hotel. In 1846 they moved to Illinois and settled on a farm in Stephenson county, where they both died, he in 1874 and she in 1893.

In politics George A. Buffington was a Republican and represented his party in various offices. He served as mayor of Eau Claire, was alderman of the city and at one time was chairman of the county board. He was a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 162, A. F. and A. M., Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., the Chippewa Commandery, No. 8, Knight Templars and the Wisconsin Consistory, 32d degree. He was a man who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact both in a business way and socially; he was unassuming in manner, but had a quiet consciousness of his own strength of character and latent force that carried him past all difficulties which he encountered during his lifetime and he was well and favorably known over the county not only for his business integrity, but for his courteous and genial bearing as well.

Byron A. Buffington, treasurer of the Chippewa Valley Light & Power Company, and well known business man of Eau Claire, was born in Dodge City, Dodge county, Wisconsin, November 27, 1852. His parents were George A. and Pluma A. (Jones) Buffington, (sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history), his paternal grand parents were Isaiah and Sophia (Winchester) Buffington, natives of Maine and New York respectively, who were descended from English and Scotch ancestry. Mr. Buffington was five years of age when his parents moved to Eau Claire and he grew up with the city, receiving his education in the public schools, which was subsequently supplemented with a course at the Shattuck Episcopal Military College at Faribault, Minnesota. He began his business career in 1874 as a member of

the firm of G. A. Buffington & Son, of Eau Claire, dealers in general merchandise, which business he followed until 1878. He was next engaged for several years in logging and on the organization of the Eau Claire Grocery Company in 1883, he became its president, and was identified with that concern until 1898. He was then elected president of the Chippewa Valley Bank, a position he filled until that bank was merged into the Union National Bank, of which he is now one of the directors. He was made treasurer of the Chippewa Valley Light & Power Company and is still acting in that capacity as well as looking after his many other interests.

On September 9, 1874, he married Francis Elmyra Hoover, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Barland) Hoover, of Eau Claire, who was born in Orange county, New York, and educated at Ripon College. Politically Mr. Buffington is affiliated with the Republican party. He served two years as regent of the Wisconsin University, and during the sessions of 1900 and 1902, represented his district in the general assembly. Mr. Buffington occupies a prominent place in social as well as the business life of Eau Claire. He is a member of the Eau Claire Club of which he is one of the founders; he is a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Rush Bullis, Chairman of the Town Board of Washington township and a prominent and progressive farmer, is a native son of Wisconsin, having been born in Rock county, this state, June 10, 1863, to James C. and Jane (Boyce) Bullis, of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. His paternal grandfather was among the first settlers of Rock county, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he resided until his death. James C., father of our subject, was also a farmer in Rock county, having acquired a farm of his own which he cleared and improved, and there made his home until he died.

Rush Bullis was reared in his home county and there received his education in the common schools, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He spent fifteen years on one farm in Rock county, after which he lived for several years in different parts of the country, being at one time a resident of Texas. In 1907 he purchased his farm of 420 acres in the town of Washington, where he now resides. He has remodeled and improved the buildings, and made many other improvements. His farming land is under a high state of cultivation, and he uses modern methods in his operations. He is extensively engaged in dairying and stock raising, and is one of the prosperous farmers of his

section. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to public affairs. He was elected chairman of the town board in 1913, an office he has since filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was united in marriage with Miss Bertha M. Bentz, of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and they have five children: Clifford B., Rhoda J., Verne, Leslie J. and Catherine Bullis.

Charles S. Burce.* Among the younger class of wide-awake farmers of Eau Claire county is Charles S. Burce, of Brunswick township, where he was born May 1, 1887. His father, Charles Edwin Buree, was born in 1844, near Durham, Maine, was raised on a farm and received his education in the common schools. When the civil war broke out, he enlisted in the 17th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry on President Lincoln's first call for troops, and served four years. He came to Eau Claire county in 1867 and purchased a farm in Washington township, but later moved to Brunswick township and there made his home successfully engaged in farming until 1912, when he retired, owing to poor health, and now makes his home in Oakland, California, with his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Brown. He is a son of Silas Buree, for many years a prominent citizen of the state of Maine. During his residence in Brunswick township Mr. C. E. Buree was considered one of the most progressive farmers and citizens, and for many years was a member of the town board and the Methodist church. He married Frances Powers, who was born in Penobscot county, Maine, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Howard) Powers, both descended from prominent New England families, who can trace their ancestors back to the pilgrims. To this union were born nine children as follows: Effie, married Thomas Brown, a retired grocer of Oakland, California; Ethel, married Thomas Hobbs, a farmer of Washington Township; Laura, married John ———, former superintendent of Eau Claire county schools; Ruth is a school teacher in Washington township; John is a machinist of Toronto, Canada; Charles S., the subject of this sketch; Jessie; Leander and Burniee, who died young.

Charles S. attended the public schools and assisted his parents in the farm work. He later went to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and spent one year with the Smith Manufacturing Company, learning the trade of machinist and blacksmith, after which he went to Manitoba and worked in the great wheat fields, later attending the Fair at Seattle, Washington, whence he returned to his home in the town of Brunswick and engaged in farming with his

father, and since the latter's retirement in 1912, has carried on the home farm of 280 acres. He uses modern methods in his farming operations and keeps the place well supplied with modern and up-to-date machinery and labor saving devices. He is a member of the M. E. church, and has filled the office of road commissioner. He married Miss Alma Knuteson, daughter of Eric Knuteson, of Drammen township.

Allah E. Burlingame, former president, treasurer and general manager of the A. E. Burlingame Company, wholesale and retail dealers in cigars and tobacco, was born at Ripon, Wisconsin, December 7, 1873, the son of Henry H. and Elmira (Olin) Burlingame, natives of Indiana and Dartford, Wisconsin, respectively. His paternal grandfather, Wanton Burlingame, was one of the pioneers of Fond-du-Lac county, Wisconsin, where he took up and purchased large tracts of land at \$1.25 per acre, and was one of the largest land holders of his day in that section of the state. In later life, he returned to Indiana and purchased the old homestead near LaPorte which he had previously taken up from the government, and there he lived and died. Henry H., father of our subject, was reared in Fond-du-Lac county, where he followed farming until 1891, when he became connected with the postoffice department, being appointed one of the first rural mail carriers out of Ripon. After a continuous service of eight years, he died in 1899 at the age of 67 years. His wife, Elmira, mother of our subject, is a daughter of Almon and Margaret Olin, pioneers of Green Lake county, Wisconsin. They were the parents of three children, Charles, Grant and Allah E.

Mr. Burlingame was reared on the home farm in Fond-du-Lac county, remaining there until he reached the age of 18 years. He was educated in the Ripon high school and Ripon college, and for eight years after finishing his schooling, he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper in various hotels in Wisconsin and elsewhere. In 1903 he embarked in the retail cigar business in Marinette, Wisconsin, which he conducted for two years, and in which he retained an interest up to his death. He formed the Burlingame Company which has branch stores in Wausau, Chippewa Falls and Stevens Point. They own their own building which they occupy at Chippewa Falls, and also the Wilson block at Eau Claire.

On January 7, 1899, Mr. Burlingame married DeLaphene, daughter of Everest LaLiberty, of Marinette, Wisconsin, and four children were born, viz.: Burnadette, Allah, Dorothy and Beatrice. Mr. Burlingame was a resident of Eau Claire from

April, 1907. He was a 32d degree Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, the Y. M. C. A., and the Eau Claire Club. He was an honorable and successful business man and a prominent factor in both the business and social life of Eau Claire, and his death in the prime of life is deplored by a wide circle of friends.

Edward W. Burkhart.* Fifty-two years ago, in the Spring of 1862, Emil Burkhart formerly from Germany, came to Eau Claire and started in the hotel business, purchasing at that time a small hotel from a man named Torgason. He married Sophia Steolikuh, and eight children were born to them, viz.: Emma, Edward W., Rosa, Amelia, Rose, Fred, Herman and Emil. After a residence of forty-six years in Eau Claire, the father died in June, 1898, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Edward W. was born in Eau Claire, attended the schools of the city and has here spent his whole life. He first engaged in the butcher business, following that vocation for ten years, and then succeeded his father in the hotel business which he has successfully carried on for fourteen years. This hotel, which originally was but a small affair, has been enlarged and remodeled into a modern, up-to-date hotel of thirty rooms, and under the proprietorship of Mr. Burkhart, has become a popular place for transients. Mr. Burkhart has been twice married. His first wife, who is now deceased, was Louise Hertel, by whom he has one daughter, Margaret. He married for his second wife, Emma Geitz, of Stanley, Wisconsin, and to them four children have been born as follows: Sophia, Norman, Edwin and Gerhart. Mr. Burkhart is a prominent member of Germania Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias, the Badger Homestead, Yeomen, Modern Brotherhood of America, and with his wife belongs to the Pythian Sisters and the Lutheran church. He is also a member of the Old Settlers' Association.

Charles C. Calkins, dealer in all kinds of farm produce, Fairchild, Wis., was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., June 30, 1869, the son of Charles B. and Sarah A. (Gaskill) Calkins. His great grandfather, Richard Calkins, a native of New England, was a pioneer of Clinton county, New York, where he owned a large tract of land. He had a family of four sons—Seth, Benjamin, Gilbert and Turner—all of whom were prominent farmers of that section in their day. Seth, the eldest and grandfather of Charles C., died at the age of fifty-six; his wife was Mariba Briggs, and they raised a family of six children—Rebecca, Cornelius, Sidney, Daniel and Charles B. The maternal grand-

parents of our subject were Daniel and Huldah (Foster) Gaskill, of Owego, N. Y. Charles B. Calkins, father of Charles C., was born in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., April 13, 1829, where he was reared to manhood. In 1854 he moved to Tioga county and there engaged in farming until 1873, when he moved to Wisconsin, locating at what is now Green Bay, and was there engaged in the flour and feed business for five years. In July, 1878, he came to Fairchild, this county, where he conducted a meat market and was engaged in buying and shipping of live stock until 1893, since which time he has been interested in farming, owning 100 acres of land in the village of Fairchild and Jackson county. He married October 8, 1861, and his children are Daniel, Mariba, deceased wife of Frank Brown, and Charles C. Mr. Calkins is a member of the Masonic order, is a Democrat in politics and has held various offices in Fairchild.

Charles C. Calkins came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1873, received his education in the public schools and has resided in Fairchild since 1878. He began his business career as a clerk in the general store of the N. C. Foster Company, of Fairchild, working his way up to assistant manager, which position he held for five years, when in 1904 he was made manager, acting in that capacity until 1911, when on account of ill health he resigned. In the last named year he embarked in his present business, built a warehouse 50x70 feet and has succeeded in building up an extensive trade, shipping as high as 500 car loads of farm produce annually to Chicago, Eastern and Southern points. He married July 17, 1894, Minnie, daughter of Evan W. and Mary (Parrott) Davis, of St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of four children, viz: Grace C., Seth D., Claire E. and Charles C.

Mr. Calkins is a member of the Masonic order, a Knights Templar, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He served as village treasurer of Fairchild for several terms and has held the office of village clerk, trustee and member of the school board.

Daniel G. Calkins,* secretary of the Drummond Packing Company, of Eau Claire, was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y. April 22, 1865, a son of Charles B. and Sarah A. (Gaskill) Calkins, and is descended from New England ancestry. His great grandfather, Richard Calkins, a native of New England, was a pioneer of Clinton county, New York, where he purchased a large tract of land, cleared and improved a homestead and there resided, engaged in general farming until his death. His family consisted of four sons, viz: Seth, Benjamin, Gilbert and Turner all of

whom became prominent farmers and men of influence in Clinton county, New York. Seth Calkins, grandfather of Daniel G., married Mariba Briggs, and they were the parents of six children, as follows: Rebecca, Cornelius, Sidney, Daniel, Benjamin and Charles B. The latter, who was the father of Daniel G., was born in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., April 13, 1829. He was reared and educated in his home county and in 1857 removed to Owego, Tioga county, where he was engaged in farming until 1873, when he came West to Wisconsin and located in what is now the city of Green Bay. He was there engaged for the next five years in the flour and feed business, following which in 1878 he removed to Fairchild, Eau Claire county, where he was engaged in butchering and the buying and selling of live stock until 1893, since which time he has been successfully engaged in general farming and dairying. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres in the village of Fairchild and Jackson county, improved with a handsome residence erected by himself where he now resides. He was married in 1862 to Sarah A. Gaskill, daughter of Daniel and Huldah (Foster) Gaskill, natives of Tioga county, New York, to whom were born three children, viz: Daniel G.; Mariba, who married Frank A. Brown and had one child, Rex C., deceased, and Charles C., a representative business man of Fairchild.

Daniel G. Calkins came to Wisconsin with his parents, who settled in Green Bay when he was eight years of age and subsequently removed with them to Fairchild in 1878. He received his education in the public schools and in 1879 began his business career as clerk for the Foster Lumber Company at Fairchild, remaining with that concern until 1885. He then came to Eau Claire and entered the employ of Drummond Brothers as book-keeper and in 1891 became a member of the firm, and when the Packing Company was incorporated in 1893 he became secretary, a position he still retains.

Mr. Calkins was married October 10, 1888, to Lina, a daughter of William B. and Sarah (Johnson) High, of Oconto, Wis., and they have an interesting family of four children, viz: Helen, Daniel G., Jr., Paul and William B. Mr. Calkins is a popular business man, progressive and public spirited, and enjoys membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the K. O. T. M., while in politics he is independent.

George F. Caldwell* has been a resident of Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, for more than two score years, and with other stal-

wart men has done his full share in the work of transforming what was, when he came here, a comparative wilderness into a land of fine homes and rich fruitful farms. A native of New York state, he was born in Chautauqua county, June 20, 1840, and is descended from Scotch and Irish ancestors, who came to this country in an early day and settled in New England, and is one of a family of five children born to John N. and Nellie (Freeman) Caldwell, as follows: George F.; Walter; Robert; Eugene, and Eva, who became the wife of James Hewitt. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Vermont in 1818 and was one of the pioneer settlers of Oshkosh, Wis., whither he came with his family in 1846, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1898 at the age of 80 years, the mother being 81 years old at the time of her death.

George F. Caldwell came to Wisconsin with his parents when 6 years of age. He attended the common schools of Winnebago county and assisted in the work at home. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was afterwards transferred to Company D, Sixteenth Wisconsin, and did valued service for his country. On his return from the war he located in ———— county, where he remained until 1870 and then moved to Eau Claire county and purchased a farm in Otter Creek Valley, which he improved and carried on his farming operations with success and profit. He is now living in retirement, enjoying the much merited rest from his many years of toil.

Mr. Caldwell married in 1861 Miss Helen Harkness, daughter of Helen Harkness, of Oshkosh, Wis., and they had a family of eight children: Nellie, who married Rolle Sawyer, is deceased, as is also George and Archie, the latter dying in infancy; Anengo W. lives in British Columbia; Grace is the wife of Fred Bush and lives in Black River Falls; Eva; Blanche married J. Fletcher, of Washburn, Wis., and Royall, who resides in Eau Claire.

Active in the public affairs of the county, Mr. Caldwell served thirteen years as a member of the town board of Otter Creek, acting as chairman of the board for five years. In 1889 he was elected as a Republican from the second district to the General Assembly of the state, serving one term. He is identified with the Baptist church; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

David P. Candell,* a pioneer of Eau Claire county, and one of the influential and substantial citizens, was born September 28, 1846. He came to Eau Claire with his parents in June, 1856,

who engaged in farming in Union township. He remained on the farm assisting in the work until he reached the age of sixteen when he went to work on the river, an occupation he followed for sixteen years. At the end of that period he returned to the farm in Union township, where he has since successfully and actively engaged in farming. He owns 113 acres of land, most of which lies in the town of Union and all of which is well improved. His residence is in Shawtown, where he and his family live in the enjoyment of both city and country life.

Mr. Candell has been twice married. His first wife was Catherine Lawley, by whom he had three sons, Frank, James and George. The mother of these children died in 1889, and he took for his second wife Mary Burke, daughter of Michael Burke, of Dodge county, Wisconsin. By this union five children have been born, viz.: Mary, Esta, Rose, Emmett and Burnard, all of whom live at home and with their parents are members of St. Patrick's church, of Eau Claire.

Horace Carpenter, deceased, a veteran of the Civil War and a highly respected man of Eau Claire, was born in Holland, Vermont, July 8, 1834, and was descended from New England ancestors who came from England in the ship Bevis in 1638, and settled at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Early in life he went to Plattsburg, New York, where he lived until he reached the age of twenty-two, then came to Wisconsin, and was one of the pioneers of Eau Claire, having settled here in 1856. Soon after his arrival in the village, he engaged in the services of the Northwestern Lumber Company, whose plant was then located at Porter's Mills. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted as a private and was assigned to Company G, First Minnesota heavy artillery, and served two years. At the expiration of his service, he returned to Eau Claire and for one year was engaged in farming on Truax prairie. He then moved into the city and opened a grocery store, a business he successfully carried on for twenty-five years. He was a man of irreproachable habits and pure character, as well as honorable and ambitious, and enjoyed the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. He was a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., and of Eagle Post, No. 52, Grand Army of the Republic. His death occurred on June 2, 1906, and was mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Carpenter married Miss Marietta Van Hoesen, of Durand, Wis., but formerly of Great Bend, Jefferson county, New York, and they had four children, Cora E., who is now and has been

for a number of years, supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Eau Claire; William J., manager of the Cutter Shoe Factory; Emma, who died at the age of twenty, and one child who died in infancy.

Mrs. Carpenter and family are prominent in social affairs of the city, and all are affiliated with the Lake St. Methodist Episcopal church.

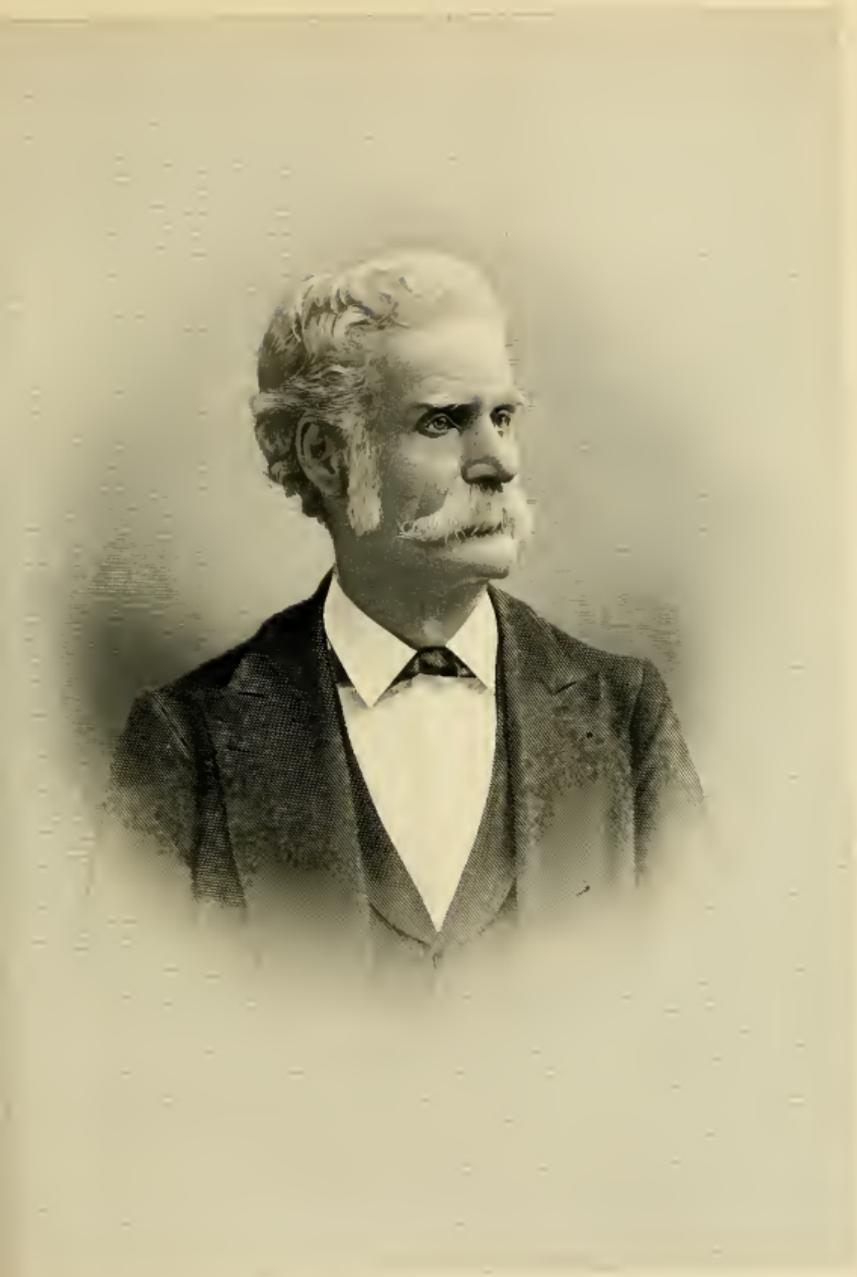
William Carson. The death at Eau Claire in 1898, of William Carson, closed the career of one of the earliest settlers in the state of Wisconsin, a man well known throughout this region from the territorial times, and whose life and services were such as should be an inspiration to the living. The creator of important industrial enterprise, a man of wealth, his life emphasized the truth that enterprise and wealth are not inconsistent with the highest standards of character and conduct. He was the type of pioneer whose name and biography should properly have a place in this history of Wisconsin.

William Carson was born at Inverness, lower Canada in 1825, and of Scotch ancestry. At the age of eleven years, in 1836, alone in the world, he set out for the United States and arriving in Cambridge, Massachusetts, made his first serious venture at earning his own way, and although only a child in years he succeeded. His determination was ripened by a brief experience in the east to learn the broader field of opportunity in the west. In 1837, William Carson became a resident of Illinois, in the southern part of the state. After a short time he went to St. Louis, and in 1838 to Wisconsin territory. His age then was thirteen, and his first employment was in the lumber camps near Prairie du Chien. His alertness and his foresight, and appreciation of opportunities about that time came into evidence, when he filed a claim upon ground where the present city of North Eau Claire is built, and in 1839 sold his claim at a handsome profit. That was one of the first ventures which started him toward a large success. His work continued in various lines, but principally in lumbering, and all the time he was carefully saving his money with a view to a future investment. In 1840 William Carson located in Eau Galle, Wisconsin, where in partnership with Henry Eaton and George C. Wales he was one of the factors in the operation of a large sawmill. The firm of Wales, Carson & Eaton became well known in lumber circles, and the mill which cut about ten thousand feet of lumber each day was one of the biggest in capacity of that period. Carson and Eaton later bought out Mr. Wales' interests, and continued to operate on a large

and successful scale. Finally Mr. Carson bought out Mr. Eaton's interests, and with E. D. Rand as partner the firm of Carson and Rand came into existence. They operated the mill up to 1874, when it was deemed advisable to discontinue the business because timber had become so scarce that the mill could only be run at a loss. However, they continued the operation of their flouring mill and store in Eau Galle. In 1874 Mr. Carson moved to Eau Claire, to take over the management of the Valley Lumber Company, in which he and Mr. Rand had bought a large interest, and of which he had been elected treasurer and president. That was perhaps his leading position in the business world for a number of years, though at the same time his official connection and investment in other enterprises were of an important nature. He was interested in the Rand Lumber Company, and the Burlington Lumber Company, both at Burlington, Iowa, and in the Carson-Rand Company, of Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Carson was connected with several large lumber companies in Wisconsin, and was looked upon as one of the representative lumbermen of the state. He was stockholder and vice president in the Eau Claire National Bank, and deeply interested in any enterprise that affected the welfare of the city where he made his home for so many years. During the decade between 1874 and 1884 he lived in St. Paul, Minnesota, but returned to Eau Claire, where his death occurred in 1898. In politics the late Mr. Carson was a staunch Democrat, was very active in all campaigns, but refused to support his party in its contest for free silver in 1896, and never under any circumstances would accept the nomination for office.

As a pioneer, William Carson had made a reputation for his progressive ideas, and for the innovation which he introduced. He it was who brought the first horse into the Chippewa Valley, and sowed the first wheat there. He also built the first house that boasted of plastered walls in the Chippewa Valley. He was one of the most interesting of the early settlers of Wisconsin, and one of the men whom the younger generation loved to remember, for he was among those who helped to make this state.

Addison D. Chappell, who for many years has been prominent among the leading citizens of Eau Claire, is a native of Ohio and was born in Kingsville, Ashtabula county, February 14, 1838, the son of Harvey M. and Mary (Williams) Chappell, and is of French, Irish and English descent. In 1846 his parents with a family of fourteen children, came west to Illinois and settled



William Carson



David F. and Mary C., wife of Mr. Becker. Those deceased are Alice, who married Francis Daly; William H. and Joel G.

James M. was raised in Greenwich, Connecticut, receiving his education in the public schools and the academy of that place. He began his business career as clerk in a grocery store in New York City, continuing in that employment until 1880. In 1881 he came to Eau Claire, and entered the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company with whom he remained three years. Since 1885 he has been in the restaurant business in Eau Claire, and proprietor of Charles' Chop House, the most popular restaurant in the city, since 1889.

Mr. Charles was married on April 8, 1885, to Miss Octavi, daughter of John Meersman, a native of Brussels, Belgium, and to them seven children have been born: Joel George, John Frederick, Octavi Aliee, James William, Marie Josephine, Ellen Ann and Margaret M. Mrs. Charles died April 22, 1912. Mr. Charles is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, of Eau Claire, and since 1900 has been a member of the Eau Claire School board.

Benjamin J. Churchill, deceased, for over half a century a resident of Eau Claire, was a native of Champlain, Clinton county, New York, where he was born February 22, 1831, the son of William and Isabella (Johnson) Churchill. His paternal grandfather, also named William Churchill, was born in Rutland, Vermont, February 10, 1763. He was a pioneer of Clinton county, New York, and by occupation a farmer. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and was prominently identified with affairs of eastern New York. He died May 24, 1828. His wife was Eunice Culver, born December 31, 1762, and died October 3, 1839. They had a family of ten children of whom William, father of our subject, was born in Champlain, New York, March 27, 1795, and died in 1868. He was also a farmer. His wife, Isabella, was the daughter of John and Margaret (Ellwood) Johnson, natives of England, and she was the mother of Washington, Eleanor, Clarissa, Benjamin J. and William H. Churchill. She died in 1858.

Benjamin J. Churchill received an academic education in his native town, and for several years followed the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1853 he located at Columbus, Wisconsin, where he married October 25, 1856, Hannah E. Pratt. She was born in Michigan, January 25, 1839. Their children who grew to maturity were: Charles W., Jennie E., Cora E. and Homer. Mrs. Churchill died August 10, 1905. In 1857 Mr. Churchill came to

Eau Claire and soon after settled in the town of Brunswick, where he took an active part in all public affairs pertaining to the town and county, being a member of the county board, and for some time its chairman. He was constantly in office from 1858 to 1879, holding the positions of treasurer and town superintendent of schools, and from 1901 had continuously been a member of the county board, and since 1869 he was a continuous resident of Eau Claire. He was appointed by the county board to examine the accounts of the county treasurer and county clerk from the organization of the county until 1870, a task he fulfilled to the satisfaction of all. In 1871 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected by the Republican party three consecutive times. Later he dealt in grain and bought and sold real estate. Being an expert accountant, he was often consulted on important financial matters. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian and for many years was an elder in the church. His death occurred January 10, 1914.

Guy E. Clark, D. D. S. Among the able doctors of dental surgery in Eau Claire county, none stands more prominent than does Dr. Clark. He is a native of Minnesota, born in Winona, August 28, 1878, a son of Asbury B. and Julia (Van Alstine) Clark, both natives of New York state. The parents moved West and settled in Winona, Minnesota, in 1860, and were numbered among the sturdy pioneers of that section. Soon after their arrival at Winona, the father engaged in general contracting, was successful in his business, and still makes his home in that city.

Dr. Clark was reared and received his primary education there in the public schools; he began the study of dentistry in a dental office in 1896 and remained there in study and gaining practical experience for five years. He then entered the college of dental surgery at Milwaukee, where he took a three years' course, graduating with the class of 1903. After his graduation, he spent two years in the practice of his profession in that city, after which in 1905, he moved to Eau Claire, where he at once began to receive a fair share of clientele, which has constantly increased until now he has probably as large a practice as any dentist in Eau Claire county. Possessed of a studious nature, Dr. Clark is a close student, continually reading up in his profession, thus keeping thoroughly in pace with the times and well posted on all new discoveries in modern dentistry. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental Association and the Chippewa

Valley Dental Association. Socially he is a member of the Masonic Order, Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, the Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., and the Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar.

On September 7, 1906, Dr. Clark married Miss Maude Moore, daughter of John and Margaret (Kelley) Moore, of Eau Claire, and their pleasant home on Third street is the center of attraction of their many friends in the city.

William Albert Clark, for nine years principal of the Eau Claire County Training School, is another native son of Wisconsin, born in the town of Lucas, Dunn county, June 29, 1871. His father, Charles Tompson Clark, who was descended from Pennsylvania Dutch stock, was born in Starkey, Yates county, New York, April 23, 1826. He was a carpenter by trade and a soldier in the Civil War, having served in the 194th New York Infantry. After the close of the war in 1865, he came to Wisconsin where he lived until his death, April 8, 1904. He was married in 1855 to Amelia Lavinia Munsel, who was born in Watertown, New York, and was descended from the Puritans of New England, and on both maternal and paternal sides, the ancestors fought in the army of freedom—in the Revolutionary War. She was the mother of six children, as follows: Frank M., Charles A., Peleg B., Fred L., William A. and Edith A., now Mrs. Will Selover. The mother died at Lucas, Dunn county, Wisconsin, March 1, 1910.

William Albert received his early schooling in a log schoolhouse, where he attended until sixteen years of age; he then had one term in the village high school at Knapp, Wisconsin, and later entered the River Falls Normal School, from which he graduated in 1897. He earned money between times at teaching, with which he paid his tuition and eventually entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, from which he was graduated in 1901. He specialized in philosophy and education and received from the University the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in Pedagogy. He taught school two years in the county of Dunn and three years in the grades at Menomonie, and was for two years principal of the 10th Ward School, of Eau Claire, and for four years was supervising principal of the schools of Edgerton, Wisconsin, and for the past nine years has been principal of the Eau Claire county training school for teachers. As the first principal of the last named institution, it devolved upon him to organize the school, plan a building for the same, and as he has

from the start to this time (1914) been continuously connected with it, has had a great deal to do with its subsequent growth and development.

Mr. Clark served four years in Company H, 3rd Regiment Wisconsin National Guards, and attained to the rank of First Sergeant. He has been president of the Rock county, Wisconsin Teachers' Association, and also president of the Northwestern Wisconsin Teachers' Association. He is a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, A. F. and A. M., Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., Michael Griffin Camp Sons of Veterans, Beaver's Reserve Fund Fraternity, National Fraternal League, Northwestern Wisconsin Teachers' Association, Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Eau Claire Order Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association and the National Geographical Society.

On June 26, 1901, Mr. Clark married Miss Anna Parker, daughter of Ole and Thora (Risem) Parker, of Eau Claire. Mrs. Clark was born and raised in Eau Claire, graduated from the high school in 1894, and for a number of years was a teacher in the public school of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of two children, viz.: Warren Parker, born January 8, 1903, and Annabel Edith, born October 31, 1904.

In February, 1914, Mr. Clark resigned the principalship of the Eau Claire County Training School to accept the principalship of the Lincoln County Normal School, at Merrill, Wis., which position he still holds.

Alexander Jerome Cheesbro, a veteran of the Civil War residing in Eau Claire, was born at Springwater, Livingston county, New York, July 6, 1845, a son of Alexander and Jane (Rowell) Cheesbro, both natives of Vermont, and comes of New England stock, though some of his ancestors were of English, German and French descent. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Cheesbro, a farmer by occupation, was a pioneer of Polaski, Jackson county, Michigan. His maternal grandfather was Benjamin Rowell, a native of Vermont, who spent many years of his life in New York State and in later life moved to Badger Mills, Chippewa county, Wisconsin, and to Lake Hallie where he died in 1869 at the age of 82 years.

The parents of Alexander J. moved from New York to Polaski, Jackson county, Mich., in 1847, and during the gold excitement in California in 1849 he made the trip overland in search of the precious metal, and later went to Arizona, where he died. His family returned to Ossian, N. Y., where our subject was

reared until the breaking out of the civil war. On August 30, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 136th New York Volunteer Infantry, of which he was one of twelve men later assigned to Company I of the same regiment. He took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spruce Creek and Gettysburg. In September, 1863, he, with his regiment, were ordered to Tennessee and were placed on guard duty along the Nashville & Tennessee railroad. On October 26, 1863, he was relieved and joined the brigade at Bridgeport, Ala., and on October 28, 1863, was engaged in the famous midnight battle at Raccoon Ridge and Wauhatche Creek, at the foot of Lookout Mountain. The regiment then marched to the assistance of General Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., then back to Lookout Mountain, where they went into winter quarters and did picket duty that winter. In April, 1864, the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps were consolidated and became the Twentieth Army Corps under Gen. Joe Hooker. On May 1 they broke camp and started with Sherman on the Atlantic campaign; took part in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Rockface Gap and Resaca, Mr. Cheesbro losing his right leg at the latter engagement, and was honorably discharged on June 19, 1865. The balance of that year and during the next he kept a grocery store at Byersville, N. Y., and then engaged in farming in that vicinity until 1872, when he came to Wisconsin and located near Lake Hallie, and there purchased land, which he added to from time to time until he had accumulated 500 acres. He was engaged in various vocations up to 1880, conducting a hotel, livery, barber shop, etc. For the next twenty years, until 1902, he was successfully engaged in farming, to which he gave his whole attention. In the latter year he disposed of a large part of his land and moved to the city of Eau Claire, where he has since lived in retirement.

Mr. Cheesbro has been twice married. His first wife was Henrietta Cole, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Steffy) Cole, of Dansville, N. Y. They had one daughter—Georgia. On March 5, 1882, he was married for the second time, taking for his wife Nancy M., daughter of Aaron and Margaret (Overpaugh) Vandresser, natives of New York and pioneers of Chippewa county, where they settled in 1861. In religious affiliations Mr. and Mrs. Cheesbro are members of the First Methodist church. Mr. Cheesbro is a member of Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R., of Eau Claire, of which he was commander in 1908. Mrs. Cheesbro belongs to the Colonel E. M. Bartlett Circle of Ladies of G. A. R., of Eau Claire, and previous to her marriage was a successful teacher for

ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Cheesbro are members of the First M. E. Church of Eau Claire.

Louis E. Cleghorn, a popular farmer of Pleasant Valley and ex-sheriff of Eau Claire county, was born in the town of Pleasant Valley, March 26, 1869, the third son of a family of four children born to James Gilbert and Frances (Kelley) Cleghorn. Of the others William Gilbert was born April 21, 1861, is a resident of Stanley, Wis.; George, born November 18, 1867, died February 12, 1868, and Hattie, born September 29, 1874, married F. M. Buffington, who is now farming on the old Cleghorn homestead in Pleasant Valley.

James Gilbert Cleghorn, father of Louis E., was a pioneer of 1858 and one of the first to locate on a farm in Pleasant Valley. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, July 24, 1833, and lived there with his parents until 1854. He came west and spent the winter of '54 and '55 at Delphi, Ind., and in the spring went to Stillwater, Minn., where he was employed in a mill until the spring of 1858. On April 2 of that year he married Frances Kelley, daughter of Zebedia Kelley, of St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and came to Eau Claire county, where he located on a piece of land in Pleasant Valley, which he entered on a land warrant issued to his father for his service in the war of 1812. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a private under Captain Whipple, and was assigned to Sherman's army and was with him from Big Shanty Station through the siege of Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, through North and South Carolina, Virginia, and took part in the grand review at Washington, and from there he was sent to Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out in 1865 and returned home. He was prominently identified with the affairs of the county, and any movement for the betterment of his community received his hearty support. A Republican in politics, he held several offices, besides being a member of the town board for years. He was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church and of Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R., and at the time of his death which occurred January 19, 1913, owned 240 acres of highly improved land in Pleasant Valley. He was well known for his honorable methods and held the confidence and esteem of all his acquaintances.

The great great grandfather of Louis E. was James Cleghorn, who was born July 6, 1751, and was married three times. His first wife was Salome Cottle, whom he married February 17, 1774, and died October 14, 1787. They were the parents of six

children, viz.: William (the great grandfather) born November 13, 1774; Sarah, born October 12, 1776; Lydia, born February 11, 1780; Orinda, born October 30, 1781; Eliza, born April 8, 1784, and Martha, born August 28, 1786. Mr. Cleghorn took for his second wife Mary Wilde, who died February 21, 1796. They had five children, James, born January 26, 1789; Mary, born August 8, 1790; George, born June 14, 1792; Charles, born March 14, 1794, and Benjamin, born February 1, 1796. Five children were born to his third marriage, as follows: Mary, born March 9, 1797; Temperance, born November 7, 1798; Judith, born December 21, 1800; Elhira, born December 23, 1802, and James M., born August 16, 1804.

William Cleghorn, the great grandfather, was a resident of St. Lawrence county, New York, and his occupation was farming and lumbering. William Cleghorn, grandfather, was also a prominent farmer and lumberman and was twice married. He was the father of James Gilbert.

Louis E. Cleghorn grew to manhood in Pleasant Valley township, attended the common schools and worked with his father on the farm until 1889, when he purchased a farm of 80 acres and commenced farming on his own account and which he successfully conducted until 1904 when he moved to the city of Eau Claire. Soon after taking up his residence in the city, he opened a restaurant and lunch room and later built a lunch car which he stationed on River street. Meeting with success in this line of business until 1908, he became a candidate for sheriff of the county and managed his own campaign, receiving the sanction of the people. He successfully managed the affairs of the office for two years and was instrumental in running to earth many criminals who are now serving time. At the expiration of his term, he acted as under-sheriff one year, and from April, 1913, to the Spring of 1914, he served as special police officer to look after the violators of the speed law of the city and county. He is now, 1914, candidate for sheriff of the county, with good prospects for election to the office.

Mr. Cleghorn is deeply interested in agricultural pursuits and is now carrying on a farm in Pleasant Valley which is under the immediate charge of an overseer. A man of public affairs, Mr. Cleghorn affiliates with the Republican party and is prominent in social, benevolent and fraternal societies. He is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, Beavers, the Sons of Veterans and the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1889 he married Emma Seguin, daughter of Israel

and Ozett Seguin, of Pleasant Valley township. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Claudia Fay, who was educated in the public and high schools and the Eau Claire Training School, is now a teacher in Augusta; Lila May, a high school student; Doris Evelyn, is attending the public schools of Eau Claire. Maurice T., the youngest of the family, and only son, passed away November ninth, A. D., 1909, age 4 years.

Joseph John Cliff,* deceased, was preeminently a self-made man. Beginning life with no capital other than his native ability, he by perseverance, industry and the force of a strong personality, attained to a place among the influential and substantial citizens of his community. A native of Ohio, he was born October 1, 1845, and while yet a boy of tender years, his father was lost at sea, and before he was ten years of age his mother died. Thus thrown on his own resources, he worked for a farmer in Ohio until he was thirteen and then started out in life for himself with only a change of underclothing tied up in a red handkerchief. He found employment among the lumber camps of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and finally came to Wisconsin, locating in the southern part of the state. He later moved northward, and finally settled in Washington township, Eau Claire county. During all this time, he was working in the woods, and gained a thorough knowledge of the lumbering business, and in 1870 he engaged in logging and lumbering on his own account, and at one time operated as high as five camps and had in his employ 200 men. He had 25 to 30 teams of oxen and horses and was one of the few men who owned their own equipment. During his logging operations, he purchased from time to time 360 acres of land, and in 1894 discontinuing his lumbering operations, he moved to his farm in Washington township which he improved with a fine residence and other buildings, and at the time of his death, March 14, 1909, had brought the land to a high state of cultivation, and besides his farm, was the owner of large tracts of timber land in Canada and the Dakotas.

Mr. Cliff was one of the enterprising and progressive men of his town. In all his relations and dealings, he was actuated by manly motives and such was his demeanor that he maintained the confidence and esteem of all his acquaintances. He was one of the founders of and a stockholder in the West Eau Claire Ice Company, a stockholder in the Eau Claire Concrete Company, and was one of the organizers and directors of the Eau Claire Driving Park and for a number of years was a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Cliff married Cora E. Butler, daughter of Henry W. and Adelia (Fairchild) Butler, who was born May 10, 1859, and whose many womanly virtues endeared her to all who knew her. She died June 20, 1895, and was the mother of three children, Newton, born December 14, 1880, died February 13, 1882; Russell H., born June 14, 1883, a well known farmer of Washington township, married Nellie Johnson, the daughter of Erick and Anna (Anderson) Johnson, of the town of Washington, and has three children, Lloyd H., Richard and Jannette E. and Earl H., born January 3, 1890, is now in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at St. Paul. He married Inga Winger, and has one child, Lenora. In 1897 Mr. Cliff married Ida Martinson, a woman of charming personality, culture and refinement, and to this union two children were born, as follows: Jessie Inga, born January 20, 1900, and Joseph Edward, born August 8, 1906.

Mrs. Ida Martinson Cliff, since the death of her husband, has carried on the farm of 360 acres and employs a number of hands who work under the direction of a foreman whom she has to oversee the work. The father and mother of Mrs. Cliff, Ole and Rena (Christianson) Martinson, were born in Christiania, Norway. They emigrated to America and were among the pioneers of Northern Wisconsin. They now reside at Chetek, Barron county, where he lives at the age of 80 years, retired from active farming. This family consisted of twelve children, as follows: Ida, Sevil, Ole, Frederick, Henry, Andrew, (deceased), Martin, Annie, Tena, Ella, Cora and Richard.

Henry W. Butler, father of the first Mrs. Cliff, was born in New York State, October 19, 1826, the son of Augustus Butler, a native of Connecticut and of English descent. Henry Butler who was fourth in a family of seven children, attended the district school until he reached the age of seventeen and then started out for himself, working on a farm and later engaging in farming on his own account, an occupation he followed during his active life. In 1843 he came to Wisconsin with his parents who settled in Dodge county. In the Spring of 1856 he came to Eau Claire and purchased a farm of 245 acres in section 5, township 26, range 9, in the town of Washington, and there carried on general farming until his retirement. During the Civil War in 1864, he enlisted in Company K, 36th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and fought in many battles, including Cold Harbor, where he received a wound in the left hand and was honorably discharged from the service June 3, 1865.

On July 4, 1850, he married Adeline L., daughter of William

and Abigail (Western) Fairehild. To them were born three children who grew to maturity, Christabell I., born March 8, 1857, married Charles Bigelow, and had two daughters, Pearl and Annie. Pearl married Charles Whittaker, and Annie married Harry Daniel, and all reside in Los Angeles, California; Cora E., deceased wife of the late J. J. Cliff, and Mortimer E., born September 18, 1868, died February 1, 1882.

William King Coffin, the genial president of the Eau Claire National Bank, is the dean of the bankers of Eau Claire county. Fifty years have elapsed since he began his banking career, and for forty years of that time he has been continuously and actively a banker.

Mr. Coffin is a native of the state of Illinois, and was born at Jacksonville, August 9, 1850. In 1853 his parents removed to Batavia, Ill. He attended the public schools of Batavia, and completed his education at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., graduating in the class of 1871.

His inclination toward a business career manifested itself early. At the age of fourteen he was working in his father's bank, the First National Bank of Batavia, learning the principles of banking as well as the methods of conducting financial institutions. He was made cashier of that bank before he was nineteen—a record with few, if any, parallels. He desired, however, to continue his college course, so resigned his position as cashier of the Batavia bank and finished his course in Knox College, as already stated.

Immediately after graduating he went to Chicago and took a position as clerk in the First National Bank, remaining there until 1873, when he was offered the position of secretary and treasurer of the Menomonic Barge Line Company, which he accepted. He remained with that company during 1873 and the winter of 1874. In the spring of the latter year he returned to the First National Bank of Batavia to become its cashier. In 1877 that bank was succeeded by the Banking firm of Coffin & Young, and in 1880 that house sold out to Gammon & Newton. Under all ownerships Mr. Coffin remained as cashier until 1882, when he moved to Eau Claire. In that year he organized the Eau Claire National Bank, which succeeded the banking house of Clark & Ingram.

Mr. Coffin has been connected with the Eau Claire National Bank since its foundation and has been the guiding spirit of its remarkably successful career. From 1882 until 1902, a period of twenty years, he was cashier of the bank. In 1902 he was

made vice-president and cashier, and in 1905 he became president of this strong financial institution.

While Mr. Coffin has been an indefatigable worker for the success of the Eau Claire National Bank, he has also engaged in many other activities and has helped to foster not a few important enterprises besides aiding the banking system of the state. He is president of the Eau Claire Savings Bank and vice-president of the First National Bank of Fairchild, Wis., and a director in the Chetek State Bank and in the First Wisconsin Land Mortgage Association. He was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, and was a member of its executive council from 1894 to 1896, and was president of the association during the years 1897 and 1898. He is a member of the American Bankers' Association, and during the years of 1903-4-5 he held a seat in the executive council of that body. He is a member of the Bankers' Club of Chicago.

Outside of banking he has large and varied business interests, principally in lumber and timber, being an officer in several lumber and timber and other companies.

Mr. Coffin has always been a hard worker. His duties have a charm for him, and prosperity has always accompanied him. Not only as a banker, but as a citizen and a man, he applies himself to his duties with unflagging energy, honesty and devotion, that faith may be kept and confidence maintained. He is a typical American, broad in his views and warm in his sympathies toward human endeavor, and is one of the strong men who have helped to make Eau Claire a prosperous and progressive business center. He is president of the Eau Claire Library Board and also of the State Library Association, a director in the Y. M. C. A., a life member and one of the curators of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and of the University Club of Chicago. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, in which he has passed to the 32d degree, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member and one of the trustees of the First Congregational church of Eau Claire.

Mr. Coffin is a Republican. He was a member of Eau Claire City Council for one term. He was on the staff of Gov. Edward Scofield. He is now a trustee of Eau Claire County Asylum and Poor Farm and of Mt. Washington Sanatorium.

In 1872 Mr. Coffin married Mary Gove Burroughs, daughter of Dr. Lester M. and Elmira (Wheeler) Burroughs, like himself a native of Illinois. They have two daughters, Mary Elmira,

now Mrs. B. G. Proctor, of Eau Claire, and Grace Burroughs, now Mrs. F. R. Bates, of Seattle, Wash. Their only son, William Lester, died in 1888.

William King Coffin is of the eighth generation in direct descent from Tristram Coffin, who came to this country from England in 1642 and settled in Newbury, Mass. Later he moved to Nantucket Island and purchased a one-tenth interest in the island. He died in Nantucket in 1681 at the age of seventy-six years.

Mr. Coffin's grandfather, Nathaniel Coffin, was an intimate friend and associate of William King, the first governor of Maine, and uncle of Mr. Coffin's grandmother, and William King Coffin was named after his grandfather's distinguished friend. Mr. Coffin's father, William Coffin, was born in Maine in 1822. While he was yet a young boy the family moved to Illinois, and he was educated in Illinois College and Andover Seminary. Subsequently he became professor of mathematics in Illinois College and was so employed until 1853, when he moved to Batavia and engaged in farming and in the banking business, which he pursued until 1880, when he retired. He married Mary Lockwood and they had a family of seven children, of whom William King Coffin was the second. Mary Lockwood was the daughter of Samuel D. Lockwood, one of the first justices of the Illinois Supreme Court. It was in his office that Abraham Lincoln studied law. Mr. Coffin has a chair which the great emancipator used in that office. Mary (Lockwood) Coffin died in 1877 and William Coffin in 1890.

In 1913 William King Coffin purchased a farm near Eau Claire, which he named "Tristram Farm," in honor of his first American ancestor, Tristram Coffin. Upon the completion upon this farm of one of the best and largest barns in Eau Claire county, the event was celebrated by a big "barn dance" on June 12, 1914, at which Mr. Coffin entertained about five hundred guests, to each of whom was presented a neat little folder showing a picture of the barn and bearing a greeting that read:

"In welcoming his friends to the dance, which celebrates the completion of the new barn at 'Tristram Farm,' the owner begs to extend his compliments to his guests, and to assure them that their entertainment is highly approved by an exceedingly aristocratic and scientifically housed family of Guernseys, Percherons, Poland-Chinas, Scotch Collies, White Wyandottes, White Hollands, White Guineas and Indian Runners."

Mr. Coffin is a man of varied capacities and of remarkable

ability in each, and this last addition to his interests is another indication of the scope of his capabilities.

David W. Cole, retired farmer and veteran of the civil war, was born in Lorain county, Ohio, April 7, 1839, the son of David and Margaret (Cooper) Cole, natives of New Jersey and pioneers of Lorain county. When David W. was a boy of eight years his parents moved to Byron, Fond du Lac county, Wis., and engaged in farming. From there they moved to Adrian township, Monroe county, and in 1871 came to Fairchild, Eau Claire county, and resided there the balance of their lives. The death of the father occurred December 16, 1888, at the age of 82 years, and that of the mother at the age of 81. In their family were nine children: Samuel C.; Charles C.; Eliza L., who married Newton Palmer; Elias G.; Vincent S.; David W.; Lewis R.; William H., and Margaret A. She married Byron O. Palmer, who died May 18, 1892, in his 52d year.

Byron O. Palmer was born in Madison, N. Y., and came to Wisconsin in 1847, locating in Fond du Lac county. He was educated in Michigan, and after coming to Wisconsin was engaged in school teaching until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until after the battle of Shiloh, when his term of enlistment expiring, he was discharged. He re-enlisted in Battery C, First Michigan Light Artillery, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Dalton, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Decatur, Atlanta and Bentonville. He was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. In 1872 he located at Fairchild, Eau Claire county, and for a time taught school, subsequently opening a drug store, which he successfully conducted until failing health compelled him to sell out, and disposing of his interests to R. E. Arnold, he retired. He took an active interest in all public matters, and any enterprise for the betterment of his city and county, received his hearty co-operation.

He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 169, A. F. and A. M., and Major Payne Post, G. A. R., Fairchild. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret, daughter of David W. and Margaret (Cooper) Cole. Mr. Cole was reared in Wisconsin, receiving a common school education, and after his maturity engaged in farming in Monroe county and Fairchild, Wis.

In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battles of Ft. Ann, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Jerusalem, Plank Road, where he received a bullet wound in his right heel, Straw-

berry Plains, Reaves Station, Hatches' Run, High Bridge, and the contest which ended in the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, and was one of those who stood guard at the time of surrender. Returning to Wisconsin after the war, he resumed farming in the town of Fairchild, which he continued until 1898, when he retired, and has since resided with his sister, Mrs. Palmer. He was a member of Major Payne Post, G. A. R., of Fairchild, until its disbandment.

N. D. Coon,* who for two score years was the leading and influential business man of Eau Claire, Wis., was born in Herrick, Pa., November 19, 1839. He acquired his early education in the schools of that place, and in 1859 studied music in North Reading, Mass., under Lowell Mason and George F. Root. In 1861 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction during the war. In the spring of 1866, with a view to bettering his condition, he came to Wisconsin and for some time was engaged in teaching music in the principal towns of northern Wisconsin. In 1873 he came to Eau Claire and opened a small store for the sale of musical merchandise. He was a careful and prompt business manager, upright and honorable in all his dealings, and by his frugality and close application succeeded in building up a large business in his line, and was one of the leading citizens of west Eau Claire.

In 1867 he married Miss Sarah E. Burnette, of Cleveland, Ohio, and one daughter, Alice S., was born, who now makes her home with her mother. Mrs. Coon is a woman of exceptional business qualifications, and since the death of her husband, which occurred July 13, 1910, has continued the business, enlarging its scope until now (1914) she has one of the best equipped and up-to-date music stores in northwestern Wisconsin, where she handles all kinds of musical instruments and musical merchandise.

Marshall Cousins is a son of Henry and Louisa P. Cousins. For some years he has been engaged in the banking business.

He served in the Spanish-American war in the Third Infantry, participating in the Porto Rican expedition under General Miles, and was wounded in the battle of Coamo. He held the rank of first lieutenant and was adjutant of the First Battalion. He has served for many years in the Wisconsin National Guard as private, noncommissioned officer, lieutenant, captain and major. For fourteen years he was the regimental adjutant, and at this time holds the rank of major, commanding the First Battalion.

In politics he is a Republican and served in the Wisconsin legislature. Since 1900 he has been a member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

He is a member of the Masonic order, having advanced to the grade of 32d degree Mason. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Elks, having served as treasurer of the latter organization from the institution of the lodge. December, 1897, to date.

He married Amy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wade, formerly of Eau Claire but now of Virginia.

Lucius P. Crandall, a well-known resident and business man of Eau Claire, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., December 24, 1843, to William W. and Jane (Haskins) Crandall. His father, who was born in Rhode Island, went to Allegany county when a young man, and was a teacher in the schools of that county for a time and later engaged in farming, which occupation he followed successfully the balance of his life. He married Jane Haskins, daughter of Michael Haskins, of New York, and they were the parents of the following children: Nathan is deceased; Washington lives at Mankato, Minn., engaged in farming and fruit raising; Alonson Burr lives in New York, was a soldier in the First New York Dragoons, a retired farmer of Belmont; Fletcher is deceased; Lucius P. (our subject); Joel, who served as a soldier in the civil war, Fortieth New York Heavy Artillery, is deceased; Sarah Ann, widow of Loren Collins, and also a soldier in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, resides in Buffalo, N. Y.; Electa, wife of M. Knight, retired merchant of Pepin county, Wisconsin, now deceased, and Alice, widow of A. Benjamin, of Olean, N. Y.

Lucius P. Crandall was educated in the public schools, and followed farming until eighteen years of age, and on August 3, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, First New York Dragoons, originally the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Volunteer Infantry, was mustered into the service September 3, 1862, and served with his company until mustered out, June 30, 1865. At the battle of Cold Harbor he received a gunshot wound under the left arm, the bullet being removed from the shoulder blade. He later received a wound in the left hand and foot and was confined in the Lincoln Hospital, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. In October, 1863, he was commander of the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Volunteer Infantry, went to Washington, D. C., and had the regiment changed to cavalry and later named First New York Dragoons. During Mr. Crandall's term

of service he participated in forty-seven engagements from the battle of Black Water, Va., December 2, 1862, until the surrender of General Lee, April 19, 1865. During this time his regiment captured 1,533 prisoners, 19 pieces of artillery, 21 caissons, 240 artillery horses, 40 army wagons and ambulances, 40 draft animals and 4 battle flags under Col. Alfred Gibbs and Captain R. A. Britton, in the command of General Sheridan at the time of his famous ride to Winchester.

In an address to the regiment by Governor Fenton, the Dragoons were paid the compliment of having highly distinguished themselves for their fighting qualities. He said in part: "Our noble state sent many regiments to the field that won enviable reputation as among the best that entered the Union army, but, gentlemen, without flattery, I can assure you none have made a better record than the First New York Dragoons."

After the war Mr. Crandall worked for a time at the carpenter trade, and on November 20, 1865, came to Eau Claire and engaged in lumbering on the Chippewa river for the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company and others, and followed this vocation for ten years. He then took up carpentering during the summers and sealed logs in the winters from 1868 to 1903. He then engaged in contracting and building, an occupation he has followed for forty years, during which time he has built many fine houses in Eau Claire and surrounding towns. He built the R. J. Keppler residence in Florida and has erected many saw mills in various places.

Mr. Crandall was married to Mary Boshier, daughter of William Boshier, of Clear Creek township. Mrs. Crandall was born at Markettown, England, on March 18, 1852; came to Eau Claire with her parents, and during her many years of residence here had endeared herself to a wide circle of friends. She was a woman of charming personality and womanly graces, whose death on July 30, 1914, was greatly mourned by the whole community. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall became the parents of six children, as follows: Alice married M. Hadley, of Tacoma, Wash.; George is a contractor and builder of Eau Claire; Byron is connected with the Louisiana Lumber Company; Alfred is a painter employed by the Wisconsin Refrigerator Company; Grace is the wife of Daniel Boyd, who is associated with the Electric Light Company, is also in the real estate business, and Lewis is with the Eau Claire Trunk Company.

During his many years of residence in Eau Claire, Mr. Crandall has taken an active interest in public matters, and served

one term as alderman for the seventh ward. He is a member of Eagle Post, No. 52, of Eau Claire, and in politics is independent.

John M. Craemer, manager of the Milwaukee Elevator Company, of Eau Claire, was born in this city May 16, 1879, and is the son of Mathias and Anna (Ney) Craemer, both of whom were born in Oberleuken, Province Prussia, Germany.

His father came to America with his parents when six years of age, and when still a young man came to Eau Claire and for thirty-eight summers was pilot on the Chippewa river, thirty-five of which he was in the employ of the Empire Lumber Company, the other summers for other lumber companies. For many winters he drove ox teams in the woods for logging and lumber companies. He now lives retired at 740 Broadway, Eau Claire, Wis.

Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Craemer, Mathias died when young; Mary married Peter L. Klaess, now deceased; Anna is a nun from the Notre Dame Convent and is teaching at Detroit, Mich.; John M., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth married Mike J. Schaaf, grain buyer, at Truax, Wis., and Peter J., mail carrier of this city, married Helen Zimmerman, now deceased.

John Craemer, grandfather of John M., was born in Germany; he came to the United States in 1852 and spent most of his life farming in Dodge and Dunn counties, Wisconsin.

John M. Craemer was educated in the Sacred Heart Parochial School and graduated from Curtiss Commercial College at Minneapolis.

He engaged in the elevator business with C. H. Bergman and after a partnership of five years sold his interest to Mr. Bergman. He was employed one year as bookkeeper for the Milwaukee Elevator Company and in 1906 became local manager for this concern, a position he still holds.

In addition to his grain interests Mr. Craemer is stockholder and director of the C. W. Cheney Company, Eau Claire Concrete Company and Eau Claire Vulcanizing Company. Mr. Craemer married in 1914 Catherine Morrow, daughter of Thomas Morrow, of Eau Claire. He is a member of St. Patrick's church and Knights of Columbus.

The Milwaukee Elevator Company, of which Mr. Craemer is local manager, deal in all kinds of grain, seeds, hay, straw, coal, land plaster, etc., and are agents in Eau Claire for Ceresota and Marvel flour, and in addition to the elevator in Eau Claire the company has an elevator at Truax, Wis.

Enos S. Culver, son of Charles F. and Charlotte (Slosson) Culver, was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1845, and was educated in the public schools of Osceola and Wells-borough and the Union Academy at Knoxville, Pa. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1867, when he moved into Wisconsin. He arrived in Eau Claire on October 21 of that year, and for thirty-one years thereafter was engaged in merchandising either as a salesman or bookkeeper, with the exception of one year, when he was at Unity closing up the business of a saw mill and store. In 1880 he opened a shoe store with a partner under the name of Culver & Ellison. In 1893 Mr. Culver bought out Mr. Ellison and conducted the business alone for five years, when he sold out and went into real estate and the mortgage and loan business, and is still so engaged. He owns 360 acres of farm land in Eau Claire county, and handles all kinds of real estate for his customers. He is a clear-headed business man, whose judgment on real estate values is keen and accurate.

Enos S. Culver married Georgia May Butler, a native of Maine, who came to Eau Claire with her parents about the same time that Mr. Culver came. They have a family of four daughters, namely, Mrs. Jessie Botwick, Mrs. Norma West, whose husband is associated with the Minneapolis Tribune; Virginia, who is the stenographer for the Union National Bank, and Miss Floss Culver, who is a demonstrator of teaching in Texas.

Mr. Culver was a member of the County Board for two terms, and was chairman of the committee on county property and was an active member of that committee when they purchased the land for the asylum farm and when the asylum was built. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is past chancellor of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 16. He is also a member of the Uniformed Rank of the order.

Addison A. Cutter. In 1870 Addison A. Cutter became a citizen of Eau Claire. A few months later he became actively engaged in laying the foundation for the development of one of the great industries of the city, and the prominence he attained as a successful manufacturer and business man came to him as the legitimate reward of a well directed effort, sterling integrity and sagacious enterprise.

Born October 5, 1846, in Cuba, N. Y., he grew to manhood in his native state, and shortly after his arrival in Eau Claire he started in the shoe business in the building sometimes called "The Odd Fellows'" at the corner of Water street and Third avenue. He later removed to what was called the "Phil-



ADDISON A. CUTTER



lips Building" on South Barstow street. Here he became the leading shoe retailer in the town. The lumber jacks who occasionally came out of the woods in large numbers demanded a distinctive shoe; to meet this demand Mr. Cutter kept several shoemakers busy making shoes that suited them. These shoes soon became famous and the demand so great that more commodious quarters were necessary. In 1892 Mr. Cutter purchased the large building at the corner of Eau Claire and Dewey streets from the Eau Claire Lumber Company and remodeled the building for factory and office purposes. The present shoe factory was started and has since flourished.

In addition to his shoe manufacturing business, Mr. Cutter was prominently identified with the financial and social interests of the city. He was a director of the Union National Bank, treasurer of the American Calk Company and had many other interests. He was one of the leading promoters of the Valley Club, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member of the Old Settlers' Association. During the civil war Mr. Cutter enlisted and served in a New York regiment.

On September 1, 1875, Mr. Cutter married Miss Belle Flanders, of Baraboo, Wis., and to them were born two daughters, Louise and Helen.

Mr. Cutter was a thorough business man and in his death, which occurred July 7, 1906, Eau Claire lost one of its foremost citizens. He was progressive and public spirited, a man of large affairs, and his most important enterprise was his shoe factory in Eau Claire, which since his death has been continued under the name of the A. A. Cutter Company.

Sofus Damm, secretary and treasurer of the Phoenix Furniture Company, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, July 27, 1880, to Carl and Emelie (Patterson) Damm. The father, who was military tailor for the Danish government, was a successful business man and lived retired for forty years. He died in Denmark at the age of 97 years. The mother and one sister reside in Denmark.

Mr. Damm received his preliminary education in the public schools and later attended the State University at Copenhagen, from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. He afterwards attended the Military Academy and was made second lieutenant. In 1904 he came to America on the steamship United States, and after landing in New York City he came direct to Eau Claire and for two years was in the employ of the W. J. Davis Elevator & Grain Company as bookkeeper, and then for

seven and a half years was bookkeeper for George F. Windslow. In March, 1913, he purchased an interest in the Phoenix Furniture Company, of which he is now (1914) secretary and treasurer. He is a man of progress and prominent in business as well as in social circles of Eau Claire. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

In 1907 Mr. Damm married Edyth Piper, daughter of Silas and Mallisia (Butler) Piper, of Eau Claire, and they have one son, Carl Daniel Damm.

Charles H. Daub, one of Eau Claire county's enterprising and public spirited farmers, is a native of Germany and was born in Siegen, Province of Westphalia, September 12, 1855, a son of Jacob and Polaxiney (Klapperd) Daub. His parents emigrated to the United States with their family in 1868 and a short time after arriving in America came to Minnesota and settled in the town of Lewiston, Winona county. They raised a family of seven children, as follows: Theodore; Amelia, who married August Stocker; Charles H.; Frederick; Augusta, wife of Henry Miller; Lena, wife of Herman Schneider, and Albert.

Raised on the farm from fourteen years of age by A. E. Blake, where he now resides, Charles H. attended the district schools, receiving a limited education. He practically cleared the farm of 200 acres, improved it with substantial buildings, erecting his commodious residence, which is fitted up with all modern conveniences, including bath, hot and cold running water and other home comforts usually found in large cities. His land is in a high state of cultivation, which, with its buildings, contain all the modern labor-saving devices and appliances that go to make a model and up-to-date country home. He carries on general farming and stock raising and does an extensive dairy business.

In addition to his farming operations Mr. Daub was for twenty years a salaried man in the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, serving several years as shipping clerk and the last few years in disposing of their personal property, at the same time giving his attention to his farming interests. At one time he was known as one of the largest and most prominent growers of strawberries in northern Wisconsin, selling and shipping as high as \$200 worth of berries per day, but during the latter years he has given his whole attention to farming and dairying. In the early 80's Mr. Daub was united in marriage to Miss Emily, daughter of Corbett Chase, a native of New Hampshire and a descendant of an old and respected family. To this union four children have been born: Ruth, Ralph, Fritz and Hazel.

Mr. Daub has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of his county and state, and as a Republican was elected in 1908 as a member of the general assembly, receiving 1,685 votes as against 1,055 by his opponent, Elmer E. Tobey.

Jacob Andrew Davidson is a native of Norway, where he was born July 12, 1863, son of David Jacobson and Olivia Mathilde (Olson) Jacobson, on the farm Wooler in Eivold, Norway. He received a common school education and after the age of fifteen served a two years' apprenticeship with his father, who was a building contractor, then entered into service with Dremmens Elvens Paper Mill, Madum, Norway. At Madum he was married to Gunda Christine Gregerson, daughter of Jonas and Gurine Gregerson, of Norway.

Gunda Christine (Gregerson) Davidson was born April 17, 1864, at Sonstby, Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have had a family of eleven children: Mathilda Josephine, Gerda Davida, Gerhard Daniel, Conrad Albert, Alf Harold, Leona Elfreda, Jul Arthur, Guy Clarence, Carl Fritjof, Ruth Viola, Ester Constance, of which Gerda Davida died at the age of eighteen months, the remaining ten children still living at home with their parents.

Mr. Davidson and his family came to Eau Claire, Wis., October 9, 1890, and for two winters found employment in the woods and in the saw mills in the city. He started work with the Madison St. Manufacturing Company during the summer of 1891 as a building carpenter and part of the time as cabinet maker in the company's factory, staying with this firm until 1897, when he was employed by the Hoepfner Bartlett Company, building contractors, of Eau Claire, Wis., as foreman in their shop.

Since 1908 he has lived on his farm of 160 acres in the Town of Union, where he has built up a home. His sons are looking after the work on the farm, and Mr. Davidson is still holding the position of foreman with the Hoepfner-Bartlett Company, of Eau Claire.

William Llewellyn Davis, president of the Dells Paper & Pulp Company, the largest manufacturing industry in Eau Claire, was born at Neenah, Winnebago county, Wis., January 22, 1858, a son of John R. and Jane (Jones) Davis. John R. Davis was an energetic Welchman, born in Wales in 1817. He learned the wagon maker's trade in Liverpool, England, and in early manhood came to America and first located in Canada, later moving to the state of New York, where for a time he was engaged in the manufacture of carriages and omnibuses at Utica. In 1846 he

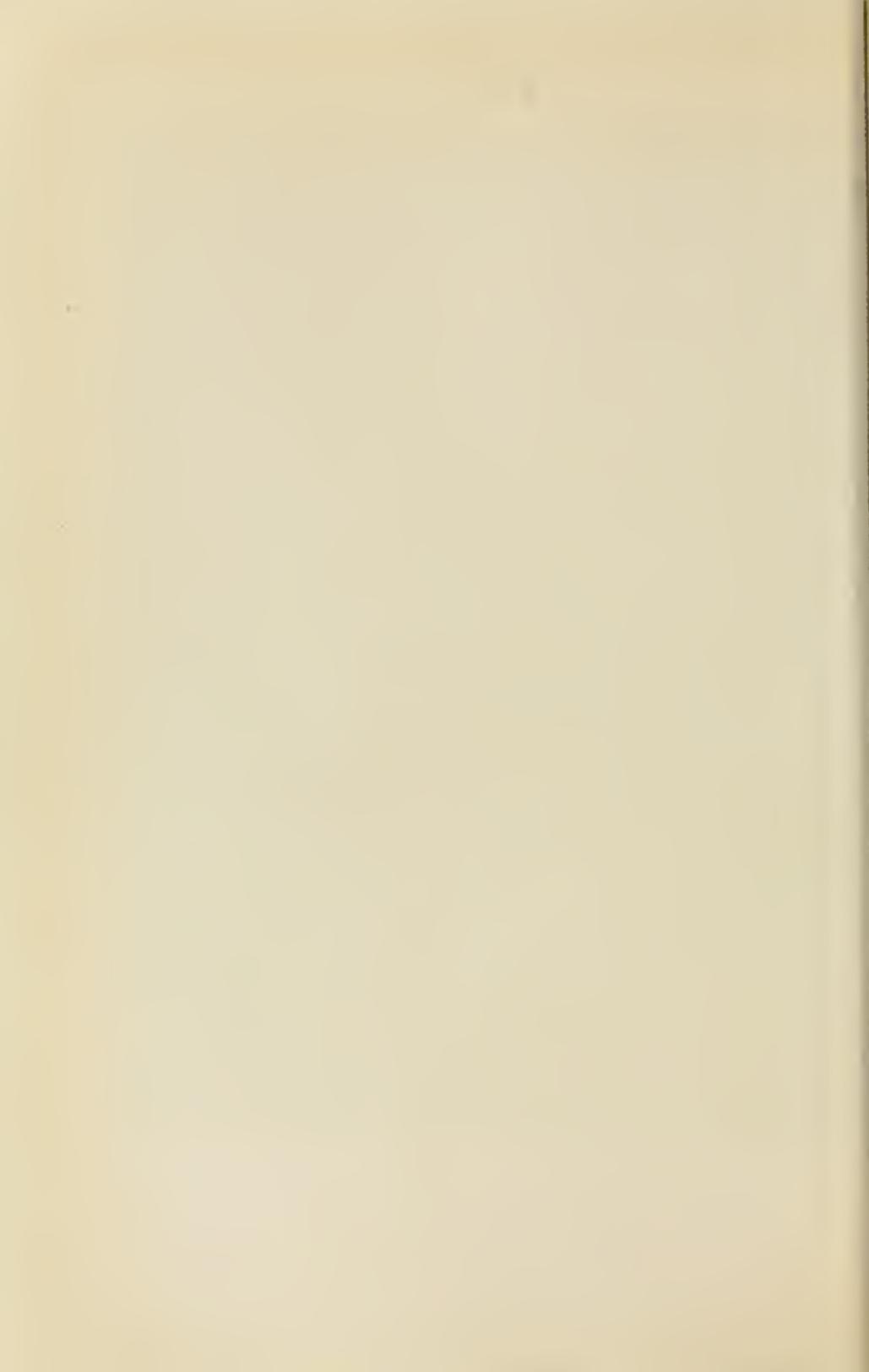
came to Wisconsin and conducted a carriage factory at Milwaukee until 1848. The following year (1849) he located at Neenah, where he carried on the same business until 1852, then purchased the old government flouring mill and conducted it for all the output he could get, until one night in the winter of 1874 the mill took fire and with some saw and shingle mills near by was entirely consumed. In 1872-73 he was actively engaged in lumbering on the Wolf river, and after the destruction of his mills he organized the Winnebago Paper Company, himself being president, with John R. Ford secretary and H. Shoemaker treasurer. The original capacity of the mill was two tons of print daily, which was increased during his lifetime to three times the original output. He gradually took over the stock of his company, and after his death, on June 7, 1885, William L. Davis had charge of the mill until the death of his brother, David, at Eau Claire, when he moved to this city and took charge of the Dells mills, in which he controlled a large interest. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Davis were the parents of seven children, as follows: John R. Davis, of the John R. Davis Lumber Company, located at Phillips; Myra, wife of A. J. Whiddeir, of Bothel, Wash.; David R., who died in Eau Claire on August 3, 1903; Henry, deceased; William L.; George A., who for several years was secretary and manager of the Electric Light Company at Neenah, died January 10, 1914, and Benjamin W., who for several years was secretary of the John R. Davis Lumber Company and mayor of Phillips before that place was destroyed by fire, and had the honor of being the youngest man ever elected to the office of mayor in the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Davis, Sr., was in the best sense a thorough and practical business man, whose clear cut, honorable methods, skillful management of affairs and sterling manliness made him a leader among his associates and a force for good in the community in which he lived. He was an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a Mason and Knights Templar.

The Dells Paper & Pulp Company is the successor of the Eau Claire Pulp & Paper Company, which was first operated on a small scale by local people. In 1894 the present company was organized by W. L. Davis, D. R. Davis and O. H. Ingram, of which D. R. Davis was president until his death in 1903.

William L. Davis, the genial manager of the Winnebago mills at Neenah and a large stockholder in the Dells company, came to Eau Claire in 1903 and assumed the presidency, in which capacity he is still serving. This is the largest institution in the city;



W. L. Davis



gives employment to about four hundred people, and its products are sold in all parts of the United States. Mr. Davis is also president of the Eau Claire Dells Improvement Company, a director in the Union National Bank, president of the Davis Falls Land Company, and is now engaged in the construction of a large water power plant at Davis Falls, near Jim Falls, on the Chippewa river, which is probably for the use of additional pulp and paper mills. Mr. Davis was reared in Neenah, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he entered the mill of the Winnebago Paper Company and there learned the business in all its details and step by step arose to the commanding position he now occupies. A man of influence, he is prominent in commercial and financial as well as social circles of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Eau Claire, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Neenah-Nodoway and Oshkosh Yacht clubs. He is also a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Wisconsin Society of Chicago.

On December 14, 1881, he married Miss Anna Bowron, of Oshkosh, Wis., daughter of Stephen and Frances (Kimball) Bowron, and they are the parents of two children, Stephen Rogers and William L. Davis, Jr.

Alexander Dean,* the popular undertaker of Eau Claire, is the son of Alexander and Matilda (Garritson) Dean, who were both born in Scotland, where the father followed the occupation of ship builder near Aberdeen until 1868, when he was sent by Queen Victoria to the Bay of Chaleur, Quebec, Canada, and employed as a ship builder by the English government. He followed this business successfully for years, making himself financially independent, so that at the time of his death he was living in retirement and ease. After a few years in Quebec he moved to New Brunswick, continuing in the business and obtaining all his timber from the Canadian forests until 1888, when he retired from active work, moved to Eau Claire and here spent the remainder of his life. He passed away in 1895 at the age of 98 years, and was laid to rest in Forest Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Dean died in 1868 and was buried in Rustiguise, N. B. They had a family of twelve children, seven of whom are now (1914) living, viz: Anna lives in Montreal; Eliza, Jennie and James live in Los Angeles; Isabell, Tillie and Alexander, Jr. (our subject). Those deceased are Mary, Maggie, Alexander, William and Alexander.

Alexander, Jr., was born near Aberdeen, in Scotland, in 1866,

and obtained most of his education in New Brunswick, N. S., where the family lived for some time. In 1888 he came to Eau Claire and went to work for the Phoenix Manufacturing Company as woodworker and machinist, remaining in that position for about ten years. In 1899 he went to St. Paul, Minn., and took up a course of embalming at the Barnes School of Embalming, and also studied the method of funeral directing, and in 1900 he returned to Eau Claire and opened his present establishment for this work at the corner of Water street and Fourth avenue, where he has since carried on a successful business. He also manufactures picture frames of all designs, at which he realizes a good profit.

Mr. Dean is a man of rare business ability, thoroughly up with the times and a first-class fellow in every respect. He is president of the Eau Claire Rod and Gun Club, of which he was the organizer and founder, and the spacious and commodious building which the club occupies is the result of his personal efforts and supervision. He is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is independent in politics, is a member of the _____ church and has been head of the Sunday school for years.

Mr. Dean was united in marriage to Miss Ellia Rilette, daughter of Erickson Rilette, of Christiania, Norway. Mrs. Dean is a lady of excellent business qualifications, and a fair share of the successful business career of Mr. Dean can justly be credited to her good judgment and untiring efforts.

Julius Derge, the popular manufacturer and jobber of cigars in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is the son of Ferdinand and Augusta (Grewe) Derge, and born in Neiderfenow, Province of Brandenburg, Germany, July 1, 1853. He was reared in his native country, acquiring his education in the public schools. Emigrating to the United States in 1870, he came to Wisconsin and spent one year at Rolling Prairie, after which in 1871 he went to Milwaukee and learned the cigar makers' trade. In 1875 he settled in Eau Claire and in partnership with his brother, Ferdinand, engaged in business for himself under the firm name of J. Derge & Brother. This partnership continued until the death of Ferdinand in 1891. Mr. Derge has since conducted the business alone and from a small beginning, has by his fair and upright dealings, built up a manufacturing and jobbing trade second to none in this part of the state. His popular brands of cigars, the "Eau Claire Club" and the "D. B." are in great demand not only in

Wisconsin, but in adjoining states. Mr. J. Derge is ranked among the progressive and substantial business men of Eau Claire.

On April 16, 1879, he married Miss Anna Kneer, daughter of Mathias Kneer, a pioneer hotel keeper of Eau Claire, and they have three sons, Julius, Jr.; Mathias, and Frank. In religious belief Mr. Derge is a Lutheran, and fraternally, is a member of Freiden Lodge, No. 254, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Eau Claire, while in politics he is independent.

Albert L. Dodge, who was a lifelong resident of Eau Claire, and one of its foremost business men, was born in Hartland, Vermont, February 16, 1847. He received a good education and came to Eau Claire September 25, 1865. For fifteen years he was engaged in the drug business on Water street, and then took up the insurance business and was agent, notary, bookkeeper, etc.

In 1866 he became a member of the First Congregational Church of this city, and from that time on until his death, which occurred on January 20, 1914, he was one of its most prominent and active members. He was one of the organizers of the first Young Men's Christian Association of Eau Claire, and was president of the same in 1895. He married Miss Fannie B. Bliss and there are three children now living: Albert Cole, resides in London, England, is married and has one daughter; Jessie E. is the wife of Amer L. Wrigley, of Fremont, Ohio, and James A., of Oak Park, Illinois.

Moses B. Bliss, father of Mrs. Dodge, was born at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, on May 3, 1798. He married Paulina Bullen, and lived in the state of Maine until they came to Eau Claire, Wis., in 1867. He was a surveyor and they had two daughters: Roxana B. Guild, and Fannie B. Dodge.

William J. Dodsworth, conductor on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, between Fairchild and Mondovi, was born in Euclid, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, April 30, 1863, the son of Henry and Elizabeth A. (Demeline) Dodsworth, the father a native of Yorkshire, England, and the mother of Indiana. The family settled in Elroy, Wisconsin, in 1865, locating on a farm of 80 acres to which was subsequently added an adjoining 80, which the father cleared, cultivated and improved, and there made his home until his death. The family consisted of eight children: Henry C.; Mary, wife of J. H. Rose; William J.; Adeline, wife of John Dewey; George; Fannie, wife of John Britt; Charles and Nellie (twins), the latter being the wife of Elmer Kenyon.

William J. was raised to manhood on the homestead farm at Elroy, was educated in the public schools and followed farming as a vocation until 1885. He then entered the employ of the C., St. P., M. & Omaha Railroad, as conductor on the eastern division, and has acted in that capacity ever since, but since 1905 has been on the Mondovi division. He was married January 22, 1890, to Leora, daughter of Warren D. and Ann (Robinson) Hatch, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were pioneers of Wisconsin, first settling in Dunn county in 1857, and in Eau Claire county in 1875, locating in the town of Pleasant Valley, where Mr. Hatch served as postmaster four years, of the Shaw postoffice. Mr. and Mrs. Dodsworth have two daughters, Laura Alice and Fae E. Mr. Dodsworth is a member of the Plymouth Lodge, No. 302, A. F. and A. M., of Elroy, and politically is a democrat.

Daniel H. Dougherty* is a native of St. Malico, Canada, where he was born July 20, 1856. He attended the common schools and was variously employed until he reached the age of twenty-three. He came to Eau Claire October 18, 1878, and for the next five years, he was engaged in lumbering, after which he embarked in the liquor business.

On November 23, 1885, he was married to Miss Bridget Gorman, and they had six children, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Dougherty died October 11, 1901, at Denver, Colo., her remains being interred at Eau Claire. Mr. Dougherty married for the second time, taking for his wife Minnie Belle, daughter of James Belle, a veteran of the civil war, and a member of Eagle Post No. 52, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eau Claire, who died in 1909. His widow now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Dougherty. Mr. Dougherty is a member of St. Patrick's church and has one brother, who has been in the Eau Claire Fire Department for twenty-four years.

John Dougherty, captain of Company 5, Eau Claire Fire Department, born in Canada, September 19, 1857, the son of Martin Dougherty, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and Bridget Morris Dougherty. The father came to Canada when he was twenty-three years of age and there followed farming all his life. They reared a family of eleven children.

John was educated in the common schools and worked on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, and was then employed in saw mills until the spring of 1880, when he came to the United States, going to Clinton, Iowa, where he worked as raftsmen on the river. The same year he came by boat to Eau Claire and was

employed in the woods and on the river by various concerns until 1890. In May of that year, he was appointed pipeman on the Eau Claire Fire Department, and on April 1, 1904, was promoted to captain of Hose Company, No. 5, a position he still holds. He married Susan Fitzpatrick, of Eau Claire, and has two children, May Ruth and Annie M.

Peter Doyle, who for two score years was prominent among the successful men of Eau Claire county, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1845. As a boy he attended the common schools of his native place and was later variously employed, and while yet a young man, emigrated to the United States, thence to Wisconsin, and for a time resided at Portage City, Columbia county, coming to Eau Claire in the early sixties. In those days the lumber business was the chief industry, and steamboats plied up and down the Chippewa river and on one of these Mr. Doyle found employment as pilot, a position he held for some time. In 1884 he went to Altoona and for sixteen years conducted one of the principal hotels of that place. In 1902 he retired from active business and returned to Eau Claire, where he died October 31, 1907, at the age of 62 years. Mr. Doyle was characterized by his promptness, good judgment and conservatism, and all who came in contact with him, esteemed him for his honorable and upright methods and his passing away was mourned as that of a good man, a useful citizen and loyal friend. He was prominently identified with the St. Patrick's Church, and was a charter member of the Catholic Foresters of Eau Claire.

In 1872 Mr. Doyle married Miss Belinda Harrington, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Calahan) Harrington, and by this union four children were born as follows: Angie A., Joseph A., Margaret M. and Francis L.

Daniel Harrington, father of Mrs. Doyle, was also a native of Ireland, and was born in 1834. He, in early life, came to the United States, and was one of the early settlers of Eau Claire county. He was an engineer of occupation, and for many years was in the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. He was a man of public spiritedness, clear foresight, sound and reliable, and always ready to do his part in furthering any project looking to the betterment of his city and county. He married in Massachusetts, Miss Margaret Calahan, also of Ireland, a woman of rare domestic virtues, and to them eight children were born as follows: John, Belinda, Timothy, Joseph, George, James, Francis and Loretta Harrington. Daniel Harrington died May 19, 1885, his widow surviving until October 24, 1911, when she, too,

passed away, honored and respected by all who knew her. They were members of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Eau Claire.

Joseph Harrington, son of Daniel, and brother of Mrs. Doyle, married Artie Michand, of Bemidji, Minn. John and James Harrington are deceased, the former having died January 30, 1884, and the latter March 9, 1900. Mrs. Doyle, who died February 3, 1914, was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

David Drummond, president of the Drummond Packing Company of Eau Claire, was born in western Ontario, Canada, November 27, 1849, is one of a family of five children born to John and Alice (Jeffrey) Drummond. Of the others, Duncau is deceased, John is vice-president of the Drummond Packing Company, Mary married Patrick Fitzgerald and Alice married W. K. Atkinson. The parents, who were natives of Scotland, came to Ontario, Canada, in 1842, and there spent many years of their lives. The father is now (1914) living in the city of Eau Claire at the age of ninety-one years.

David Drummond was reared in the province of Ontario and there received a good education in the public schools. Soon after his arrival in Eau Claire in 1870 he embarked in the meat business and was one of the founders of the Eau Claire Gas Light Company, whose plant was put in operation in 1882, and was also one of the organizers of the Eau Claire Park Company, a real estate company, in 1888, and was connected with the Pioneer Furniture Company. In 1873, as a member of the firm of Brooks & Drummond, he established the packing business, which was carried on as a co-partnership until the death of Mr. Brooks in 1876. For the next five years the business was carried on by Mr. Drummond alone and in 1881 his brothers, Duncan and John, became associated with him, and from that time until 1893 the business was conducted under the firm name of Drummond Brothers. In the last named year incorporation papers were taken out and the name changed to the Drummond Packing Company, of which he has since been president. Under his careful and efficient management the institution has grown and extended until it now ranks among the largest and most complete packing plants in northwestern Wisconsin. Not only to his own business has Mr. Drummond devoted himself with untiring zeal but also in the development of his adopted city has he been an important factor. Always a builder, he is largely interested in real estate there, and in 1895 erected the Drummond block on South Barstow street.

which is one of the leading commercial and office buildings in the city. He built his present office building and refrigerator plant on Galloway street in 1880 and also erected the first building occupied by the Eau Claire Grocery Company on Galloway street in 1882, and started his fine packing plant at its present location in Eau Claire in 1875, adding to its facilities year by year and doubling its capacity in 1914. In 1888 he erected his handsome residence in Oakland Place, where he has since resided.

In brief, Mr. Drummond has been from an early time closely identified with, and an integral part of the growth and prosperity of the city of Eau Claire, and incidentally with that of Eau Claire county, and has been and is one of its most progressive and substantial business men, always ready to assist in any enterprise for the upbuilding of his home city, and is public spirited to a rare degree.

On August 25, 1886, Mr. Drummond married Miss Ella Briggs, daughter of Myron and Margaret (Hindle) Briggs, pioneers and respected residents of Eau Claire. To Mr. and Mrs. Drummond have been born five children: Margaret D., David M., George B., Henry H. and Dorris Margaret, who is the wife of Byron Culver and has one daughter; Sallie W., who has two great grandfathers, two grandmothers and one grandfather. Myron Briggs, father of Mrs. Drummond, was a soldier in the Civil War, being a member of the Eighth Wisconsin regiment, of which he was color bearer.

Mr. Drummond is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He is now a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, A. F. and A. M., the Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., and the Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

John Drummond,* the genial vice president of the Drummond Packing Company, was born in County Middlesex, Province of Ontario, Canada, November 10, 1852, the son of John and Alice (Jeffrey) Drummond, both natives of Scotland. They settled in Ontario, in 1842, and there reared a family of five children as follows: Duncan, who is now deceased; David; John; Mary, wife of Patrick Fitzgerald and Alice, who married William K. Atkinson.

John Drummond was reared in Canada until nineteen years of age and there attended the public schools. In 1871 he came to Eau Claire and for two years was employed as a foreman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In 1873 he was promoted

to freight engineer and worked in that capacity until 1877 when he became engineer in the passenger service, remaining thus employed until 1884, since which time he has been actively connected with the Drummond Packing Company as vice president and superintendent of the packing department.

On June 2, 1880, he married Clara E., daughter of John and Kate E. (Kennedy) Bartlett, pioneer settlers of the city of Hudson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin. The father of Mrs. Drummond was in his day an active politician. To Mr. and Mrs. John Drummond have been born three children, viz.: Frank B., who is assistant superintendent of the Drummond Packing Company; Clarence N. and Mildred, wife of Homer H. Smith. In political affiliations, Mr. Drummond is a Republican. In fraternal matters, he is prominently connected with Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, A. F. and A. M.; Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M. and Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar.

Rev. Arthur B. C. Dunne is pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Eau Claire, but the fame of his beneficent work and influence has spread beyond the borders of his city, county and state. His ministry has been wonderfully successful in his parish and his lectures and writings have attracted the attention of an audience scattered all over the West.

Father Dunne was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., June 2, 1866, the son of Michael and Catherine (O'Donnell) Dunne. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of Quebec, Canada. He received his early education in the parochial and public schools of Prairie du Chien, and at the age of fourteen entered St. John's University at Collegeville, Minn. In 1881 he was admitted to Sacred Heart College, Prairie du Chien, where he studied the classics for four years and was graduated in 1885. He then pursued his studies in philosophy and theology at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, for four years, and was graduated in 1889. His whole course of studies and training had been directed toward his preparation for the priesthood, and on July 7, 1889, he was ordained at La Crosse, Wis., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Killian Flasch. On July 19 of the same year he was appointed assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Eau Claire, and officiated in that position until October 6, 1891, when he assumed the duties of pastor. Thus, at the early age of twenty-five he was given a field for the full scope of the rare powers of mind, heart and tongue with which he is richly endowed.

For more than a quarter of a century Father Dunne has been connected with St. Patrick's Church and his labors have been

fruitful, his mission a success. During his pastorate the membership of the church has increased by about 300 families, embracing approximately 1,500 souls and 700 converts have come into the fold from other denominations. As a reclainer of men Father Dunne's record is so wonderful that no less an authority than *The Literary Digest* has referred to him as the premier convert maker of the West. As rose trees in a garden send out their fragrance to wayfarers on all sides, so his piety, zeal and personality attract wandering souls to his vineyard. He loves humanity and even the stranger feels instantly the warmth of his brotherly interest.

The temporal affairs of his parish have prospered commensurate with the spiritual. Under his supervision a new three-story brick school building, 112x96 feet, was dedicated in 1907 at a cost of \$40,000; a Benedictine convent was completed in 1909 at a cost of \$15,000, and in 1914 a parochial residence was erected at an outlay of another \$15,000.

Father Dunne is beloved by his own people and greatly respected by the public at large. Devout, spiritual and zealous, he is a great moral force in his community. The charm of his personality impresses all who meet him, and the warmth of his charity is a reflection of the divine compassion. Yet he never hesitates to attack error and wrong, but always with the dignity of a high purpose.

He is widely noted for his eloquence and has attained distinction on the platform. His lectures: "The Human Violin," "The Average Man" and "Woman's Debt to Christianity," have drawn the highest eulogies from people and the press, but the "call" of his church restricts his activities in this secular line of work, which, from a worldly view, is to be regretted, for there is a touch of divine fire in his oratory.

Chris Ehrhard,* president and treasurer of the Eau Claire Cornice & Heating Company, is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Erig) Ehrhard, natives of Frankfort, Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1868 and settled at Menomonie, Wis., where Chris, our subject, was born October 15, 1875. Upon arrival in Menomonie the father, who was a cooper by trade, found employment with the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred January 24, 1890, at the age of 51 years. He left a family of five children, as follows: William; Anna, wife of O. G. Losby; Louis; Mary, and Chris.

Reared to manhood in Menomonie, Chris received his educa-

tion in the public schools and served an apprenticeship of three years at the sheet metal workers' trade and afterwards worked six years as a journeyman. He came to Eau Claire in 1892 and in 1905 embarked in business for himself as president of the Eau Claire Cornice & Heating Company, in which he still continues, his company being the only concern of its kind in the city of Eau Claire.

On October 22, 1895, he married Miss Mary Ward, daughter of John and Anna (Harron) Ward, of Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Ehrhard are the parents of one son, Elmer. Fraternally, Mr. Ehrhard is a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Germania Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 261, of Menomonie.

Jared W. Elliott, sales manager of the Kaiser Lumber Company, was born in the city of Eau Claire, September 5, 1873, and is the son of Hugh M. and Olivia (Curtis) Elliott. Hugh M. Elliott, father of Jared, was born in West Almond, Allegany county, New York, June 13, 1847. His education was obtained in the public schools and commercial college at Binghamton, N. Y. In 1865 he came west to Rock Island, Ill., where for two years he was engaged in farming, thence in 1867 he came to Eau Claire and was in the employ of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company for two years and was then engaged in general merchandising for two years. He was next employed as bookkeeper for Esterbrooks three years, and for the next fifteen years up to 1900 he was with the Valley Lumber Company, filling various positions up to superintendent, an office he held when he left their employ in 1900 to go to Nevada, where for two years he was engaged in developing copper mines. He returned to Eau Claire and for a time was with the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company. He was engaged in the clothing business for two years at Owen, Eau Claire county, and was employed four years by Kimberly & Clark at log scaling on the Fox river. After many years of hard work in the lumbering industry he retired from that line of business and entered the insurance field, to which he is now (1914) devoting his time, representing some of the best companies.

He married Olivia Curtis, daughter of William and Isabell Curtis, and five children have been born to them: Jared; Josephine, married T. H. Wylie, of Eau Claire; Claire, who is employed on the Soo railroad, and who married Cressie Carter; Laura, married Earl Kidd, of Owen, Wis., and Byron, the youngest, is

unmarried and is employed by the Central Warehouse Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Jared P. Elliott, grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut, and at an early age moved to Alma, N. Y., and later to Allegany county, where he followed farming all his life. He married Mary Smith and they became the parents of ten children, as follows: Henry; Jared; Luman; Frank; Lafayette, who is chief of police of Eau Claire; Hugh; Hannah, who married Enoch Hanks and is deceased; Rebecca, married Siles Wilcox, and two that died in infancy. The great grandfather, Itiah Elliott, was a resident and farmer of Connecticut.

Jared W. was educated in the public schools of Eau Claire and the Dixon college of Dixon, Ill., where he spent two years, after which he went to Duluth, Minn., and for a time was connected with the Alger & Smith Lumber Company. Returning to Eau Claire, he became associated with the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, filling various positions, and became thoroughly versed in all lines of the lumber industry, remaining with this concern ten years. In the spring of 1913 he became connected with the Kaiser Lumber Company as sales manager, which position he still retains. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Germania Lodge, No. 49, the Red Men. He married Sarah Gillies, daughter of Archibald and Euphemia (McInnis) Gillies, and has one son—Hugh Gillies Elliott.

Albert F. Faast,* who for many years was engaged in the boot and shoe business in Eau Claire, and one of the popular Germans of the city, was a native of Germany and was born at Komads, April 16, 1840. When a child, he came with his parents to the United States and located on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, and after remaining there for some time, the family moved to Peppin county, this state, settling on a farm near Durand, where they became successful farmers.

In 1869 Albert F. moved to Eau Claire and engaged in the shoe business, owning and conducting the shop where he continuously employed from three to four hands and engaged in manufacturing a high grade of boots and shoes. He also manufactured lumbermen and drivers' boots, which became known far and wide among the lumber jacks. His last store and shop was located in the block where the government building now stands.

For thirty-eight years he was a respected resident of Eau Claire, and during that time occupied a prominent place in business and social circles. In his death which occurred November

10, 1907, the city lost a progressive citizen, and his large circle of acquaintances a true friend. He was married December 1, 1872, at Durand, to Miss Frances Unser.

Rufus Farr,* deceased, attained to a position of prominence with the traveling public as proprietor of the Chapin Hall House at Hudson, Wisconsin. Coming of an old New England family, he inherited the thrift, sagacity and broad common sense characteristic of the people of that region, and although he had many disadvantages to contend with in early life, and obstacles to overcome in later life, he achieved to a far greater success than falls to the lot of the average man, and had long been one of the honored citizens of Hudson and St. Croix county. He was born in Vermont, August 16, 1823. His boyhood was spent in his home state until he reached the age of sixteen, when in 1839, he went to Pennsylvania, where he was employed for some time at lumbering. He later engaged in the hotel business and for more than thirty years did he conduct some of the noted hotels in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. His first venture as hotel proprietor was at Wellsville, Pa., where he remained some six years. He then went to Blassburg, Pa., and for fourteen years conducted a hotel at that place. In 1879 he came to Wisconsin, locating first in Eau Claire. In 1881 he went to Menomonie, Dunn county, where he became proprietor of the Menomonie House which he successfully conducted for several years, then purchased the Merchants' hotel of the same place. After the destruction by fire of this well known hostelry, his second experience of the kind while a resident of Menomonie, he went to Hudson and St. Croix county, and was there proprietor of the Chapin Hall House until 1895 when he retired from active business and returned to Eau Claire and made his home with his son, Frank R. Farr until his death which occurred October 20, 1902.

Mr. Farr was married in Tioga county, Pa., in 1861 to Miss Eleanor O. Thomas, to whom two children were born, Frank R., an attorney, and John F., a practicing physician, both of whom are prominent in their respective professions in Eau Claire. Mr. Farr was prominent in Masonic circles, was a Knights Templar and also a member of the Odd Fellows. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Farr, who is a member of the Rebeckah Lodge, has made her home with her son, Frank R., and enjoys the friendship and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

James M. Farrell, who has lived in Eau Claire county for thirty-one years, was born in the Dominion of Canada, where he

received his education, and came to Eau Claire in 1883. He is the son of James and Mary Farrell. Soon after his arrival in Wisconsin, he engaged in general farming near Eau Claire, for a time, and later opened a meat market, which he successfully carried on for many years. In 1884 he married Miss Lillian M. Kempton, daughter of George and Sarah (Rollins) Kempton, of Eau Claire. They have two children: Sadie E., who was born in Montana, and Ora G., born in Eau Claire. Sadie married Paul M. Elder, of this city, and they now reside in Idaho. Ora G. lives on a farm on Truax Prairie, where he is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The father of Mrs. Farrell, George Kempton, was born in Canada, where he married Sarah Rollins, to whom seven children were born, viz.: Orvilla M., Edwin A., William A., Washington I., Emily J., Lillian N. and Archie C. They were among the first settlers of Eau Claire county, locating on Truax Prairie, where they followed farming. Mrs. Farrell has one brother, William A., now living on Truax Prairie, and also a farmer. He married Alice Ness, daughter of William Ness, of Eau Claire, and they have three children: Roy A., Ella and Fred. Roy A. is married to Miss Frances M. Cole, of Truax Prairie.

Thomas F. Fennessy, well known as one of the substantial grocery-men of Eau Claire, was born in Ireland and when a young man in 1869 came to the United States and settled in Eau Claire, where he engaged in lumbering, a business he followed until 1887, when he opened a retail grocery store, in which line he has since followed with unusual success. Mr. Fennessy is a man who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, both in a business way and socially. He is unassuming in manner, but has a quiet consciousness of his own strength of character and latent force that has carried him past all difficulties which he has encountered during his lifetime. He is a member of the Catholic Church and also of the Catholic Knights.

Mr. Fennessy was married in Eau Claire to Ellen Dwyer, by whom he has four children, viz.: Joseph F., who is married and lives at Great Falls, Montana; Thomas F., of Chilliwaek, B. C.; William F., married and living in Eau Claire, and Catherine, living at home with her parents.

Free N. Ferguson,* proprietor of the Fairchild Motor Company garage and dealer in all kinds of automobiles, was born in the town of Otter Creek, Eau Claire county, November 23, 1878, and is the son of Charles W. and Jane (McCoubry) Ferguson, natives of Canada and Ireland, respectively, and is descended

from Scotch and Irish ancestry. The father came to Eau Claire county in the late fifties and was the first millwright employed by the Eau Claire Milling Company. He was a member of the logging firm of Ferguson & Waterbury for seven years, and then engaged in farming in the town of Otter Creek, having purchased 120 acres of land, on which he resided until his death in 1901 at the age of 65 years. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Luella, the wife of Benjamin Dighton, Free N. and Roy C. are living. Ethel, who married E. H. Bennington, and Avis are both deceased.

Free N. Ferguson was raised on the farm and attended the country schools and remained on the farm until 1905, when he located at Fairchild and engaged in the farm implement business, which he carried on about two years, when he became road salesman for gas engines and power equipment, in which he continued for five years, and since 1912 he has been engaged in his present business, and up to August 1, 1913 (when this sketch was obtained), he had disposed of twenty cars.

On November 18, 1905, he married Miss Ellen Johnson, daughter of Sever Johnson, a native of Norway, and they have one son—Charles Wesley. Mr. Ferguson is a member of Osseo Lodge, No. 213, A. F. and A. M., and the United Commercial Men's Association. He was elected to the office of village clerk of Fairchild on the Republican ticket, and has since been re-elected and is one of the hustling young business men of Fairchild.

Roy C. Ferguson, D. D. S.,* a prominent dentist of Eau Claire county, with offices at Fairchild and Osseo, was born in Otter Creek township, Eau Claire county, October 23, 1880, the son of Charles W. and Jane (McCoubry) Ferguson, the father a native of Canada and the mother of Ireland. In the late fifties the father came to Eau Claire county and was the first millwright employed by the Eau Claire Milling Company. He later engaged in logging on the Eau Claire river for seven years, as a member of the firm of Ferguson & Waterbury. He then settled on a farm in Otter Creek township, purchasing 120 acres of land, which he cultivated and improved and there made his home until his death in 1901, aged 65 years. His children were: Luella, who married Benjamin Dighton; Ethel, deceased wife of E. H. Remington; Avis, deceased; Free N. and Roy C.

The subject of this sketch, Roy C. Ferguson, was raised on the home farm in Otter Creek, where he attended the district schools and assisted in the farm work. He subsequently attended the graded schools at Osseo and later entered the dental depart-

ment of the Milwaukee College, from which institution he was graduated with honors in the class of 1907. The same year he commenced the practice of his profession at Fairchild and later opened a branch office at Osseo. The doctor is thoroughly up to date in all lines of dental work, and has built up a lucrative practice, which is constantly increasing. He married, November 27, 1910, Miss Blanche, daughter of Dr. Ever A. and Elizabeth (Ballou) Olson, of Osseo, Wis., and has one son, Marlin Nevil. The doctor is a prominent member of Osseo Lodge, No. 213, Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party.

Charles W. Fiske, business manager of the Eau Claire Press Company, publishers of the Eau Claire Leader and The Daily Telegram, was born in Maquoketa, Iowa, February 23, 1863, the son of Wilbur F. and Myra A. (Shaw) Fiske, natives of Otsego county, New York, and pioneers of the state of Iowa. During the Civil War the father enlisted and served as a member of Company D in the 26th regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry. He was wounded in the siege of Vicksburg and died in the hospital in 1863 from the effects of disease and wounds.

Charles W. grew to manhood in Iowa and after finishing in the public schools spent two years in the University of Wisconsin and then attended the Union College of Law, from which he graduated with the class of 1886. He came to Eau Claire in 1887 and entered the office of Judge William F. Bailey, serving four years as student and clerk. In 1892 he was appointed court reporter by Judge Bailey and served in that capacity under Judges Bailey and O'Neil for fifteen years. He resigned the position in 1907 to become manager of The Daily Telegram, and in January, 1912, when the Telegram Publishing Company and the Leader Publishing Company were consolidated under the name of the Eau Claire Press Company he became business manager of the organization.

On November 22, 1894, Mr. Fiske married Miss Thekla, daughter of Otto and Mary (Webster) von Schrader, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and they are the parents of one daughter—Dorothy.

Patrick Ignatius Fitzpatrick, the well-known and prosperous farmer of Brunswick township, is the son of John and Ellen (Maher) Fitzpatrick, and was born in the town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county, August 17, 1879. His father was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1852, and came to the United States, landing in Boston, Mass., in the fall of 1868. For a short time he was employed at Portsmouth, N. H., going from there to

New York City, where he worked as a laborer in Central Park and later as a special policeman, remaining there until 1875, when he came West to Eau Claire county and located in Brunswick township, and for a few years was employed by Thomas Pendigast. In 1878 he purchased a farm of 80 acres and commenced farming on his own account. He has been successful, and by hard work and economy he has added to his original purchase until now his farm contains 240 acres of well improved land. He followed general farming and dairying up to a few years ago, when he retired, and the farm is now carried on by his son, Patrick.

For thirty-five years Mr. Fitzpatrick took an active interest in all the affairs of his town; he served as school treasurer and held other minor school offices for thirty-five years; was overseer of roads and a member of the town board. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Catholic church. In 1878 he married in Eau Claire Miss Ellen Maher, daughter of John Maher, of Tipperary, Ireland, who was steward for William P. Perry, a justice of the peace and landlord of Dublin. Their children are: Patrick I.; Mary married James Kellogg, now deceased; Margaret, a teacher in the schools of Eau Claire; John is at home on the farm; Grace, and Ellen, a stenographer of Eau Claire.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, grandfather of our subject, married Mary Haden, and resided in Tipperary, where they followed farming. They were the parents of eleven children.

Patrick Ignatius was educated in the schools of Brunswick township and worked at home on the farm with his parents nearly all his life, and is now carrying on his father's farm of 240 acres, besides 80 acres of his own, and is one of the leading farmers and dairymen of the county. In all public affairs he takes a deep interest, and as a member of the State Highway Commission for Eau Claire is interested in the subject of good roads. He has served as town clerk of Brunswick for five years, has been chairman of the town board for five years and a member of the county board. As one of the highway commissioners for the past two years he has been instrumental in having concrete bridges built in Brunswick, personally superintending their construction. He is an independent Democrat, a member of the Catholic church and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is also a Modern Woodman and a Knight of Columbus. He also, with four others, started and incorporated in Eau Claire the Farmers' Co-operative Products Company, being its first trustee and president and a member of its board of directors for three years.

John H. Fleming, senior member of the firm of Fleming & Son, funeral directors and embalmers, was born at Ballylanders, County Limerick, Ireland, March 27, 1850, and came to America in 1867, landing at New York City. From there he went to Port Huron, Mich., and took a position as clerk in a general store for his sister. In the fall of 1869 he came to Eau Claire and made it his permanent home. Here he entered the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company and worked for them in the woods and river for twenty-one years, during the last ten of which he held the position of foreman.

Mr. Fleming has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and in 1890 he was nominated for sheriff of Eau Claire county on the Democratic ticket and his election followed. He proved himself a most capable sheriff and at the expiration of his term of office he entered into business as a funeral director. He took a practical course in embalming in Chicago and opened his business in 1893 at 409 Wisconsin street. Subsequently he associated his son, Thomas F., with him, and in the spring of 1912 they moved to their present location, 305 South Farwell street. Their establishment is the handsomest and most finely appointed and thoroughly equipped in Eau Claire county and is not surpassed anywhere. They have everything complete and up-to-date and carry a large stock of caskets and all accessories to their business. Both members of the firm are experts in their business, and they are recognized as the leading undertaking firm in Eau Claire and do the largest business.

Mr. Fleming has been an active Democrat all his life and has long been closely associated with the public life of Eau Claire. Many times he has been honored with public trust, which he has discharged faithfully and well. In addition to the office of sheriff he has served as alderman fifteen years, is now chairman of the county board and supervisor for the second ward. No man in Eau Claire has given more of his time and energies to the public welfare than Mr. Fleming, and all good measures meet with his endorsement and support. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the B. P. O. E. and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Fleming has been twice married. His first wife was Libby Flattery, who died, leaving three children—Grace, Helen and Thomas F. Later he married Ellen Stevens, daughter of Thomas Stevens, of Erin Prairie, St. Croix county, Wis. Their children are: Irene and Eugene; Grace is the wife of William La Salle, a conductor on the Northern Pacific railway. They live

in Duluth. All the others are single. Thomas F. is associated with his father in the firm of Fleming & Son, and is a courteous and capable business man, who gives his entire attention to their undertaking establishment.

Nathaniel C. Foster, one of the well-known business men of northwestern Wisconsin, a resident of Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., June 6, 1834, and is descended from prominent New England ancestors, the son of Willard and Lovicea (Pickering) Foster. He attended the common schools of his native county and in 1854 came to Wisconsin and located at Fort Howard, now Green Bay. After his arrival there he worked for a short time in a saw mill, then purchased an interest in the mill and engaged in the lumber business on his own account, remaining there for some twenty-five years. In 1876 he moved to Fairchild and purchased large tracts of timber land in Eau Claire and Clarke counties, the timber from this land furnishing the supply for his large mills at Fairchild, which were erected in 1877 at an outlay of \$100,000. The plant had a capacity of 125,000 feet of timber daily, besides 14,000,000 shingles and 6,000,000 lath per season, and employed a force of 250 men. In July, 1891, his various interests were incorporated under the name of the N. C. Foster Lumber Company, with a fully paid-up capital of \$500,000, N. C. Foster, president, and his two sons, E. J. Foster and G. A. Foster, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and continued in this business until 1906. The company also carried on a general merchandise business, which was later sold to the Farmers' Mutual Trading Company and which was incorporated in 1903 with Mr. Foster president. He is also president of the Farmers' Co-operative Supply Company, located at Greenwood, Clark county, which has been in operation since 1898. He is also president of the First National Bank of Fairchild, of which he is the founder. This institution was established with a capital of \$25,000; its assets are now \$227,000 and its deposits \$183,455, surplus \$5,000.

Mr. Foster is one of few if not the only man in the United States who ever built a railroad without mortgaging it for a single dollar. In 1882 he built forty-five miles of railroad from Fairchild to Mondovi, which he used for hauling logs, and was the first road devoted to that purpose built in Wisconsin; it was chartered in 1886 and afterwards sold, and is now known as the Mondovi branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. His original log railroad, consisting of thirty-eight miles from

Fairechild to Owen, where it connects with the Soo railroad, put in operation in 1905, was built by Mr. Foster for the N. C. Foster Lumber Company. In 1913 Mr. Foster began the building of an extension of the Fairechild & Northeastern railroad from Fairchild to Cleghorn, a distance of twenty-eight miles. In addition to his many other enterprises Mr. Foster is largely interested in the real estate, selling lands to actual settlers for the N. C. Foster Company, which are mostly located in Clark county, Wisconsin. These lands are principally sold to a thrifty class of Slavic people. Mr. Foster is a man of excellent character, pleasing personality, and readily wins the good will and holds the confidence of those who come within the range of his influence. He is a man of genial, social temperament, loyal to his friends and true to whatever is noble and best in life, and to this, as well as his fair and honorable business methods and sound business principles, is due his success. He was married in 1859 at Green Bay, Wis., to Miss Esther Stearn, and to them were born seven children, viz: Gilbert A.; Edward J.; Sarah, who married Cassaius Wilson; Carrie and Clara, twins; Willard, and Grace M. Carrie married George Winslow; Clara married ————— Dunean, and Grace M. married Henry Thomas, second husband Hollenberg, now living in Los Angeles, Cal., a widow.

Mons Wencesles Fournier, musical director and proprietor of Fournier's Dancing Academy and Auditorium, was born at St. Thomas, Canada, in 1853. His father, John Fournier, who was born in France, lived for a number of years in St. Thomas, Canada, and after his death in 1857 his wife and family returned to France.

After returning to Paris, France, with his mother in 1857, Mons Wencesles Fournier there received his education, and his musical and dancing instructions were received at Felix Le Coupee Conservatoire, and after his graduation in 1873 he came to America and for one year taught dancing in New York City; he then moved to Detroit, Mich., and was there engaged as musical director and dancing teacher, one of his pupils being the well-known dancing master Straus, of Detroit. After spending eleven years in that city he came to Eau Claire in 1894, where he has since been successfully engaged in the teaching of music and French and all branches of dancing. In 1900 he purchased his present auditorium, 100x150 feet in size, to which he has subsequently added 100x150 feet, making his hall, which is the only up-to-date building of its size in northern Wisconsin, a place for

all large meetings. He has a model dining room, and the fine dancing floor is a pleasure for his pupils and those engaging the academy for private parties, etc.

In 1873 he married in Detroit Elizabeth Couet, of Saisons, France. Prof. Fournier is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and is also a member of the Catholic church.

George F. Fuller, retired, was born in Canada, June 24, 1837. His parents were of English descent and were born at Norfolk, England, where in early life they were married. George attended the schools in Canada, and his first occupation after completing his education was as clerk in a dry goods store. After a time he came to the United States and while at Buffalo secured employment as a sailor on the great lakes, which vocation he followed for five years, and then came to Eau Claire and entered the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. His next move was to Muskegon, Mich., whither he went with Elias and Easau Tarrant. He later purchased the interest of Mr. Kilpatrick, of the firm of Tarrant & Kilpatrick, and for nine years was a member of that firm. Disposing of his lumbering interests at the end of this time, Mr. Fuller went to Dunn county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming on a farm of 14½ acres, which he had previously purchased and where he remained engaged in general agricultural pursuits, at which he was successful until 1909, when he retired. A Republican in politics, Mr. Fuller has held many offices of trust and for years was one of the school officers and at one time chairman of the town board.

On January 25, 1872, Mr. Fuller was married to Miss Jennie Powell, daughter of John and Margaret Powell, natives of Wales. (For more extended notice of the Powell family, see Clinton Moses sketch elsewhere in this volume.) To Mr. and Mrs. Fuller thirteen children were born: Minnie, Elizabeth, Thomas, Abbie, Laura, John, Edward, Jane, Janette, Barwick, Grant Fuller, and two deceased.

Fred H. Gadsby, the well-known and popular druggist of Eau Claire, the proprietor of two stores, one at No. 201 North Barstow street and the other at No. 308 South Barstow street, is a native of Gilbertsville, Otsego county, N. Y., and a son of John H. and Helen L. (Hurlbutt) Gadsby, natives of Otsego and Allegany counties, New York, respectively, who settled in Eau Claire in 1875 and aided much in the development of the city.

Mr. Gadsby was educated in the public schools of Eau Claire and in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he was graduated in pharmacy in the class of 1885. In 1889 he embarked

in the drug business at 201 North Barstow, where he has been in business nearly three decades, and has also conducted a branch store at No. 308 South Barstow street since 1907, and has succeeded in building up a large and successful trade at both stores.

John H. Gadsby, who for forty years has been a resident of Eau Claire, was born in Gilbertsville, N. Y., September 18, 1829. His education was acquired in the academy located in his native town.

He followed the business of tailor for many years, coming to Eau Claire in 1871 as cutter in the tailoring department of the general store of G. A. Buffington & Co., on Water street, and was in their employ a number of years, afterward entering the same business on his own account. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of the oldest members of the order of Free and Accepted Masons in the state.

On September 22, 1856, he married Helen L. Hurlbutt at Allegany, N. Y., she being also born at Gilbertsville, N. Y., August 14, 1832. She is also a member of the Methodist church.

They have two sons living, Thomas L. and Fred H., both prominent druggists of Eau Claire. In co-partnership with their mother under the corporate name of The Gadsby Company, two drug stores are conducted in this city by the two brothers.

Adelbert Gates,* enterprising and progressive farmer of Otter Creek, whose postoffice address is Osseo, Wisconsin, came west from Allegany county, New York, where he was born November 13, 1853, a son of William and Sophia (Edwards) Gates, and is descended from sterling old New England families, and from Stalwart English stock on the Gates side, which at an early period in the history of New England, was transplanted from the mother country to New Jersey and later on, members of the family became residents of New York state. Saxon Gates, grandfather of Adelbert, was one of the influential men of his time, and highly respected in his community. During the Revolutionary War, and also in the war of 1812, members of the Gates family played an important part.

When Adelbert was three years of age, his parents came west to Wisconsin with their family and settled in Eau Claire county in 1856, on a farm near the village of Fairchild, where the father died at the age of 62. After the death of his father, our subject lived with his mother and carried on the farm where he still resides. The mother passed away at the age of 79 years, honored and respected by all who knew her. They had two sons, Adelbert and William and were both members of the Methodist church.

The father who took an active interest in public affairs of his county, was a Republican in politics and held many local offices in Fairchild township. Mr. Gates, who is a bachelor, owns 43 acres of well improved land where he lives and carries on general farming, and 43 acres three miles east of Augusta. He has been a life long resident of Eau Claire county, and has seen it transformed from a wild and desolate state to one of productive farms and elegant homes.

John B. Gilbert,* traveling salesman and expert for the Independent Harvester Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Eau Claire, February 9, 1882. His parents, Andrew and Inga (Sosted) Gilbert, were both born in Norway. His father came to the United States in 1868, and first located at Detroit, Michigan. He later moved to Chicago, Illinois, and during his residence there, passed through the great fire of 1871, and in this connection we might add that Mr. Gilbert has now in his possession a much cherished relic in the shape of a china cup which he saved from this conflagration, and which he later saved from the burning of his home in the town of Brunswick, this county, some years ago. In the late '70's, he came to Eau Claire and entered the employ of the Valley Lumber Company, remaining with this firm until the Fall of 1884, when he purchased a farm of 160 acres in the town of Brunswick, cleared and improved a part of it, erected a new dwelling and there made his home until 1901, when he disposed of his interests and moved to Chippewa county where he subsequently purchased another tract of 160 acres in the town of Wheaton where he now resides. His family consisted of eight children, as follows: Anna, wife of John F. Johnson; John B.; Carl E., deceased; Arthur G.; Lloyd E.; William S.; Mabel and Florence.

John B. was raised on the homestead farm in Brunswick township and there attended the common schools. In 1903 he entered the employ of the International Harvester Company as an expert and traveling salesman with whom he was associated for eleven years. In the winter of 1914 he severed his connection with the above company and accepted a similar position with the Independent Harvester Company, of Minneapolis, a position he still retains.

Mr. Gilbert has been twice married, his first wife was Olga Elsie, daughter of Peter and Anna (Nelson) Hagen, of Eau Claire, by whom he had two children, viz.: Survivus and Marie Bertha. His present wife was Hilda Peterson, daughter of Ole and Rena (Hoven) Peterson, of Colfax, Wisconsin. Mrs. Gilbert

is a member of the Lutheran church, while Mr. Gilbert holds membership in the I. S. W. A., the Eau Claire Gun Club and the I. C. M. A.

James A. Grinsel,* the popular liveryman of Eau Claire, is a native born citizen, his birth having occurred July 16, 1869, and is the only son born to James S. and Jane (McGuire) Grinsel.

James S. Grinsel, father of James A., came to Eau Claire in 1857. He engaged in the lumber business on his own account, which he safely conducted for sixteen years. In the Fall of 1880, he opened a grocery store on First avenue, which he carried on for nine years; he then removed his place of business to Grand avenue and for five years did a thriving business. He married Jane McGuire, of Canada, and had one child, the subject of this sketch. After thirty years of business activity, he retired in 1894. He took a prominent part in all public matters; was public spirited and generous, and at his death which occurred September 16, 1902, was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He, as well as his wife, whose death occurred November 16, 1900, were devoted members of St. Patrick's Church. He had one brother, John, also a resident of Eau Claire and who served as mayor of the city one term in 1886. He also served as alderman two terms and in 1900 moved to the state of Washington.

On January 1, 1901, James A. engaged in the livery business in partnership with J. M. Signer. At the end of five years, in 1906, Mr. Grinsel purchased his partner's interest, and since that time has conducted a first class up-to-date livery and boarding sales stable. He makes a special feature of funeral service, keeps open day and night and no better stable can be found anywhere than that conducted by Mr. Grinsel. He married Miss Nellie C. Bulger, daughter of James Bulger, of Eau Claire, and they have eight children, viz.: Helen, Gladys, Margaret, Arthur, Florence, Signor, John and Loraine. Mr. Grinsel is a member of St. Patrick's Church, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Columbus.

William Gilchrist, deceased, who in his day was one of Eau Claire's best citizens, was a native of Scotland, born February 8, 1860, and lived there until 1880, when he emigrated to Canada and remained there one year, then came to the United States and located at Eau Claire in 1881. He was a mason by trade, and many of the finest buildings in the city bear the marks of his handiwork. He was an energetic and conscientious worker and a loyal citizen, well liked and much sought by his many

friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Gilchrist, deceased, who was Marion Aitken, was also a native of Scotland, and they had a family of four children, viz: William, Margaret, James and Marion. William Gilchrist, the popular implement dealer of Eau Claire, married Mrs. Cora Ludwig, of Elk Mound. James Gilchrist married Miss Kathryne Stehr, of this city.

Mr. Gilchrist was a liberal contributor to the support of the Second Congregational church, and his death, which occurred on July 9, 1903, was mourned by the entire community.

Mrs. Gilchrist was a liberal contributor to the support of the Second Congregational church, and her death, which occurred February 22, 1914, was mourned by the entire community.

Edward Robert Godding, deceased, who for many years was a well-known druggist of Eau Claire, was descended from a prominent New England family and was born in Gardiner, Me., June 14, 1859. His primary education was received in the common schools at Gardiner, and while yet a young man he went to Boston, where he was employed by a Mr. Kelley as clerk in the latter's drug store. Obtaining a fair knowledge of drugs while thus employed, he later entered the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical College, from which he was graduated when 22 years of age in 1881. He came to Eau Claire the same year, and soon after his arrival purchased the drug business of Mr. Thwing and from that time on until 1884, when his place of business was destroyed by the great flood, did a flourishing business. Undaunted by the losses he had sustained and being imbued with the thrift, sagacity and broad common sense inherited from his New England ancestors, he formed a partnership with Mr. Chickering and continued in business. He later became associated with Mr. Carey and thus continued the drug business under the firm name of Godding & Carey. This arrangement continued in existence until Mr. Carey moved to New Richmond, and ever after Mr. Godding was in business alone, his drug store being located for a number of years prior to his death at Grand avenue East and South River street.

In all public affairs he was no less active and influential than as a business man and a believer in higher and better educational advantages. He took the time from his business to represent the fifth ward of the city on the board of school commissioners, of which body he was president for two years. He was a member of the Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., of Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, and Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36. R. A. M., and a devoted member of the Episcopal

church. He was called from earth on September 25, 1910, and now that he has gone it only remains to pay him the poor tribute of words to say that his was a well spent life, that he was energetic, firm, reliable in all his dealings, revered by his family, respected and trusted by all who knew him. His character and his work were a blessing to the community in which he lived, and he left to his successor the best of all inheritages—an honest name.

In 1882 Mr. Godding married Miss Emma McGowan, to whom two sons were born, Edward L. Godding, employed by Wisconsin Telephone Company, and Frederick C. Godding, employed by the Branstad Drug Company at Eau Claire.

Frederick H. Graham, president of the Atlas Manufacturing Company of Eau Claire, was born in Wellsville, N. Y., February 25, 1855, son of Hiram P. and Mary J. (Cowen) Graham, and comes of Scotch-Irish lineage. Charles Graham, grandfather, and Samuel Graham, great grandfather of Frederick H., were both natives of Buckland, Mass. Hiram P. Graham, the father, was born in Windham, N. Y., March 29, 1820, and received his education in the common and select schools of his native town. He later learned the trade of millwright, and in 1844 went to Canada, where he followed his vocation for eight years. From 1852 to 1856 he was engaged in the lumber business in Allegany county, New York, and in the latter year came to Eau Claire, where he was in the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company for about four years. In the fall of 1857 his family joined him, and about this time with his brother-in-law, Robert Tolles, he purchased a foundry and machine shop, which they operated under the firm name of Graham, White & Co., until the plant was destroyed by fire in 1875. In the fall of the same year they rebuilt their factory, shops, etc., which have been in continuous operation since under the name of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and in which concern the Graham family still retain an interest. He was also for many years president of the Dells Lumber Company, and when the village of Eau Claire was organized he was made a trustee, and when it was made a city he was elected its first mayor. In 1862 he was appointed sheriff by the governor to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor, who had enlisted as a soldier in the civil war. In 1874-75 he represented his district as state senator, and in 1888-89 was postmaster of Eau Claire and was prominently identified with city affairs up to the time of his death in 1902, at the age of 82. He left a widow and two children, Fred H. and Julia, widow of George T. Thompson.

Frederick H. Graham came to Eau Claire in 1857, where he was reared to manhood. He was graduated from the graded schools of Eau Claire in 1873, and later spent one year at the State University at Madison. For twenty years he was treasurer of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company and for ten years secretary of the Wisconsin Refrigerator Company, and since 1906 has been president of the Atlas Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Graham has been twice married: first in 1882 he married Isabell, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth (May) Noble, of Athens, Pa., and they had two daughters, Catherine, wife of Percy L. Lyford, of Vancouver, B. C., and Elizabeth, wife of Louis T. Dwight, of Burlington, Ia. His present wife was Kate McLeod, daughter of John and Mary McLeod, of Eau Claire, and they have one daughter, Mary. Mr. Graham is president of the Philharmonic Society and secretary of the Eau Claire Country Club.

The Atlas Manufacturing Company. In 1906 the Atlas Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, and commenced the manufacture of Graham Gem refrigerators and Atlas baby bath tubs, and has had in its employ an average of six men. The demand for these popular brands of goods is now constantly increasing, orders coming in from all parts of the United States, and the outlook for the future is bright and promising. The present officers of this concern are F. H. Graham, president; J. H. Brooks, secretary and treasurer.

Hiram P. Graham, deceased. Standing prominent among the representative men of Eau Claire was Hiram P. Graham. He was born in Windham, N. Y., March 29, 1820. He was reared in his home town, where he received not only a physical training but also a moral education which was of an inestimable benefit to him in fashioning a successful career. He received his education in the common and select schools and early in life learned the trade of millwright. In 1844 he went to Canada, where he followed the same occupation for eight years, when he returned to Allegany county, New York, and engaged in the lumber business, purchasing a mill, which he operated for four years. The adventuresome spirit of the times made itself felt in Mr. Graham, and in 1856 he was induced to come to Eau Claire by the Eau Claire Lumber Company, in whose employ he remained some four years. The opportunities offered in Eau Claire were so much greater for advancement than in the East he decided to make this place his future home, and accordingly moved his family here in the fall of 1857. He was desirous of entering into business for himself,



HIRAM P. GRAHAM

and in company with his brother-in-law, Robert Tolles, bought a planing mill, which they operated under the firm name of Graham, White & Company until it was destroyed by fire in 1875. In connection with this plant they had a foundry and machine shop. In the fall of the same year they rebuilt their factory, shops, etc., and continued the business as if nothing had occurred. The concern was organized into a stock company, known as the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and as such has earned a name that is well known throughout the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Graham was for many years connected with the Dells Lumber Company, of which he was president as well as being president of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company. He was financially successful and the high esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Eau Claire proved that his life's work was appreciated. His fellow citizens in Eau Claire and the State of Wisconsin showed their confidence in him and their appreciation of his worth by electing him to various offices. In 1862 he was appointed sheriff of the county by the governor to fill out the unexpired term of his predecessor, who had enlisted in the Civil War. When the village of Eau Claire was organized he was made one of the trustees and when the village was incorporated as a city he was elected its first mayor. He was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland and filled that office during the years of 1888 and 1889.

On February 1, 1848, while living in Canada, he married Miss Mary J. Cowen, a very estimable young lady of rare womanly graces and domestic virtues, who was born March 2, 1826, at Troy, N. Y. Their two children who grew to maturity are Mrs. Julia Thompson and Fred H. Graham.

The financial success of Mr. Graham was traceable to his fairness, honesty and integrity. He was not a strong partisan—such men seldom are—but his patriotism and desire for good and honest government prompted him to vote for the best men nominated. Such a life is a model for the young man who is sometimes tempted, amidst the only too great degrees of loose commercial morality, to think that success depends upon methods unapproved by conscience and public opinion. Mr. Graham achieved success and maintained his honor unspotted. He was well known in Eau Claire for his unswerving truth and probity. His career was in every respect one of credit to himself and to the city in which he so long lived and was so well known and his death, which occurred on January 24, 1902, was a great loss to the business and social interests of the community.

Frank C. Gruber,* the well known confectioner and ice cream manufacturer of Eau Claire, where he was born November 4, 1875. His parents, Thomas and Rosalia (Rosenfeldt) were natives of Austria Hungary. The father, who was born in the town of Johannsthal, near Vienna, came to the United States on his wedding tour in 1870. He was a carpenter by trade, having served his apprenticeship in his native country. He came to Eau Claire, where he followed carpentering and finally engaged in contracting. He formed a partnership with Mr. F. Ihle, under the firm name of Gruber & Ihle, which partnership continued for about thirty years. After the dissolution of this firm Mr. Gruber continued in the contracting and building line until his death at the age of seventy-six years. During the many years of business he built a number of churches and fine residences in the Chippewa valley. He was a member of the German Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus, La Crosse Association and the Sacred Heart Society. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gruber three are now living: Frank C., the subject of this sketch; Thomas, a tea and coffee salesman, and Sarah, wife of a papermaker of Eau Claire. Those deceased are Mary, Clara and Ann.

Frank C. received his education in the public schools and the Shafer & Stohl College, where he took a course in Latin and algebra classics. He was first employed as office boy by Dr. Barker; was employed as elevator boy by the Pioneer Furniture Company, and then for seven years was salesman for the Grand Union Tea Company. He then served three years as assistant civil engineer for the Omaha railroad, and for ten years was employed in a store at Chicago, where he learned the art of window dressing. He became proficient in that line and is well known among the business concerns in Chicago as one of the best window dressers in the business and has received many attractive offers to return to that field, but prefers to reside in the city of his birth. In September, 1912, he gave up his Chicago position and returned to Eau Claire. He rented a spacious store at 305 North Barstow street and embarked in the confectionery business and the manufacture of ice cream. His business has been a success from the start, and he now practically controls the ice cream trade of the city. His store is one of the best furnished, with up-to-date fixtures and extra fine soda fountain. He caters to the best trade and gives employment to nine people.

Mr. Gruber is one of the hustling young business men of Eau Claire and is well known for his honorable and upright dealings. He is a member of the Maccabees, the German Catholic Church

and the I. T. I. Company. He is independent in politics and takes an active part in the city's affairs. He has represented the first ward in the city council five years, having been three times elected alderman without opposition.

On January 13, 1910, he married Emma Erlandson, daughter of Samuel and Clara (Johnson) Erlandson, of Eau Claire.

William Guthrie, retail sales manager of the John H. Kaiser Lumber Company, was born September 10, 1842, in Derry county, Ireland, the son of Samuel and Wray Guthrie, of Scotch-Irish descent, who spent their whole lives in Ireland, where the father followed the occupation of farming. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: William; Elizabeth; Nancy; Jane; Margaret, Sarah; Robert, who lives on the home farm; Samuel, of Union township, this county, and Isaac, who lives in New Zealand.

William grew to manhood in Ireland, was educated in the common schools and worked on the farm with his parents. He married in 1867 and then for a number of years was employed in a lumber yard at Colerain, Ireland. The first Mrs. Guthrie died and he married the second time in Ireland, where he lived until 1880, when he went to Canada and there spent one year. In 1881 he came to Eau Claire and was first employed by the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company as retail salesman until 1912 and now is retail salesman for the John H. Kaiser Lumber Company, successors to the Daniel Shaw Company, having been connected with the one lumber yard for thirty-three years in both the wholesale and retail branches.

The first Mrs. Guthrie was Sarah Ann Dougherty, who died in Ireland, leaving besides her husband four children, as follows: Catherine, who married Christ Rasmusen, a real estate dealer in Montana; Elizabeth, in Montana; Samuel, a prosperous farmer of Union township, and John, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Superior, Wis. His second marriage was to Martha Baird, of Ireland, and they are the parents of two children—Marion Mabel and William B.

C. W. Hale,* who is another native born citizen of Eau Claire county, comes from Scotch and English stock, and is descended from old and prominent New England ancestors. His father, Charles H. Hale, was a son of Ebah Hale, grandfather of our subject, and was of English ancestry. He was born June 16, 1830, and died June 26, 1896, and was 66 years of age at the time of his death. During the Civil War, he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and served three years as a soldier in the Union Army. He had two brothers and two sisters, John, William, Esther and

Eliza. John was also a soldier in the Civil War, and lost his life in the defense of his country. William Hale still survives and lives in the city of Eau Claire. The mother of C. W. Hale, whose maiden name was Mary Brown, daughter of Thadeus and Cenith (Nourse) Brown, and of Scotch descent, survives her husband and makes her home with her son, our subject, her only heir. The parents of Mr. Hale came from Waterford, Maine, to Wisconsin in 1855, and were among the honored pioneers of Eau Claire county, having settled here in 1856. The father who was a man of intelligence and highly respected in his community, took an active part in the transformation of Eau Claire county, and served at one time as a member of the town board.

C. W. Hale was born September 22, 1857. He was raised on the farm and educated in the country schools; has always lived in Eau Claire county and is one of its most highly respected citizens. He resides on his farm of 120 acres of highly cultivated and well improved land in section 7, Otto Creek township where he is successfully engaged in general farming. He married Miss Alice Richards, daughter of David Richards, of Augusta, and they have three daughters, Mary, Esther and Ruth.

Mr. Hale is a man of fine social qualities, generous, kind hearted, genial and popular in the circles in which he moves. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is a Republican.

August Hansen,* upholsterer and dealer in fine furniture in Eau Claire, was born at Neestved, Denmark, August 31, 1879, and is one of a family of ten children born to Christian and Marie Hansen, the latter now deceased. The father, who was born in Denmark, is now (1914) at the age of seventy years, successfully engaged in truck farming.

August received his education in the common schools of his home town and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to learn the upholsterer's trade. Becoming proficient in this line, he worked at upholstery in his native town until the fall of 1905, when he sailed for America on the steamship "Hellig Olaf." After landing in New York City he went direct to St. Paul, Minn., where he had two brothers, and there entered the employ of William French & Company, and later was associated with the firm of Youngbauer & Company, two of the largest furniture and upholstering houses in the Northwest. Severing his connection with these concerns, he came to Eau Claire and for one year worked for George W. Turner. In the fall of 1908 he embarked in the upholstery business for himself at 91 Grand avenue west.

Starting with a limited capital and being practically a stranger, it was nearly three months before he received his first order, upon which he made a small profit. From that time his business commenced to grow and finding more commodious quarters necessary, he, in 1911, moved to his present location at 413 Barstow street, where he carries a full line of draperies, tapestries, fine and unique pieces of furniture, and is now well known as one of Eau Claire's successful business men, whose work in his line is the best to be obtained in the city, catering to the best class of trade, and is considered one of the most progressive Danish people in Eau Claire. He is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias, the Danish Brotherhood of St. Paul and the Lutheran Church. He married Sigrid Braudrup, of Denmark, and they have three children—Erna, Margaret and Mildred Eleanor.

Louis John Hanson,* the well known hardware dealer of Eau Claire, was born in Cambridge, Dane county, this state, November 5, 1860, of Norwegian parents. His father, who was born in Norway, came to the United States when twenty-five years of age and first located at Edgerton, where he followed the business of merchant tailor, going thence to Cambridge, Augusta, Black River Falls, Merrillan Junction and to Menomonie, following his trade in each of these places, living retired at Menomonie for two years prior to his death. He married in Norway and they were the parents of three children: Jacob, a cigarmaker at Menomonie; Martin, who is postmaster at Menomonie, and Louis J.

Educated in the public schools, Mr. Hanson went to work when fourteen years of age as chore boy in a hotel at Neilsville, after which he learned the tailor's trade of his father, remaining with him three years. This was not his chosen vocation, however, and he went to work in the general store of Knapp, Stout & Company, as clerk, in Menomonie, remaining there two years, when he entered the employ of H. T. Cassity, as clerk, where he spent seven years. He then clerked for A. H. Johnson, of Menomonie, for sixteen years, and in 1902 came to Eau Claire and started in the hardware business, in which he is progressive and successful. He owns a small farm in the limits of Eau Claire, is a member of the Lutheran Church, the Odd Fellows, Masons, the Elks and Norsmen.

On February 27, 1882, Mr. Hanson married Mary E. Olson, daughter of Andrew Olson, of Wausau, Wis., and they are the parents of four children, viz.: Louis J., Jr., a high school graduate, in the store with his father, married Iva Bradshaw; Ruth, Carlile and Agnes.

The hardware store of L. J. Hanson was started in 1902 by Mr. Hanson at his present location—442 Water street. He owns the building, 22x122 feet, and carries a general line of hardware, stoves, ranges, oils, varnish, tools and cutlery.

James Harden,* the popular assessor and well-to-do farmer of Bridge Creek township, was born on a farm in St. Lawrence county, New York, December 2, 1852, the son of Daniel Harden, a representative and highly respected citizen of that county. Mr. Harden spent his boyhood days on the farm in New York state, attended the district schools and assisted in the farm work. At the age of fifteen years in 1867, he came to Wisconsin and Eau Claire county, where he has since made his home. In 1880 he was married to Miss Caroline Noble, a daughter of one of the pioneer families of Eau Claire, and they have two sons, Ralph and Alton.

Mr. Harden resides on his well improved farm of 160 acres which is located in section 28, Bridge Creek township, where he, assisted by his son Ralph, carries on general farming and stock raising. He is one of the high minded, prosperous farmers of his town, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his county. A Republican in politics, he is active in the councils of his party and has been honored by the citizens of his town with election to the office of assessor, a position he has held for four years. Fraternally, he is prominent in the circles of Masonry and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

William P. Hart, member of the Wisconsin Athletic Commission, the first in the state, was born in Eau Claire, January 11, 1874, the son of Peter and Mary (Hogan) Hart, natives of St. Lawrence county, New York, and New Castle, England, respectively. They were married in Iowa and came to Eau Claire in the early '60s, where for several years he acted as pilot on lumber rafts. He later embarked in the hotel business with Simon Randall, they together conducting the American House, which stood on the present site of the Y. M. C. A. building, until it was destroyed by fire in the late '70s. He then engaged in the fuel business and held the office of deputy sheriff two terms, and sheriff of the county one term, after which he erected the Hart House, also on the present site of the Y. M. C. A. building, which he conducted successfully until his death, which occurred April 11, 1900, at the age of 59 years. His wife, mother of our subject, survived him ten years, and died in April, 1910, also aged 59 years. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Jennie, Peter F., Charles, William P., Jessie, wife of Ray Boyington, and George.

Mr. Hart, the subject of this sketch, was reared in the city of Eau Claire, receiving his education in the public schools. He began life as a clerk, which vocation he has since followed, being associated with one concern since 1906. He married, July 6, 1898, Miss Lillian, daughter of William and Lucy (Carden) Eldridge, natives of London, England, and pioneer settlers of Eau Claire. Mr. Hart is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Since boyhood Mr. Hart has been active in athletics and for a good many years interested in promoting all kinds of athletic sports. In August, 1913, he was appointed a member of the State Athletic Commission, under the Hedding boxing bill. He was the promoter of the first field day ever staged in Eau Claire; also the first World's Championship Log Rolling Tournament ever held in Eau Claire, which took place Labor Day, September 7, 1914. It was the greatest log rolling tournament ever staged. He served one term as city alderman from the Ninth Ward.

Thomas G. Haygard, D. C.,* the pioneer chiropractor of Eau Claire, the new method of analyzing the symptoms of and adjusting the physical cause of disease without medicine, surgery or osteopathy. He was born in Norway, January 27, 1891, the son of Lars and Karoline (Tonnessen) Torkildson. He was reared in Norway, receiving his education in the public schools. He took the family name of Haygard and taught for a time in the schools of Christianson, and in May, 1910, came to the United States and commenced the study of the English language in Brooklyn, N. Y. In December, 1911, he entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, the chiropractic fountain head, and after two years of study was graduated March 28, 1913, and in May of the same year began the practice of his profession at Spring Valley, Minn., where he remained until February 1, 1914, when he came to Eau Claire. He is now, 1914, building up a good practice and has one assistant, J. C. Knudson, who has charge of the office while the doctor looks after his many outside patients.

E. Walter Heiss,* secretary and manager of the Chippewa Valley Casualty Company, was born in Aurora, Ill., September 15, 1862. His parents were Elam W. and Margaret (Senecaugh) Heiss, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneer settlers of Indiana. His father, who was a school and music teacher by profession, enlisted in the 54th Indiana Volunteer infantry for service during the Civil War, died at Corinth, Miss., while marching south with his regiment in 1862. His family consisted of four sons: John W.; Albert; Samuel, and E. Walter, the subject of this brief sketch, who was reared in Illinois, receiving his education in the common

schools. He began life on a farm, was later clerk in a dry goods store in Aurora, Ill., and from that to the wholesale dry goods business in Chicago, where he was connected with the well known firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company for nineteen years, fifteen years of which time were spent on the road as traveling salesman. Eau Claire being one of his central points, he made that city his headquarters in 1891 and has since made it his home. In 1902 he became secretary and manager of the Chippewa Valley Casualty Company, a position he has since filled.

On June 20, 1894, Mr. Heiss was united in marriage with Miss Margaret, daughter of Pierce and Mary (Galvin) Joyce, of Eau Claire, and natives of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Heiss have been born two children—Dorothy and Margaret. Mr. Heiss is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and enjoys the friendship of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Herman G. Helstrom, secretary of the Eau Claire Cornice & Heating Company, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, August 1, 1881, the only son of Herman O. and Stella (Wendla) Helstrom. When our subject was seven years of age, in 1888, his parents came to the United States and located in Eau Claire, where the father, a moulder by trade, found employment. He followed that occupation until 1902, when he engaged as a contractor in the cement and concrete business, in which he still continues.

Herman G. was reared in Eau Claire, obtaining his education in the public schools. He began his business career as bookkeeper and collector for the firm of the Madison Street Manufacturing Company, general contractors, and the Eau Claire Cornice & Heating Company, becoming a member of the last named firm in 1905, and has since been its secretary.

On June 28, 1910, he married Miss Grace, daughter of David DeMars, of Chippewa Falls, and has one son, Robert Wayne, and one daughter, Dorothy Ann. Mr. Helstrom is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Eau Claire Lodge, No. 407, the Independent Order of Foresters, No. 907, and is a lieutenant on the staff of Col. R. A. Richards, of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guards, and is president of the State Association of Master Plumbers.

Thomas J. Hill,* veteran of the Civil War and one of the old time settlers of Eau Claire, was born in New Brunswick, August 21, 1840. When eighteen years of age, in 1858, he came to Eau Claire and soon thereafter engaged in lumbering, a business he has since followed nearly all his life. During the Civil War he

enlisted and served two years and two months and claims to have had the honor of carrying "Old Abe," the famous war eagle, which went out with the Eau Claire Badgers, the first company formed in this county. Mr. Hill has always been active in public affairs and at one time served the city of Eau Claire as street commissioner for three years.

John Hill, father of Thomas J. and former resident of this city, married Ann Brunswiek and they were the parents of the following children: Thomas J., W. A., John F., and Ann J. Mr. Hill enlisted during the Civil War in Company K, 36th Wisconsin Volunteer infantry, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 16, 1864. His wife, mother of our subject, survived until 1872, when she too passed away in the town of Badger's Mills. Thomas J. Hill has been twice married. His first wife was Lue Barton, of Eau Claire, by whom he had two children, named Elenor M. and John M. For his second wife, Mr. Hill married Kate M. Shaw, and to this union one daughter, Cora L., who is now deceased, was born. Mr. Hill is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1881. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans and a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church, and makes his home at the Hotel Burkhart.

Edward B. Hilsteadt,* electrician and stationary engineer of Eau Claire, is the son of Olaas and Gertrude (Yelmo) Hilsteadt, natives of Christiania and Bergen, Norway. They were married in the state of New York in the middle fifties and came to Wisconsin, locating in St. Croix county, and were numbered among the pioneers of that section. He followed milling and farming there until 1870, then moved with his family to Clay county, Minnesota, where he farmed until his death, January 7, 1873. During the last year of the civil war he enlisted for service in the Union army, but after reaching St. Louis the war was declared over and he returned home without seeing service. He was the father of five children, as follows: Betsey married James W. Hill; Edward B.; Caroline married Andrew Vogland; Christiana married Thomas Conlon, and Louis, deceased.

Edward B. Hilsteadt was born in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, October 8, 1863; he was reared in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, and attended the public schools; served four years' apprenticeship as machinist and mechanical engineer in Minneapolis, Minn., and has since followed that vocation in various shops of the country, and since 1909 has been electrician and engineer for the Eau Claire high school. Previous to this he spent three years in the employ of the McDonough Manufactur-

ing Company and one year with the Northwestern Steel & Iron Company, and has been a resident of Eau Claire since 1904.

He married in 1889 Miss Nettie Green, daughter of Erastus and Antoinette (Eads) Green, of Minneapolis, and they had three children: Jennie; Clara married Rufus Hall; and Benjamin. His present wife, whom he married at Downsville, Dunn county, Wis., was Nellie Stultz, daughter of Jacob Stultz, and they have three children, viz: Elizabeth, Dorothy and Mary. Mr. Hilsteadt is a member of the Episcopal church, and fraternally is a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., the Beavers and the Fraternal Reserves.

George Hiltz, a progressive and successful business man of Augusta, whose forefathers were originally residents of Pennsylvania, was born in Canada, November 16, 1832, the son of Joseph P. and Sarah (Johnson) Hiltz, who were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are now deceased except Mr. Hiltz and two sisters. The father died at the age of 70 years, and the mother passed away at the age of 64.

Mr. Hiltz received his education in the common schools of his native town and remained in Canada until 1866. He came direct to Eau Claire county in that year and entered the employ of the Porter & Moon Lumber Company, of which concern he was manager for four years. He next engaged with the Eau Claire Lumber Company. He was in Eau Claire seven years, from 1867 to 1874, when he went on his farm and remained there until 1883, when he came to Augusta and purchased the planing mill then owned by J. L. Ball, and has since been in the constant and successful operation of this, one of Augusta's largest industrial institutions. Of late years his son, George, Jr., has been associated with him, and they are now doing a large and prosperous business. He retired from business February 2, 1914.

In 1862 Mr. Hiltz was married to Miss Louise Headly, a native of Canada, and they are the parents of five children, two of whom are living, Frank and George; the latter is engaged in business with his father. Those deceased are Archie, who died at the age of 3 years; Anna Louise, deceased wife of S. E. Bennett, now of Idaho, and Ella, the deceased wife of N. Marte, who resides in Chicago. A Republican in political views, Mr. Hiltz has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party; has been a member of the county board, and has filled many other local offices. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Methodist church, and is an influential and public-spirited citizen.

Joseph Hobbs, one of the early and substantial settlers of

Eau Claire, is a native of England and was born at St. Peters, East Kent, July 9, 1836. His parents, Henry A. and Mary Ann (Hills) Hobbs died when our subject was but six years of age. Thrown upon his own resources early in life, he attended the Dover school until he reached the age of thirteen, when he became fascinated with the life of a sailor and went to sea. His first voyage was from London to Calcutta, India, and on his return trip the vessel touched at Cape Town and the Island of St. Helena. His second voyage was to Calcutta, touching at the Island of Maderia and Cape Town. He sailed from Calcutta to Madrid, along the coast of Malibora, through the China sea where the ship was wrecked. After being on the water in open boat for three days, he, with a few others, was picked up by a passing ship and taken to Hong Kong, China. From there he sailed to India with a cargo of bullion in company with a man-of-war. The vessel and convoy were attacked by pirates in the Straits of Malacca, but they arrived safely at Calcutta. He sailed from there to Boston, Massachusetts, thence around Cape Horn to San Francisco, California, and along the coast to the mouth of the Columbia river to Puget Sound. He returned to San Francisco and sailed southward touching at Peru, Bolivia and Valparaiso, Chili, and around the Horn to Liverpool, England, where he arrived in 1855. Remaining here a short time, he again sailed, going this time to Melbourne, Australia. Returning to England, he visited his native village where he found his brother and family about to sail for America, and decided to accompany them. They arrived safely in New York and having spent six years on the water, Mr. Hobbs decided to come west with his brother.

He came to Wisconsin and first located in Green Lake county where he lived until the Spring of 1861, when he came to Eau Claire county and purchased a farm of 120 acres of land in Washington township, to which he subsequently added until he owned 320 acres. Here he successfully engaged in farming, and for many years has been numbered among the most influential and highly respected citizens of the community.

On December 25, 1860, Mr. Hobbs married Jane Wilson, daughter of Peter and Tabitha Wilson. To this union were born eight children, as follows: Henry A., Tabitha E., Frank W., Mary E., Ann M., Daniel N., Edwin A. and Laura. While Mr. Hobbs has never held nor sought political office, he has affiliated with the Republican party and in religious matters, both he and Mrs. Hobbs are members of the Baptist church of Eau Claire.

Charles Hoehn, the well-known and popular merchant of Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, is a native of Germany and was born in the Province of Brandenburg, near Berlin, December 12, 1854, the son of August Frederick and Louise (Perso) Hoehn, also natives of Germany. The ancestors of Mr. Hoehn, who lived in Germany, were foremen on the large estates of wealthy land owners in the Province of Brandenburg. His parents and family emigrated to the United States in 1873 and settled in Monroe county, Wisconsin.

In 1877 Charles Hoehn came to Eau Claire county, and for two years worked as a farm hand. In 1880 he came to Fall Creek and here found employment as clerk in a general retail store. Being of an economical disposition, energetic and thrifty, he managed to save up sufficient capital to start in business on his own account. Consequently in 1892 he opened a general store in Fall Creek and from the start has prospered, being well liked and highly esteemed for his good business judgment and fair dealing. Besides a complete line of general merchandise, he carries a full assortment of drugs and sundries and is doing a flourishing business. He is a man of pleasing personality and presence, and readily wins the confidence and respect of the people.

He was married in 1887 to Miss Otilie Glenz, and they have eight children: The eldest, Ella, is the wife of Ed. Boernke; Archie is a druggist, now attending a course in chemistry at the Marquette University at Milwaukee, Wis.; Lillie, George, Hilda, Carl, Alma and Frank Hoehn.

Mr. Hoehn is prominent in the social circles of Fall Creek and is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Frederick Julius Hoepfner, president of the Hoepfner-Bartlett Company, was born in Germany, February 5, 1854. He was reared and educated in his native country; came to the United States in 1880 and settled in Eau Claire.

In 1881 he married Miss Bertha Krueger, and they have had three children, Hedwig, Margaret and Edmund.

After his arrival in Eau Claire he worked as a carpenter for several years and then engaged in the contracting and building business. In 1898 he went into partnership with W. W. Bartlett and organized the firm of Hoepfner & Bartlett, contractors, which was incorporated in 1906 as the Hoepfner-Bartlett Company, of which concern he has since been president.

William F. Hood, cashier of the First National Bank of Fairchild, Wis., was born at Green Bay, this state, May 7, 1859, the

son of William and Mary A. (Russell) Hood, natives of Ayrshire, Scotland, the home of the celebrated poet, Robert Burns. The father, who in early manhood became manager of a sugar plantation in the West Indies, came to the United States in 1855, locating at Kaukauna, Wis., where he purchased land. He soon afterward moved to Green Bay and was engaged for several years in the drug business, later embarking in general merchandising. He served several years as municipal judge in Green Bay, where he was a resident for over forty years. In 1903 he moved to Fairehild, where he has since lived in retirement. He reared a family of six children, viz: William F.; Hattie A. married August Mehleisen; John R.; Marion, wife of R. B. Laird; David R. and Alexander A.

William F. was reared in Green Bay, receiving his education in the public schools and the Green Bay Business College. He began his business career as clerk in a grocery store in Green Bay, and in 1882 he came to Fairehild and entered the employ of N. C. Foster, later the N. C. Foster Lumber Company, as book-keeper, serving in that capacity until the organization of the First National Bank of Fairehild in 1904, when he was elected its cashier, a position he still retains.

Mr. Hood married December 27, 1882, Miss Sarah M., daughter of Ephriam and Amanda (Tremain) Williams, of Green Bay. They have three children living: William F., Jr., who is an arch-deacon of the Episcopal church; Ruth A., and Allen A. Religiously Mr. Hood is affiliated with the Episcopal church, and fraternally he is an active member of the Masonic order, including the Chapter, Royal Arch and the Commandery.

Stephen Hoover,* whose death at Eau Claire, Wis., on February 6, 1914, was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, was one of the city's enterprising and public-spirited men. Mr. Hoover had been a resident of the city for nearly half a century, and during that time had been prominently identified with its business and civic life. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., and from the close of his school days followed various occupations. In 1866 he came to Eau Claire and engaged in the butcher business, which occupation he successfully followed for thirty or more years. He closed his business in 1898 and from that time on lived in retirement. In all his business dealings Mr. Hoover was the soul of honor, and his uniform courtesy and manly demeanor, combined with social qualities of pleasing character, won for him universal confidence and esteem and made

him beloved by all, especially by those most intimately associated with him. He was a devoted member of the Congregational church and contributed liberally to its support.

He married Elizabeth Barland, who was formerly from New York state, and to this union one daughter, Fannie, who is now the wife of B. A. Buffington, was born.

Emmet Horan, a prominent and progressive citizen of Eau Claire, has for many years been actively identified with the business, political and educational interests of the city. His paternal grandfather, John Horan, a farmer by occupation, was a prominent and influential man of his day in County Tipperary, Ireland. His son Thomas, father of our subject, was born in the same county December 21, 1806. He married in 1831 Catherine Finan, and emigrated to America in 1842, settling first in Canada, and in 1863 came to Eau Claire, Wis., and engaged in farming, and here made his home until his decease in 1876. He was a Democrat in politics; served as chairman of the town board and filled many other local offices. He was an honorable and respected man. His family consisted of seven children: John; Bridget, wife of Dennis Hogan; Timothy F.; Maria married John McDonough; Thomas; Jane married Frank McDonough, and Emmet.

Emmet Horan was born in Canada, March 11, 1852, and came to Eau Claire with his parents in 1863. He was reared on the farm, educated in the public schools and later entered the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. His ability to handle men and the faculty he exhibited in attending to the details of the business secured for him the position of foreman of the logging camps of the company. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland register of the United States Land Office in Eau Claire and held that position four and one-half years. In 1884 he was a candidate for member of the assembly, but was defeated through the influence of an independent candidate. He has represented Eau Claire at various times as member of the city council, and was for four years a member of the county board of supervisors. In 1889 he became a member of the McDonough Manufacturing Company, of Eau Claire; was one of its incorporators, and was made secretary and treasurer. He continued in that position until 1912, and is still a member of the company. He served as secretary of the Eau Claire board of trade for several years, and since 1891 has been a member of the Eau Claire school board and was the first president of the Eau Claire training school board.

During President Cleveland's second administration he was

appointed postmaster of Eau Claire and served in that capacity four and a half years. He was appointed a member of the state board of normal school regents in 1908, and has served in that capacity continuously since, and was a leading factor in securing the location for the Normal School at Eau Claire, now (1914) in course of construction, the state having made an appropriation of \$225,000 for this purpose, and he is now a member of the executive committee of the state board of normal school regents.

Mr. Horan was married November 4, 1874, to Margaret, daughter of Joseph Lawler, of Eau Claire. They have three children, as follows: Maude, wife of Richard F. Kaiser; Lenore, wife of Mark L. Williams, and Emmet, Jr., an attorney of Milwaukee. Mr. Horan and family are members of St. Patrick's church of Eau Claire. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and served as state president of the same for a period of four years. He is also a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, of which he was vice-president six years. Politically he is a Democrat of the progressive type.

Sydney E. Horel, superintendent of the Eau Claire County Insane Asylum, was born in the town of Lincoln, Eau Claire county, Wis., July 6, 1873, the son of Henry and Ann (Roberts) Horel. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Ann (Morgan) Horel, who came from Benwell, Somersetshire, England, with their family to the United States in 1837, and first settled near Auburn, N. Y. In 1845 the family moved to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where the grandfather cleared and improved a farm and there remained until his decease. Henry Horel, father of Sydney E., left Waukesha county and in June, 1856, came to Eau Claire county and engaged in lumbering and contracting, a business he followed until 1864, when he purchased 160 acres of land in what is now Lincoln township, to which he subsequently added 40 more acres. He cleared and improved the land and there made his home until he died, January 14, 1903, at the age of 67 years. His wife, mother of our subject, who survives, was a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Halbert) Roberts, who were raised near Manchester, England. They came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, in 1842, after which they spent a short time in Waukesha county, thence in 1850 moved to Columbia county, where they remained until 1860, and then moved to and settled in what is now the town of Otter Creek, in Eau Claire county, where he cleared a farm of 100 acres and there established the family home and made their residence for a number of years. Later in life they retired from

active labors and moved into the city of Augusta, where they spent the balance of their lives. The father died in 1891 and the mother in 1881. The children of Henry and Ann (Roberts) Horel were: George C.; Laura M., wife of C. E. Blair; Olive E., wife of A. C. Minto, and Sydney E.

Sydney E. Horel was reared on the homestead in Lincoln township, receiving his education in the district and high schools of Augusta. After attaining his majority he worked at the mason's trade for five years, and returned to the home farm two years prior to the death of his father, and until the spring of 1909 carried on the farm. He was at that time appointed superintendent of the Eau Claire County Insane Asylum, a position he still retains and which he has filled with ability and satisfaction to the community generally. Mr. Horel has been twice married; first to Nellie Hackett, daughter of John and Charlotte (Stone) Hackett, of Augusta, by whom he had three children: Ira S., Thelma L. and Elsie L. His present wife was Mary Christenson, daughter of Nels Christenson, of Seymour township, this county.

Mr. Horel is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the A. F. & A. M., the R. A. M. and the Knights of Pythias. He has always been enterprising to an eminent degree and takes a lively interest in all matters tending to the welfare and prosperity of his town, county and state. A Democrat in his political opinion, he has served as a member of the Eau Claire county board three terms, was treasurer of the school board of the town of Lincoln for six years, succeeding his father, who held the same office many years. In the fall of 1908 he was a candidate of his party for the office of sheriff, running 1,100 votes ahead of his ticket, but failed in the election by the small margin of 73 votes.

Morris M. Horn, president of the Horn & Blum Manufacturing Company, was born near Vienna, Austria, on November 27, 1883. His father, Heiman N. Horn, was also born in Austria, and after his marriage to Anna Sender he came to America and located in Chicago, Ill., where he is now largely engaged in the manufacture of ladies' clothing, under the firm name of H. N. Horn. They are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, as follows: Morris M., our subject; Peter is associated with his father in Chicago; Ray married David Solomon, of Chicago, and Rose, single.

Morris M. came to Chicago with his parents and there attended the public schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of his father and became thoroughly efficient as a cutter

and draftsman. In 1905 he went into the manufacturing business for himself, first locating at Neilsville, Wis., where he remained until 1911, successfully engaged in making overalls and jackets, then, associated with A. Blum, he came to Eau Claire and established the firm of Horn & Blum, manufacturing overalls, packets and shirts, which they have since continued to carry on successfully with Mr. Horn president and Mr. Blum vice-president and secretary. Mr. Horn is an energetic, wideawake business man, and stands well in the commercial circles of Eau Claire. In 1903 he married Miss Freda Meyers, of Chicago. He is an independent Republican and a member of Brai Birth.

Edgar L. Horton is another one of the prosperous and thrifty farmers of Bridge Creek township. A native son of Eau Claire county, he was born at Augusta, February 2, 1870, the son of Elipha Horton and grandson of Hezekiah Horton, natives of New York state. The Horton family came West to Wisconsin in 1861, and in 1868 the father came to Bridge Creek township and settled on a farm in Diamond Valley. He reared a family of four children, three of whom are now (1914) living: Edgar L., the subject of this sketch; Eugene and Rolland; Nellie, who married Alfred Lund, is now deceased.

Edgar L. was raised on the home farm, receiving his education in the district schools and the public schools of Augusta, and has spent nearly his whole life at farming. He owns 160 acres of land in sections 21 and 22, Bridge Creek township, where he resides, and 40 acres near the city of Augusta. His home farm is a beautiful piece of land, finely improved, and his buildings, which are modern and up-to-date, are handsomely located. In addition to general farming Mr. Horton makes a specialty of breeding and raising fine stock. His herds of registered Guernsey cattle and Poland-China hogs are among the best to be found in Eau Claire county. He also makes a specialty of raising full-blooded Barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

Mr. Horton married in 1901 Miss Agnes Hewitt, a very estimable lady and daughter of Joseph Hewett, of Augusta. Mr. Horton has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs both local and national, and is a lifelong member of the Republican party, although he has never sought political office. Both he and Mrs. Horton are members of the National Fraternal League and are active socially.

George H. Howe, deceased, who was esteemed alike for his sterling worth as a man and the public spirit, enterprise and tenacity of purpose, which made him an important factor in the

business circles of Eau Claire, was born in Essex county, New York, in 1859, and there received his education and grew to manhood. In the early 80's, being fully convinced he should find better opportunities for advancement, he came West and entered the employ of a large Chicago concern as traveling salesman, during which time he was thus employed making his home at Lancaster, Wis. In 1885 he moved to Charles City, Ia., and engaged in business for himself, remaining there for five years. He came to Eau Claire in 1890 and was for three years connected with the A. A. Cutter shoe establishment. In 1893 he entered the employ of A. F. Ellison, who conducted a shoe store in the building now occupied by the Lyric theater. After being thus employed for some time Mr. Howe purchased an interest and became a member of that concern. In 1904 Mr. Ellison withdrew his interest and the Howe Shoe Company was formed, with the late Mr. Howe as president, under whose guiding hand and fair and honorable dealings the business was increased to such proportions as to be considered one of the best in its line in the state. A business man of the highest character, Mr. Howe was in all respects a most worthy and estimable citizen, and his death, which occurred February 6, 1911, was a great loss to the city of Eau Claire.

On September 1, 1887, Mr. Howe married Miss Mae Tisdale, at Minneapolis, Minn. Their family consists of two daughters, Margaret and Annabel. Margaret is now teaching domestic science in Bonner, Mont., and Annabel married George O. Blystone, of Eau Claire, and has one daughter, Kathryn.

Mr. Howe was a trustee of the Congregational church in Eau Claire and an ardent church worker. He took an active interest in the meetings of the Boys' Club, that looked toward the establishment of the Y. M. C. A., which was successfully carried through.

Hans M. Howe was born in Christiania, Norway, December 8, 1866, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1882 he came to America and to Wisconsin, where he had an uncle living by the name of Martin Olson. He was first employed by a farmer at Elk Mound, this state, and was later in the employ of J. P. Piekham, as gardener for three and a half years and spent one winter at lumbering. He first engaged in the furniture business as teamster, then as clerk, and now has been in that line of business for twenty-nine years and with the one house under the firm names of Williams & Lange, Williams & Co., Williams & Son and

latterly the Williams Furniture Company, of which he is now (1914) vice-president and a large stockholder.

During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in Company B, 5th Wisconsin infantry, and served until the close of the war. After his discharge he re-enlisted in Company E, 3d regiment, Wisconsin National Guards, and served six years, during which time he was quartermaster sergeant. He is also a member of the I. S. W. A., the sons of Norway and the Lutheran Church.

In 1903 Mr. Howe married Miss Julia Olsen, daughter of Knute Olsen, of Red Wing, Minn. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe has been born one daughter—Dorothy Pauline.

Eldred Hubbard,* one of the public spirited and representative farmers of Otter Creek township, Eau Claire county, is the son of Alfred and Mary A. (Dighton) Hubbard. He was born in the town of Elgin, Ontario, Canada, July 16, 1854, and is descended from English ancestry. His remote ancestors having emigrated from England to the United States and settled in an early day in Connecticut. Martin Hubbard, grandfather of Eldred, settled in Jefferson county, New York, and there his father was born. Grandfather Hubbard emigrated with his family to Canada, where he became a successful lumberman and manufacturer. He died in 1855 at the age of fifty-five years, when Eldred was eight years of age. The latter came to Wisconsin with his parents from Canada, who located on a farm in Bridge Creek township, Eau Claire county, in 1865. In later years his parents moved to the city of Eau Claire where the father died, May 6, 1908, at the ripe age of 82. The mother of Mr. Hubbard passed away March 31, 1910, at the age of 84. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Martin B. (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume); Amanda, who married M. E. Pride; Eldred, our subject, and Elva, now Mrs. J. H. Tift.

Eldred Hubbard was reared on the farm and his boyhood was spent in much the same manner as most farmers' boys, attending the district school and assisting in the farm work. He has followed farming during his whole life, and by hard work, thrift and economy, has succeeded in accumulating a substantial fortune. His farm, which is known as "The Fair Oaks Farm," contains 400 acres of well improved land. His modern and up-to-date residence, which is so beautifully located, affords a commanding view of the surrounding country. His barns and out-buildings are commodious and substantial, and his place is

equipped with many of the latest labor-saving devices. He carries on general farming, stock-raising and dairying, and has a fine herd of blooded Holstein cattle. A few years ago Mr. Hubbard met with an accident which incapacitated him from manual labor and he practically lives retired on the farm, the management of which has fallen to his son, Alfred.

In 1879 Mr. Hubbard married Eliza Edington, and they have two sons, Earl, who married Emma Barka, and Alfred, who lives at home, assisting in the operation of the farm. Mr. Hubbard is of pleasing personality, which has made him many friends in his community. Affiliated with the Republican party, of whose principles he is a staunch advocate, he thoroughly believes in discharging his duties as a private citizen in all matters of political importance, but has had no desire for public office. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and one of the leading men of his town.

John Huebsch, widely known as the head of the Huebsch Laundry Company, of Eau Claire, with branches in Milwaukee and Winona, and one of the prominent, public spirited and enterprising men of this city, is a native son of Wisconsin. He was born at Buffalo City, Buffalo county, this state, to Frank and Eva Huebsch. He passed his boyhood at home, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools and came to Eau Claire in 1892 and established the Huebsch Laundry Company, which for many years has been recognized as one of the leading laundries in this part of the state, as well as the foremost one in this city, and its founder as one of her substantial, reliable and most esteemed men. While the exacting duties of his business have engaged Mr. Huebsch's chief attention, he has yet found time to devote to other affairs and was a member of the first city council elected under the commission form of government, having been elected in 1910 for a term of two years. He made an excellent commissioner and could easily have been re-elected, but declined to be a candidate.

Mr. Huebsch is fond of outdoor pastime, his chief amusement being horseback riding, hunting and fishing. Socially he occupies a position of prominence. He is a member of the Eau Claire Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen, Maccabees and Eagles. In November, 1889, Mr. Huebsch was married to Miss Christina Sink and they have an interesting family of two children—Benjamin J. and Laura Huebsch.

Orrin H. Ingram. The Wisconsin lumber industry during its high tide of activity brought together and developed many re-

markable men, in many respects the most noteworthy figures in the citizenship of the state during its history. One of these, who would be mentioned in any group of the leading lumbermen of the last half century, is Orrin H. Ingram. Since the pioneer days he has been identified with the lumber interests of the Chippewa Valley, with Eau Claire his headquarters and residence during a period of fifty-five years. Engaged from youth up in one of the most picturesquely rugged of industries, he developed those fine qualities which we like to associate with the forest and the woodsmen, and at the same time the active forces of his career were permeated by a solid integrity and thorough going honesty that were as typical of himself as his more superficial characteristics. During his active career, Mr. Ingram was not only a vitalizing factor in the lumber industry as a business, but was also an originator, an inventor, and some of his devices and mechanical improvements have done a great deal to make the business of lumbering easier and more profitable.

Orrin H. Ingram comes from New England, the original home of American lumber interests. He was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, May 12, 1830. His parents were David A. and Fanny (Granger) Ingram. When Orrin was a child his parents moved to Saratoga, New York. There the father died in 1841, leaving very limited means for the support of his widow and children. Left at the age of eleven years, Orrin Ingram had to confront the severe responsibilities which usually fall to the lot of grown manhood. Instead of attending school, he was bound out to work for his board and clothes. Thus his early years were spent until he was seventeen years of age, and he then joined his mother, who had married again, on Lake George, and while working on a farm attended school during the winter months for three years.

At the end of this time some of his early deficiencies in educational equipment were remedied, and he was better prepared to take up the future responsibilities of life. Returning to his native state of Massachusetts he there made application for position in the United States armory at Springfield. Three years later he received word that the place was open for him. One of the most interesting facts of biography comes from a study of those incidental causes which deflect a career from one channel to another. Had Mr. Ingram accepted the place in the armory his life and its accomplishments would have made an entirely different story. As it was in the three-year interval he had changed his mind, and accordingly refused the offer of a position in the government armory. Thus in 1847, having returned to New York, he entered

the employ of Harris & Bronson Lumber Company, whose enterprise was located in the vicinity of Lake Pharaoh, in Warren county. During the winter months he received wages of twelve dollars a month, and in the summer while working in the mill got thirteen dollars a month. That was his practical introduction to the business which he closely followed upwards of half a century, and with which, both in its pioneer and its modern phases, there is probably no better informed man in Wisconsin today. Later he took entire charge of the company's mill, and assisted in building a mill for the firm of Fox & Englin, on the Rideau Canal in Canada. About the same time he built and operated mills on the Morra river, near Bellville, in Canada. Returning to his former employers, Harris & Bronson, he built and operated a mill for them at Ottawa, Canada, and soon gained a reputation as a lumberman thoroughly qualified in all departments of the business, and possessed of unusual foresight and skill and thoroughly reliable. For this reason he was the recipient of many excellent offers, and among them came an offer from the firm of Gilmour & Company, of Ottawa, Canada, the largest lumber concern in the world at that time. This firm offered him four thousand dollars a year, with house rent, horses, and other incidentals furnished, and he accepted and for several years worked for that company. During this time he remodeled several of their large mills and had entire charge of the manufacturing end of the business, from the handling of the saw logs direct from the river and booms to the perfection of the finished lumber.

It was while with the firm of Gilmour & Company that Mr. Ingram first contributed an invention which did much to facilitate lumber manufacture. This was his invention of the gang edger, a device that has been of greater benefit to the lumber business than any other single invention. However, it was characteristic of the man that he did not patent his invention, merely putting it to practical use in various mills of which he was superintendent, and also in a number of Wisconsin mills. Some time later a man named Paul applied for a patent on the edger, and the patent was granted to his heirs. However, it was proved that the edger had been invented and had been introduced and was in regular use in a number of mills, and its real author was Mr. Ingram, whose invention had been practically stolen by the man Paul. Thus the Paul heirs were never able to collect any royalties on the invention.

Having in the meantime accumulated considerable means of

his own, Mr. Ingram, in 1856, determined to go into business on his own account. The old firm of Gilmour & Company offered him six thousand dollars a year to remain, but he saw too much in the future as an independent operator and declined the liberal offer. In 1857 he established the firm of Doyle, Ingram & Kennedy. This firm began lumbering in the Chippewa Valley of Wisconsin, and soon afterwards opened up a large tract of timber, rafted it down the river, and established a lumber yard at Wabasha, Minnesota, and also one at Dubuque, Iowa. At the latter place they built a saw mill. In 1861 their mill at Eau Claire was destroyed at a total loss of fifty thousand dollars. In 1862 Mr. Doyle retired from the firm and two years later two of his employes were given a one-eighth interest to be paid out of the share of their profits. The firm then became Ingram, Kennedy & Company. In 1865 this firm built the steamer Silas Wright, and conducted the largest part of the trading between Reeds Landing to Eau Claire.

About this time Mr. Ingram devised the system of lighters which enabled the company's boats to ascend the river while other boats of less draft had to remain down stream. This invention he had patented in 1867. Later the boat with its appliance was taken south and operated on the Arkansas river, though still later purchased by H. T. Rumsey, of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, who put on a line of boats, planned and operated after the Ingram device.

In 1880 Mr. Ingram organized the Charles Horton Lumber Company, of Winona, Minnesota. The following year Mr. Kennedy sold his interests in all the enterprises to Messrs. Dulaney & McVeigh, and the Empire Lumber Company was then established with a capital of eight hundred thousand dollars, absorbing the interests of the former Ingram, Kennedy & Company. The Dubuque business was also incorporated about that time as the Standard Lumber Company, with five hundred thousand dollars capital. Mr. Ingram became president of the Standard Company, and president of the Wabasha Lumber Company. In 1883 he organized the Rice Lake Lumber Company, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, and was its president. He was also vice president of the Chippewa Valley Lumber & Boom Company, a large concern with a capital of one million dollars. Among other important business connections, he was president of the Eau Claire National Bank and the Union National Bank, was a director in the Hudson Saw Mill, president of the old Eau Claire Water Works Company, president of the Fort Scott Lumber Company, and treasurer of the Anthracite Coal Company. of

Alberta, Canada, a concern with a capital stock of over one million dollars.

With such a record of remarkable business achievements, and with the generous accumulations which naturally have flowed from his great undertakings, Mr. Ingram has always shown a lively sense of his responsibilities in managing and caring for these large industrial resources and his personal wealth. He has been liberal in many ways, and charity and public wealth in many forms have benefited from his influence and generous assistance. He is a member of the board of trustees of the state committee of the Congregational church. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association at Eau Claire, and is a director in the Ripon College. A number of years ago he built the Ingram block in Eau Claire, one of the finest office buildings of Wisconsin. He was the prime mover and gave twenty thousand dollars as a fund towards the construction of the Y. M. C. A. building at Eau Claire. Though his own church is the Congregational, he has always been liberal in his donations to all religions, and benevolent and charitable works. He gives freely, and yet with such unostentation that no one has ever known the full extent of his philanthropy.

On December 11, 1851, Mr. Ingram married Miss Cornelia E. Pierce, of Lake George, who died in 1911. Of their children, Charles is deceased, Erskine is a member of the Ingram Company, and Miriam is the wife of Dr. E. S. Hayes. Mr. Ingram, in his earlier years, was equal to bearing burdens with any of his associates and competitors, and still retains much of the ruggedness which was characteristic of him when he was active in the woods and on the rivers. For many years he has been a leader among men. In his control has been vested the direction of millions of dollars in resources, and his dominant mind and forcefulness have never failed to preserve the principal intact and increase the investment many fold. Although now past eighty-four years of age, with a record of achievements and success such as could be ascribed to few Wisconsin men, Mr. Ingram is still an active man, and is still a vital force in Wisconsin's industrial affairs. He has that kindness born of close contact with the hardships of nature and from long experience with mankind. His fortune was made at a time when the successful man was both strong in body and mind. He had to possess the practical ability covering all the varied life of the woods and the rivers. Mr. Ingram, in his earlier day, could skillfully ride a log down a foaming current, knew how to get the lumber out of the woods, how to get it

safely to the mill, and many days and nights were spent out in the open among the woods and about the lumber camps. He ate beans and bacon along with his men and when it was necessary he could put his shoulder side by side and hold up his share the equal of any lumber jack in his crew. In addition to the many other concerns with which Mr. Ingram has been associated, as already mentioned, he has taken part in both business and public movements of only less importance, and deserves properly to stand among the builders and pioneers of Eau Claire and vicinity.

Carl G. Johnson, commercial photographer and engraver of Eau Claire, was born in Sweden, May 6, 1873, the son of Peter and Mary Johnson, who came to the United States with their family in 1883 and located in Wisconsin, where the father secured employment as teamster for the Eau Claire Lumber Company, a position he held until his death in 1890, at the age of forty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of two children—Carl G. and Selma, the wife of Frank Swan.

Carl G. grew to manhood in Eau Claire and was educated in the public schools. His first employment was with the Eau Claire Book & Stationery Company, with whom he was connected for twelve years, and while there took up the art of wood engraving, later adding halftone and copper plate work. He was for years employed as engraver in the Leader office and in 1908 established his present business of photo engraving and commercial photography, and is one of the best known men in his line in northwestern Wisconsin.

On June 16, 1898, Mr. Johnson married Miss Esther, daughter of John Mallgren, of St. Peter, Minn., and they have two children—Marion and Doris.

Hans E. Johnson,* a member of the firm of Allen-Johnson Company, general music dealers of Eau Claire, was born in Christiania, Norway, January 6, 1877, and is one of a family of nine children, five of whom grew to maturity, born to Halvor and Christiana (Thorestenson) Johnson. Besides our subject, the others are Elmer H., a machinist; Dora, wife of Harold Hanson; Frank P., a piano tuner, and Joseph, wife of Albert Petrick. The parents came to the United States in 1883 and settled in Eau Claire, where the father, who was a shoemaker by trade, has since been in the employ of the A. A. Cutter Shoe Manufacturing Company.

Coming to Eau Claire when six years of age, Hans E. grew up in the city, attending the public schools. He started out in life as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company,

serving in that capacity for one year. He then became clerk for one year, and in 1892 entered the music store of E. W. Allen as clerk, remaining thus employed until 1899, then went to Chicago and for two years was employed as piano tuner for the Straube Piano Company. In 1901 he returned to Eau Claire and worked for Mr. Allen as piano tuner and clerk until 1906, when associated with Mr. James E. Allen he purchased the business of E. W. Allen, which has been successfully carried on since that time under the name of the Allen-Johnson Company.

Mr. Johnson married, May 25, 1905, Catherine Horan, daughter of Thomas and Theresa (Redmond) Horan. Mr. Johnson is generally popular in the business and social circles of Eau Claire and is a member of the Fraternal Reserved Association of Oshkosh.

John W. Johnson,* a well-to-do farmer and resident of Brunswick township, Eau Claire county, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., March 11, 1871, the son of Louis and Carolina Johnson. In 1866, while still a young man, the father emigrated from Sweden to America and settled at Minneapolis with his wife and one child, who were born in Sweden. He was a bridge builder by occupation and was in the employ of the Chicago & North Western and also the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, and while thus employed met an accidental death in 1872 and was buried at Minneapolis. He was married at Carlstead, Sweden, to Miss Carolina Johnson, and they became the parents of four children, as follows: Ingabaugh and Annie are residents of Minneapolis; John W., our subject, and Christieann, who married Tey Telefson and resides at Mount Horel, Wis. After the death of her husband, the mother married G. P. Tingom and moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, where she died in 1908 at the age of 66 years. By this second marriage she became the mother of three children: Peter, a resident of Minneapolis; Andrew and Edward, who are deceased.

John W. moved to Dane county with his mother when a young boy and there received his education in the public schools and worked on a farm until 19 years of age, when he went to Madison and served a three years' apprenticeship in the machine shops located there. He then followed the machinists' trade for twenty-two years, during which time he acted as overseer and foreman, having under his direction at times large bodies of men. In the spring of 1913 he came to Eau Claire county, locating in the town of Brunswick, where he purchased the John

Whittle farm of 140 acres and is now (1914) engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of Holstein cattle.

In 1899 Mr. Johnson married Rose Amble, who was born in Norway, the daughter of John Amble. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born four children, of whom two are now living, viz.: Harold and Ragnheld, while Ruth and Edward are deceased.

Paul Johnson, a native son of Norway, was born December 21, 1862. He attended the common schools of his country, and in 1882, came to the United States and located in Eau Claire, where for thirteen years he was engaged in lumbering. In 1893 he opened a saloon on Water street and has since been engaged there in business, a period of twenty-one years. His father, whose name was Joseph Johnson, and his wife, mother of Paul, were both born in Norway, where they reared their family and spent their entire lives, both being now deceased.

Mr. Paul Johnson has two brothers in Norway: Hans and Ollie, and one brother, Sever, and one sister, Mrs. Louis Haugen, living in Eau Claire. He married Miss Anna Olson, of Eau Claire, and they had four children: Jean Orrin; Ida, born November 6, 1892, and died November 7, 1892; Ida Marie, and Agnes Pauline. Religiously, Mr. Johnson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of Norway.

Albert B. Jones, agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Eau Claire, was born in Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, December 18, 1856, the son of Evan T. and Catherine (Williams) Jones, both natives of Wales. The father, who was a miller and millwright by trade, came to the United States in 1843 and located at Hartford, Oneida county, New York, where he engaged at milling, which he followed during the greater part of his life. He came to Wisconsin in 1857, locating at Neenah, where, with John R. Davis, Sr., he operated the old Winnebago flouring mill until 1866. He then went to Fall River, in Columbia county, and with a younger brother, William, engaged in the same business under the firm name of Jones Brothers, which was continued until 1875. He was an expert stone dresser for grinding, and for the next fifteen years, until his retirement in 1890, followed his specialty or stone-dressing expert. He came to Eau Claire in the last named year and resided here until his death in 1912 at the age of 80 years. He reared a family of four children, all of whom are now (1914) living, viz.: Jennie, who is the wife of Thomas C. Lewis and resides at Federa. So. Dak.;

Mamie, the wife of Fred Knowlton, of Eau Claire; Albert B., the subject of this sketch, and Herbert E., of Wabasha, Minn.

Albert B. Jones, when only one year old, in 1857, came to Wisconsin with his parents and grew to manhood in this state, receiving his education in the public schools. He later learned telegraphy and began his life as telegraph operator in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in 1873. He followed this line of work until 1878, when he was assigned to office work, becoming cashier for the company at Wabasha, Minn., a position he held until 1882. He then came to Eau Claire, where he has since held the responsible position as agent for the same company for the period of thirty-two years, a record which in itself speaks volumes for his executive ability and the manly and upright manner in which he has handled the company's affairs.

Mr. Jones was married May 24, 1883, to Miss Ida, daughter of William O. and Mary (Knowlton) Chesebro, of Lime Springs, Iowa. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, viz.: Mollie; Roswell C., a telegrapher at Missoula, Mont.; Richard S., a pharmacist of Eau Claire; Roger E., who is agent for the Western Express Company in Ashland, Wis., and Albert B., Jr., a student. Mrs. Jones died in 1898 and Mr. Jones was later married to Mrs. Rose A. (Hendershott) Bugar, widow of Milo P. Bugar, of Eau Claire. Mr. Jones affiliates with the Presbyterian Church and fraternally is a Royal Arch Mason.

Horace William Jones,* who has lived in Eau Claire, Wis., for nearly half a century, is one of that class of enterprising men who have not only witnessed, but who have also had an important part in the work of transforming the country from a state of comparative wilderness to its present high place among the banner counties of the state. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, January 19, 1849, the son of Harry Sherman and Elizabeth (Bain) Jones. His father was a native of New England, came to Wisconsin and was among the pioneers of Dunn county, locating in the town of Spring Brook, adjoining Eau Claire county, in 1859. On April 1, 1865, he came to Eau Claire county with his family and settled on the farm in Union township, which is now owned by our subject. He cleared and improved a part of it, and in later life moved to the city of Eau Claire, where he died at the age of 83 years. He and his wife lived to celebrate their golden wedding and reared a family of five children, viz.: Cynthia, Henry M., Louisa, Horace W. and Mary A. Cynthia married Charles Gose and Louisa married

James Minor. With the exception of one year, Mr. Jones has resided on the old homestead since 1865, which comprises 150 acres. He has always carried on general farming and dairying and for many years has been considered one of the most prosperous farmers of the community and an influential and wide-awake citizen. He has been lavish in his expenditures of time, labor and money in improving his farm, remodeling and erecting commodious and substantial buildings and supplying modern appliances and equipment, so that his is in reality one of the most desirable and attractive homesteads in the county.

Mr. Jones has filled various offices of trust and for the past eight years has held the office of assessor for the town of Union. He is a Republican in politics and fraternally is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias. In November, 1873, he married Rosedell Phillips, and they were the parents of four children, as follows: Bessie, who married Arthur Churchill, is deceased; Maude, now Mrs. Knute Anderson; Florence, married William Seibert, and Roy Jones.

Elbridge G. Jordan, for eight successive years justice of the peace in Eau Claire, was born in Freeport, Cumberland county, Maine, July 26, 1841, a son of William and Mary (Brown) Jordan, both natives of the state of Maine. He was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools of his home state and served three years' apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade at Sangersville, Maine. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company L, First Maine cavalry, and served as veterinary horseshoer, and after five months' service was taken from the army by his father. On July 22, 1862, he re-enlisted as a private in Company B, 1st Maine heavy artillery, was promoted to corporal in 1864, and on May 9 of the same year was transferred to the navy as ordinary seaman on the gunboat "Pontiac," and after a service of three years he was honorably discharged June 3, 1865. On April 16, 1866, he arrived at Eau Claire, where he has since resided. He worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1868 and then embarked in business for himself, in which he continued until 1901, since which time he has worked off and on at the carpenter and painting business.

On September 9, 1866, he married Miss Kate, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Colloton) Brennan, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1854 and to Eau Claire county in 1861, settling on a farm in the town of Union. By this marriage there were nine children, viz.: William T.; Hattie M., deceased

wife of Harry Gilpatrick; Maude, wife of William Thompson; Ida, wife of Samuel Crowley; Charles E., Arthur C.; Pearl G., wife of Levi Peterson; George and Elbridge C. Mrs. Jordan is a member of the Baptist Church and the Ladies of the G. A. R., Circle No. 24, Colonel Bartlett Post. Mr. Jordan is a member of Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R., of which he was commander in 1912. He has served as justice of the peace since 1905 and in the spring of 1913 was re-elected for a term of two years. In politics he is a Democrat.

James T. Joyce, of Eau Claire, is vice-president of the Union National Bank and active in business circles in the Chippewa valley. A native of Eau Claire, Mr. Joyce is bound to this section by ties of birth and he feels the tie a very close one. He was born on April 9, 1862, a son of Pierce and Mary T. (Galvin) Joyce, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father was born in the county of Carlow in 1826 and came to this country in 1857. He made the journey by sailing ship, landing in the city of New York. He drifted from the American metropolis up to Quebec, also traveling by sailing vessel, and from Quebec he wandered west and finally located in Portage county, Wisconsin. In 1859 he came to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and here engaged in the lumbering business for a time. He then went into the butchering business and later was engaged in the hotel business for a number of years, until his retirement from active life. He was prominent in the city and served as alderman for a number of years, being a Democrat in his political affiliations. Mr. Joyce died October 9, 1907, but his wife yet survives him and is a resident of Eau Claire. They were the parents of seven children, of which number five are living today.

James T. Joyce grew up in Eau Claire, receiving his education in the grammar and high schools of that city. At the age of eighteen he entered the Bank of Eau Claire. He gradually worked his way up, winning promotion through hard and conscientious work, until he had reached the post of cashier. He took this position in 1897 and held it until 1906, when he became vice-president of the Union National Bank of Eau Claire, an office which he is now holding. In 1906 he was one of the men who conceived and organized the Union National Bank of Eau Claire, and the Union Savings Bank of Eau Claire. He is at present a director in both banks. He was also one of the organizers of the Union Mortgage Loan Company. Mr. Joyce is a man of many interests, much of his time being given to his

lumber and timber interests, and to the various manufacturing concerns with which he is connected.

Among the organizations in which he is one of the executive officers may be mentioned the following: The Chippewa Valley Casualty Company, which was incorporated in 1902, and of which he is president; The Davis Falls Land Company, incorporated in 1904, of which he is vice-president; The Eau Claire Dells Improvement Company, of which he is vice-president and which was incorporated in 1879; the Eau Claire Savings Loan and Building Association, which was incorporated in 1877 and of which he is treasurer. This long list of responsible positions proves far better than could a long string of words the ability and executive force that Mr. Joyce possesses. Mr. Joyce, it may also be said, served in 1911 and 1912 as president of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association.

In politics Mr. Joyce is a member of the Democratic party, and has always taken an interest in political affairs, though his only active participation has been as the alderman from the Seventh Ward, which office he held for one term. He is a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 402, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but this is his sole fraternal association.

Mr. Joyce was married in 1890 on the 7th day of November to Mary Cousins. She was born in Eau Claire, Wis., a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Preston) Cousins. Her father settled in Eau Claire in the late sixties and was well known as a lawyer.

He resided in Walworth county, Wisconsin, before removing to Eau Claire. At the outbreak of the Civil War, under a provisional commission as captain, he recruited a company of infantry. The army surgeon passed every man in the company with the exception of Captain Cousins, whom they rejected on account of his delicate health. He then devoted his attention to assisting others in recruiting work. Several years after the close of the war he located in Eau Claire. He soon became a leader in the Republican party and served on the State Central Committee, Congressional Committee and County Committee. He was elected to the Legislature, the City Council, the County Board and as State's Attorney.

Peter Justesen, a thrifty farmer of Eau Claire county, is the son of Just Petersen and Anna Kjerstina Johnson, and was born in Denmark on November 9, 1844. His father, who was a farmer and manufacturer of wooden shoes in Denmark, spent his whole life there and died at the age of 88 years. His mother was 46

years old at the time of her death. At the age of ten years Peter, who was thrown on his own resources, went to work on a farm and has ever since been self-supporting. He lived in his native country until he was 26 years of age, receiving a limited education. He came to the United States in 1870, his first employment being at railroading. Mr. Justesen married in 1878 Anna Marie Olson, daughter of Ole Thompson, and she was the mother of the following children: Anna is the wife of John Kelly; Mattie and Mary are milliners and live in Augusta; Gusta is the wife of Ralph Kirkham; Elsie is the wife of M. N. Knudson; Frank and Wallace. Since the death of Mrs. Justesen, which occurred on February 9, 1911, Mr. Justesen and his two sons, Frank and Wallace, have attended to all the work on the farm, which consists of 80 acres well improved. In religious convictions Mr. Justesen is affiliated with the Lutheran church.

John J. Kelley,* who ranks among the prominent and influential citizens of Eau Claire, was born in Ireland, June 6, 1848. He came to America when a small boy and in 1865 landed in Eau Claire. After coming to Wisconsin he was for several years connected with the flouring mills at Portage City, Columbia county, and for ten years had charge of a flouring mill for the Eau Claire Lumber Company. After severing his connection with this company Mr. Kelley purchased a flouring mill in Washington township, which he successfully conducted for nine years. In 1885 he erected an ice house on Fifth street, between Grand avenue West and Union street. This he subsequently moved to Half Moon lake, where it was enlarged and now has a capacity of about 25,000 tons. Mr. Kelley formed a stock company, which was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin in 1912 under the name of the Eau Claire Ice Company, of which he is president. The company does an extensive business and keeps its sixteen wagons and thirty men employed the year round.

Mr. Kelley married in Eau Claire, Margaret S. Eagan, daughter of John Eagan. By this union there has been six children, as follows: John J., Jr., Bessie, Josephine, Ruth, Sumner and Paul, all of whom were born in the city of Eau Claire. Mr. Kelley is prominently identified with St. Patrick's church, is a member of the Catholic Knights and the Hibernians.

Will S. Kelley, the genial proprietor of "Kelley's Smoke Shop," in Eau Claire, was born at Lake Crystal, Minn., February 4, 1882, the son of Michael W. and Ellen (Swift) Kelley. Michael Kelley was a native of Ireland, but his wife was born at Portage City, Wis. Her parents were Edward and Ann Swift, both of

whom were natives of Ireland. They came into the Northwest among the early settlers and were pioneers of Portage City as well as of Eau Claire. In 1856, when this part of Wisconsin was a wilderness, they settled in Brunswick township, where they cleared and improved a farm of 320 acres, which is still in the possession of their descendants.

After coming to America and during his early manhood Michael W. Kelley held the position of fireman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, running out of Portage City. Subsequently he became associated with his brother John, and they operated a grist mill on the Eau Claire river. Later he went to Minnesota and for twenty years conducted a general store at Lake Crystal. In 1896 he settled permanently in Eau Claire and was employed as a traveling salesman for an Eastern manufacturing company, a position he held until his death, which occurred March 16, 1904, when he was 62 years of age. The family now consists of his widow, one son, Will S., and two daughters, Mae E. and Mrs. Angie Kelley Carter, who has one son, Jack.

Will S. Kelley, the son of Michael W. and Ellen (Swift) Kelley, grew up at Lake Crystal and in Eau Claire, receiving his education in the common and high schools, but beginning to acquire business habits and training while yet a school boy, and laying the foundation for a successful career. After leaving school he secured a position as clerk and collector with Dunbar & Cathcart Company, which subsequently became the L. S. Dunbar Company, of Eau Claire, and remained with them for eight years. March 1, 1906, he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Oscillating Sleigh Company, of Menomonie, Wis., and was with them until August 15 of that year, when he resigned with the view of going into business for himself. Accordingly on October 1, 1906, he embarked in the retail cigar and tobacco business, and "Kelley's Smoke Shop" is today the best and most popular cigar and tobacco house in Eau Claire, and is not surpassed by any in the Northwest. Mr. Kelley started his business on a modest scale, and the cause of the large patronage and wide popularity of his establishment is—the man. He is a bright, keen, square and up-to-date business man, whose creed is straightforward and honorable dealing with all, and as such he is known, respected and trusted. As a consequence he has been so successful that at the early age of 32 he is already one of the substantial business men of Eau Claire, and has other valuable interests outside of his business stand. Naturally he

is popular in the social life of Eau Claire, and is a member of the Elks, the U. C. T., Eau Claire Lodge, No. 97, and an adherent of the Episcopal church.

John Paul Kent, one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of Brunswick township, was born in Eau Claire, June 11, 1871, and is one of a family of ten children born to Gottlieb and Otelga (Schultz) Kent. Both father and mother were born in Germany, where they resided about seven years after their marriage. They then came to the United States and located first in Waukesha, where the father worked at the boiler maker's trade, and after remaining in Waukesha one year they came to Eau Claire and for twelve years were residents of that city, after which they purchased a farm twelve miles west of Eau Claire and there made their home, engaged in general farming, until the death of the mother, when the farm was sold to the two younger sons, on which they still reside. Of their ten children six are now (1914) living. Mrs. Kent had two brothers, who also came to this country, one of whom is still living on a farm in Oneida county, Wisconsin.

John Paul was reared on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools near Caryville, Dunn county, and remained at home, assisting in the farm work until he reached his majority in 1892, then worked as a farm laborer for seven years, and spent two years as a shingle clipper at Porter's Mills. In 1896 he purchased a farm of 160 acres in the town of Brunswick, where he now resides and carries on general farming, employing in his operations the latest improved labor-saving devices and up-to-date methods, and through his economical habits and shrewd management has come to be known as one of the leading farmers and men of affairs of his town. He was for one year, until January 1, 1912, treasurer of the Rock Falls and Meridian Telephone Company, and is now a stockholder in the Rock Falls & Meridian Telephone Exchange. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Products Company, of Eau Claire, and for fourteen years has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1902 Mr. Kent married Miss Kate Blanche Higbee, a lady of charming personality and refinement, and is a worthy helpmeet for her husband. Kate Blanche Higbee was born at Madison, Wis., April 11, 1886. Her father's name was Zack Higbee; the mother's maiden name was Sena Swan. She was educated in the common school near Rock Falls, Dunn county, making her home with her grandparents until her marriage.

Seymour Kelley,* another prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Eau Claire county, was born in Grand Isle county, Vermont, November 18, 1859. His parents were John and Florence (Pippin) Kelley, and he is descended from French and Irish ancestry. His ancestors on his father's side were natives of Belfast, Ireland, while on the mother's side they came from France. His father, John Kelley, came to the United States when he was thirty-five years old and settled in Vermont. He died at the age of 84 years, and the mother died at the age of 72. They reared a family of twelve children, as follows: Eliza, Lettie, William, George, Peter, Salinda, Henry, Florence, Joseph, Judson, Seymour and Edward, four of whom survive.

Seymour lived in New England until he was 8 years of age, then came to Durand, Wis., and there received his education in the common school. In 1884 he came to Eau Claire county and settled on a farm and has since been engaged in general farming, dairying and stock raising. He makes a specialty of the Jersey breed of cattle and has constantly on hand a fine herd of these, as well as other good blooded stock. He is considered one of the well-to-do men of his town, and his farm of 140 acres is under a good state of cultivation and well improved with substantial buildings.

In 1876 Mr. Kelley married Miss Agnes Eckler, and the following children were born: John William, Elsie Clare, Iva Anna, Hugh Randall, Flora Fay, Gladys Theo and Ralph Evart. Elsie is the wife of W. E. Kirkham, and Iva is the wife of John Walker. The first Mrs. Kelley died May 1, 1910, and on October 16, 1912, Mr. Kelley took for his second wife Harriett Huett, daughter of James Huett. Mr. Kelley adheres to the principles of the Republican party in politics and is a member of the Baptist church.

John H. Kepler* is a substantial citizen and thrifty farmer of this county, where he has lived for thirty-three years. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Venango borough, Crawford county, that state, September 25, 1846. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Pfeiffer) Kepler, were natives of Baltimore, Md., and Pennsylvania, respectively.

John H. acquired his education in the schools of Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He came to Eau Claire county in 1881 and purchased a farm in Union township, where he carried on general farming and stock raising for a number of years. In 1909 he sold his farm and purchased eleven acres in Shawtown, where he has since been successfully engaged in truck farming. He is a man of prominence in his community, is gen-

erous and public spirited and greatly interested in the advancement of his town and county.

Mr. Kepler has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Louise Zimmerman, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had two children, Ralph and Grace. The second Mrs. Kepler was Malissa E. Butler, a lady of refinement and womanly graces, from New York state.

Mr. Kepler is well informed on all public matters and interested in the welfare of his many friends. He is a member of the Christian Science church.

Richard J. Kepler, who is the dean of all the business men of Eau Claire at this time (1914) and one of Eau Claire's most prominent citizens, was born in Venango borough, Crawford county, Pa., June 24, 1845, to Jacob and Margaret (Pfeiffer) Kepler, natives of Baltimore, Md., and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. Kepler was reared in his native county until 18 years of age: acquiring his education in the common schools of his home town and the State Normal School at Edinboro. He came West in 1863 and settled first at Wabasha, Minn., where he was employed as clerk in a general store until 1870, then moving to Eau Claire, Wis., he engaged in general merchandising on his own account as a member of the firm of Kepler & Co., his partners being W. L. and S. S. Kepler. The business prospered and was continued under that name until 1895, when Mr. Kepler purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone until 1907. In that year a stock company was organized and incorporated under the name of "The Kepler Company," capitalized at \$100,000, with R. J. Kepler president; A. J. Geske, vice-president; C. J. Kepler, treasurer, and A. E. Kepler, secretary. The business was enlarged at that time and an exclusive dry goods business, including ladies' wearing apparel, has since been conducted, and this company now ranks among the leading establishments not only of Eau Claire but of northwestern Wisconsin.

Besides his merchandising Mr. Kepler is connected with other business interests of the city; he is president of the Phoenix Furniture Company and also the Citizens' Building & Loan Association. He is a man of great energy and activity and has attained his gratifying success through patient and persevering industry and upright business dealings, and merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who know him. He is a member of the Congregational church and the Eau Claire County Old Settlers' Association, of which he was elected president in 1913.

Mr. Kepler has been longer in business continuously than any other man in Eau Claire and is now gradually turning over his flourishing business to his sons.

On September 6, 1870, Mr. Kepler married Ella, daughter of William and Amanda (Wetherby) McDougall, of Wabasha, Minn., and has three sons, Charles J., Arthur E. and Richard J., Jr. Besides his residence in Eau Claire, Mr. Kepler maintains a winter residence at DeLand, Fla., where he has spent six months of the year, from November until May, since 1893.

William J. Kessler, who is now sales manager of the New Dells Lumber Company, was born September 26, 1877, in the Province of Coblenz, Wissen, Germany, to August and Magdalena (Ebach) Kessler, both natives of Germany. The father was a baker by trade and followed that occupation in Germany until October, 1884, when with his family he came to the United States. From New York City he went to Erie, Pa., and from there via boat to Bayfield, Wis., thence to Eau Claire, where for a time he was variously employed, and finally securing a position with the Eau Claire Water Works, where he remained for many years. He is now living in retirement, at the age of 66 years. Mr. and Mrs. Kessler were the parents of two children, William J., and August, who is employed as auditor for a lumber company at Odessa, Wash.

William J. came to America with his parents when 7 years of age and received his education in the public and high schools of Eau Claire and the Shaffer Business College. His first employment after finishing school was with the Northwestern Lumber Company, entering the office as clerk in 1892. He remained in the various departments of this company, including the auditing department, for fourteen years, and for the next four years he was in the yards as shipping clerk, later becoming foreman and still later had charge of the retail sales department. On December 1, 1909, he became connected with the New Dells Lumber Company as sales manager of their Eau Claire plant, which position he still retains.

Mr. Kessler married in 1901 Miss Bertha Lullem, daughter of Albert and Frances (Ausman) Lullem, and they have one daughter, Dorothy. They are members of the Roman Catholic church, and for six years Mr. Kessler has been a member of Company E, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, being at this time (1914) retired with rank of first lieutenant. He has also held the offices of corporal and sergeant.

John Kildahl, the popular and well-known insurance man of Eau Claire, was born in Norway, April 5, 1845, and there grew to manhood, attending the schools of his home county. He followed the occupation of bookkeeper until 1868, when he came to America. He is a man of intellectual attainments and speaks several languages. Owing, however, to a lack of knowledge of the English language when he first came to this country, he was obliged to do manual labor, and his first employment after his arrival in Eau Claire in the fall of 1868 was at lumbering. For a time he was employed in the woods at a salary of \$20 per month, and by his energy, thrift and economical habits he managed to save from his salary \$300. His desire to obtain a better knowledge of the English language prompted him to accept work on a farm with an English family, with whom he remained one year. His next move was to McGregor, Ia. Remaining there for a short time, he went South, and after some months of travel over the Southern states he returned to Iowa and was employed in a saw mill for four years, during which time he married Miss Mary Nelson, of Decorah, Ia., and the same year returned to Eau Claire. In 1880 he moved to Menomonie, Wis., and there conducted a foundry for Knapp, Stout & Co. until 1889, when he again returned to Eau Claire and for the next three years was employed as a moulder by the Phoenix Manufacturing Company.

In 1892 he opened a meat market, which he conducted until 1897, when he engaged in the real estate business, and this has since been his chief occupation. In 1874 at Decorah, Ia., he married Miss Mary Nelson, and to them have been born the following children, viz: Arthur D., Juliet, Emma, Waldemar, John M., Josephine, Conrad and Victor. Mr. Kildahl has always been a loyal, public-spirited man, and holds membership in the Scandinavian Workman's Association, of which organization he was grand master for two years. He is also a member of the Norwegian Synod and is a high-minded man of affairs.

William A. Kinnear, whose death occurred on February 16, 1900, was one of Eau Claire's enterprising and substantial business men, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., October 4, 1832. His father was James Kinnear, a shoemaker by trade.

William A. spent his boyhood days in Meadville, obtaining his education in the common and high schools, and as a young man learned the trade of architect and builder under the tutelage of his uncle in Warren, Pa., and in 1857 came West to Will county, Ill., where he was engaged in contracting and building.

He later moved to Dupage county, and there built several residences and a church, and in 1862 went to Cairo, Ill., and while there was employed in the navy of the United States government.

In 1866 he came up the Mississippi and Chippewa rivers by boat to Eau Claire and landed within 300 feet of where the Kinnear drug store now stands. After his arrival here he started a small variety store and later erected the present large brick building occupied by the Kinnear drug store, which was established in 1890. For thirty-four years Mr. Kinnear was considered one of the city's most influential and successful business men. He was of a quiet and unassuming manner, public spirited and generous, and was popular both in business and social circles.

Mr. Kinnear married Miss Jannett S. Phillips, of Richburg, N. Y., daughter of Wilson and Eliza (Cady) Phillips, of Vermont, a lady of refinement and culture, who now successfully carries on the drug business established by her husband.

Carlton M. Kirkham is another one of the flourishing and prepossessing farmers of Eau Claire, and was born in 1853 in St. Lawrence county, New York, the son of Hiram and Polly (Bissell) Kirkham, and is descended from prominent Scottish ancestry. His grandfather and also his grandmother met tragic deaths by being drowned in Lake Champlain. His father died at the age of 53, and his mother lived to the age of 63 years. In this branch of the Kirkham family were seven sons and one daughter: James, who enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, died while in the service; Andrew; Charles A.; Hiram H. and Eugene also served as soldiers under the Stars and Stripes during the Civil War; Carlton M.; Rufus, and Sophia, who is the wife of W. D. Goodrich, of Valley Center, Kan.

In 1854 C. M. Kirkham came to Wisconsin and first located in Dodge county, where he lived until 1868, whence he came to Eau Claire county. He first worked in the woods at chopping and logging, and with the money thus earned he afterward purchased 120 acres of land, which he cleared, subdued and brought to a good state of cultivation, and there established a home for himself and family. He has since been actively engaged in general farming, and his place is improved with a substantial residence and outbuildings.

In 1878 Mr. Kirkham married Miss Mary Smith, of Trempealeau county, a daughter of Stephen Smith, and they have had four children, as follows: Stephen A., Earl B., Frank V. and

Bernice B. A man of thrift and progress, Mr. Kirkham is alive to all the issues of the day, and any movement which he considers for the benefit and advancement of his community receives his liberal support. He has been prominent in county affairs, has held several local offices, and is now (1914) supervisor of his township, having served twelve successive years as supervisor; he also served as school district clerk for twenty-nine years at the expiration of this school year.

He is a taxidermist and does a great amount of work in that line.

Sumner B. Kirkhoff,* of Eau Claire, has been one of the leading men of this county for years, was born here on June 19, 1866, the son of Frank and Ada (Hughes) Kirkhoff. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and during the civil war enlisted in Company E, 13th Pennsylvania regiment, volunteer infantry, and was a brave and efficient soldier. At the expiration of his army service he came to Eau Claire with his wife in 1865, and besides our subject, Sumner B., one daughter, Hannah, was the only other child born to them. Hannah has been twice married, her first husband was Mr. Hathaway, a veteran of the civil war, by whom she had four children: Percy S., Grace R., Maud and George E. Percy S. married Della Fety and they have two children, Loy and Verne. Grace R. married Charles Deans, and they have two children, Dorothy and Warren. Maud is now Mrs. George Selick. George E. is a teacher at West Salem, Wis. He married Miss Burgie Worthington, and they have one son, Parker.

Her second husband is C. L. Beardsly (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume).

Benjamin F. Kirkhoff, grandfather of Sumner B., was born in New Jersey, and when a small boy his parents moved to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and thence to Crawford county, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of machinist and blacksmith, and was married to Miss Rebecca George, daughter of Michael George, an old and respected resident of that county. They had a family of six children, viz: Caroline J., Sarah E., Minnie E., Frank L., Sumner B., and Martha L. These were all born in Mineral, Penn.

Sumner B. Kirkhoff was for twenty-three years successfully engaged in farming, and during ten years of that time he conducted a blacksmith shop in the town of Pleasant Valley, and for the past nine years he has been Deputy State Game Warden. He was County Superintendent of the Poor for two years, and

served four years in the City Conneil of Eau Claire. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Beavers.

In October, 1889, Mr. Kirkhoff married Miss Clara Smith, of Pleasant Valley, and they have four children, viz: Warren O., Helen R., Sumner B., Jr., and Harris S., all born in Eau Claire.

Math'as Kneer, deceased, a German pioneer of Eau Claire, was born in Wurtenburg, Germany, March 4, 1831, a son of Joseph and Anna (Kneisle) Kneer, and his ancestors for many generations were millers by trade. Joseph Kneer was a baker, which occupation he followed for many years in Germany, and eventually came to Eau Claire, where he died at the home of his son, Mathias. The family consisted of three sons, Mathias, Andrew and John N. Mathias Kneer, following in the footsteps of his father, learned the baker's trade in Germany, and after coming to the United States, continued that business at Mt. Holly, New Jersey and Philadelphia, Penn., and for several years was in the hotel business at Jacksonville, New Jersey. In 1855 he located at Watertown, Wis., remaining there until 1857, when he came to Eau Claire and for one year was engaged in farming. He later re-embarked in the hotel business, built the present Kneer House in 1865, and successfully conducted it up to a few months prior to his death, which occurred in November, 1895. By strict frugality, public spirit, honesty and fidelity, he became a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen, and always took an active interest in public affairs. He was twice trustee of the Village board, served one term on the county board and also served as alderman of the second ward, being elected on the Independent ticket.

On April 29, 1855, he married Miss Barbara (Betz), who died in Eau Claire, in 1864, leaving four children, viz: Louise, wife of J. J. Auer; Julia, wife of Teto Buebeler; Anna, wife of J. Derge, and Frank, deceased. Mr. Kneer later married Louise Hoeffner, and three children were born, viz: Emma, wife of Fred Raddatz; Dora, wife of Emil Rick, and Herman. Mr. Kneer was a member of the German Frieden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and filled all its offices, having been its first Noble Grand. He was also president of the German Schuetzenverein.

Henry M. Knudtson,* the popular and well known real estate dealer of Eau Claire, was born in this city April 19, 1872. His parents, Hantz and Marie (Eide) Knudtson, were both natives of Norway. At the age of twenty-two years, the father, who was a machinist by trade, came to the United States and located in

Eau Claire, where he was employed by the Northwestern Lumber Company, at Porter's Mills, for many years, as a saw filer and machinist. He married in Eau Claire and was a resident here for forty-six years. He died in 1910 at the age of sixty-six, and his wife, mother of our subject, passed away in 1909. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Ole is deceased; Henry M., the subject of this sketch; John is engaged in the fire insurance business in Minneapolis, and Edward is deceased.

Henry M. was educated in the common and high schools of Eau Claire, and after graduating from the latter, he took a thorough business course in Minneapolis. In 1893 he returned to Eau Claire and engaged in the real estate business, first as a clerk, and in 1897 as a partner. He is now president of the Wisconsin River Land Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin in 1885, with a capital of \$50,000. He is secretary and treasurer of the Ideal Land & Loan Company, which was incorporated in 1890 with a capital of \$100,000. Mr. Knudtson is one of the successful business men of Eau Claire, progressive and influential, and has taken a great interest in the growth and development of the city and county of Eau Claire, in which he has large land interests. In addition to his business interests, he finds time to devote to other matters, and for the past four years has been secretary of the Luther Hospital. He is a member of the Eau Claire Club, the Knights of Pythias, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Lutheran church.

Mr. Knudtson married in Eau Claire, Miss Elise Selmer, daughter of Emar and Anna (Qvale) Selmer, and they have two children, Earl S. and Emar Knudtson.

Herman Kopplin,* whose whole life with the exception of four years, has been spent in Wisconsin, is a native son of the Badger state, having been born in Green Lake county, May 15, 1854, and is one of a family of seven children, born to August and Henrietta (Fracke) Kopplin, natives of West Prussia, who emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in Wisconsin. The father purchased a farm of 160 acres of wild land six miles from Wausau, in Marathon county, which he cleared and improved and engaged in farming. In addition to his home farm he owned 20 acres, which is now situated in the city of Wausau. His parents came to Eau Claire county in 1874 and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Lincoln township, which the father also cleared, and to which he subsequently added another quarter section, which he also improved, and there made his home until his death, which occurred in 1895 at the age of 82 years. He

had a family of seven children—three sons and four daughters, as follows: Minnie became the wife of Charles Monte, is deceased; Paulina, wife of Christ Dinke; Charles F. is deceased; Mary is the wife of Crayton Reams; Bertha, the deceased wife of Herman Mittelstadt; Julius, who is the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel in Eau Claire, and Herman.

Herman Kopplin was raised in Green Lake and Marathon counties, this state, and after four years spent in the state of Iowa, came to Eau Claire county in 1877, where he has since resided, engaged in general farming. His farm of 400 acres in Lincoln township, within half a mile of Fall Creek, is highly cultivated and exceptionally well improved, with a modern residence, large and commodious barns and out buildings, equipped with modern appliances and up-to-date labor-saving devices. Mr. Kopplin is lavish in expenditure of time and money in improvements, and takes great pride in making his one of the most attractive and model country homes in Eau Claire county.

In 1878 he married Miss Charlotte Dehnke, by whom he has the following children: Edward; Laura, wife of H. E. Steinbring, the present post master of Fall Creek; Ida, wife of August Greis; Carl, Henrietta, Walter, Julius and one son, Herman, who was accidentally killed at the age of nine years. Mr. Kopplin is considered one of the most energetic and influential citizens of Lincoln township. He is public spirited, kind hearted and generous and takes a keen interest in all public matters and is always ready to support any movement for the advancement of his town and county.

Julius Kopplin,* resident and well known business man of Eau Claire, was born in Marathon county, Wisconsin, June 2, 1857, the son of August and Henrietta (Fracke) Kopplin, natives of West Prussia, who came to the United States in 1849 and located in Marathon county and engaged in farming, the father clearing a farm of 160 acres six miles from Wausau, and also twenty acres which is now in the limits of that city. In 1874 the family moved to Eau Claire county, settling in the town of Lincoln where the father purchased 160 acres of land on which he made all the improvements, subsequently purchasing 160 acres more which he also cleared and improved and continued to reside in the town of Lincoln until his death in 1895, at the advanced age of 82 years. His children were Minnie, deceased wife of Charles Montie; Pauline married Christ Dinke; Charles F. is deceased; Mary married John Reams; Bertha, deceased wife of Herman Mittelstadt, also deceased; Herman and Julius.

Julius was reared in Marathon county, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the town of Lincoln, Eau Claire county. His education was obtained in the common schools, and he began life as a farmer in Lincoln township, following that vocation until 1882. He then engaged in the retail liquor business for six years in the town of Lincoln, and then went to Ashland, this state, and went into the same business there until 1890. In the last named year he came to Eau Claire and continued in the same business there for eighteen years. In 1906 with others, he purchased the Commercial Hotel property in Eau Claire, remodeled the building and now has one of the best hotel properties in the state, which is conducted on up-to-date principles.

Mr. Kopplin has been twice married; his first wife was Otile Bartz, of the town of Lincoln, by whom he had one daughter, Amanda, now Mrs. Anton Weizzenicker. His second wife was Julia, daughter of Andrew Welke, also of Lincoln, by whom he had two children, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Kopplin is a supporter of St. John's Lutheran Church, of Eau Claire, of which both himself and Mrs. Kopplin are members. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and in politics is Independent.

John Morris Krogstad, chairman of the Brunswick town board and a well known farmer and stock raiser, was born in the town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county, April 21, 1879, of Norwegian parents. His father, Hans Krogstad, was born in Norway, February 14, 1846. Emigrating to America in 1869, he came to Wisconsin and first settled at Tomah, where he remained one year and in 1870 came to Eau Claire and for eight years thereafter worked on the river as a driver. In 1878 he moved to the town of Brunswick and purchased a farm of 80 acres, 65 acres of which were covered with timber. He set diligently to work, and in ten years had the farm all cleared and improved, and had purchased an additional 40 acres. In 1889 he sold the farm and moved to Porter's Mills, Eau Claire county, and again worked on the river lumbering until 1899 when he purchased another farm of 120 acres in Brunswick township to which he subsequently added 40 more acres. He successfully carried on general farming until 1906 when he retired and the management of the farm fell to his two sons Alfred and John M. He married Caroline Gilstad, daughter of John Gilstad, of Norway, and they are the parents of the following children: Alfred; John M.; Carl Edward, who resides in Eau Claire; Henry Cornelius, a resident of North Bend, Oregon; Julius Oscar resides at Cameron, Wisconsin, and Amelia M., who was born in 1889, died in 1896.

John M. Krogstad has spent his whole life in Eau Claire county. He received his education in the common and high schools and for five or six winter seasons, was variously employed in the lumber camps in and around Porter's Mills, working at farming during the summer months. In 1906 he took charge of the home-
stead containing 160 acres of land which he and his brother Alfred are now successfully carrying on, engaged in general farming and stock raising and looking after their parents in their declining years.

In public affairs Mr. Krogstad takes an active interest and has filled several offices among them being town clerk for one year, treasurer of the town of Brunswick three years; supervisor two years and is now chairman of the town board. He is a man of genial social temperament and a lover of good cheer and is identified with various social, benevolent and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Frederick W. Kromrey,* the popular real estate operator of Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born near Samaczin, Province of Bromberg, Prussia, May 12, 1854, the son of Martin and Ottilie (Berthke) Kromrey, who came to the United States in 1862, first locating in Marquette, Wisconsin, where the father was employed by the day until he had acquired sufficient funds to purchase 80 acres of land, 40 acres of which was improved and where the family lived for about five years. In 1876 he sold out and came to Eau Claire county and purchased 80 acres of wild land in the town of Seymour. He cleared and improved 70 acres of it and died in 1895 at the age of 65 years. He had a family of thirteen children of whom nine grew to maturity, viz.: Frederick W.; Louis; Louisa married John Gorman; Herman; Charles; Edward; Matilda, wife of Albert Davis; Gustav and Emil.

Frederick W. was reared in his native county until he was fourteen years of age, receiving his education there. In 1868 he came to the United States and in 1875 to this county, locating at Fall Creek, where he purchased 80 acres of railroad land, cleared and improved it, and sold it in 1885. From that date until 1900 he was engaged in the agricultural implement business at Fall Creek, and during this period and for 25 years, sold threshing machines for the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company. Since 1909 he has been engaged in the real estate business and not only locally but has been and is an extensive dealer in North Dakota and Montana lands.

Mr. Kromrey married, March 7, 1878, Amelia Zelmer, of Marquette county, this state, and a native of Germany. By this union he has had twelve children, viz.: Albert; Fred; John; Frank; Alta married Gustav Peuse; Edward is deceased; Clara; George; Freda; Ewald, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Kromrey is a member of the Lutheran church and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. As a resident of the village of Fall Creek, he at one time served an unexpired term as president of the village.

Leonard L. Lancaster,* pioneer and retired lumberman of Eau Claire, was born in Maxfield, Piscataquis county, Maine, October 26, 1829, and is a son of Levi and Olive (Tourtelette) Lancaster, and comes from colonial stock. He received a common school and academic education in his native state and on attaining his majority, went to Michigan and there engaged in the lumber business for five years. In 1856 he settled in Eau Claire and here continued in the lumber business until 1861. On December 9, of that year, he enlisted in Company L, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, was sent to Benton Barracks, Missouri, and later to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he remained until 1862, when he crossed the Ozark Mountains to Springfield. On July 4, 1862, he was at Helena, Arkansas, and later at Canton, White River, Arkansas post, Cold Water, Tallahassee, under C. C. Washburn. He returned to Helena and was at Memphis, Tennessee, under the command of General Grearson, and from there he marched with his regiment to Vicksburg, Mississippi, a distance of 800 miles, making the trip in fifty-five days. He was then transferred to General W. T. Sherman's command and took part in the capture of Jackson and Canton, Mississippi, Pearl river, Tombigbee river, and then returned to Vicksburg and Memphis, arriving there in 1865. He then went to Granada, Mississippi, and with 250 men captured General Forrest and 1,500 men, thence went to Natchez and up the Red river to Alexandria where he became a leader of a so-called meeting to displace his lieutenant colonel for which he was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot by General Custer. At the last moment he was reprieved and his sentence changed to three years' banishment to Dry Tortugas, which, through the efforts of friends among whom was C. C. Washburn, was changed so that his release at the end of three months was brought about by order of General Sheridan. On his return Mr. Lancaster received transportation to Madison, Wisconsin, where upon his arrival he received a dishonorable discharge without

pay. From there he had to walk home and so wasted was he by his hardships, only his dog recognized him. Later through the efforts of C. C. Washburn, and Congressman Humphrey, of Hudson, Wisconsin, his dishonorable discharge was changed to one of honorable and he received back pay amounting to \$1,000.00.

Mr. Lancaster married on April 12, 1851, Miss Sarah Holland, a native of Bangor, Maine, and daughter of Fredrick and Lydia (Croeket) Holland, whose mother was a descendant of the famous David Crocket. The issue of this union was four children, viz.: Ella L., deceased wife of John Miller; Tirzah A; Carrie B., and Elmer E., who is deceased. Mr. Lancaster is one among the few surviving pioneers of Eau Claire. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Odd Fellows and Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R., of Eau Claire. After the war, Mr. Lancaster engaged in the lumber business which he followed until 1900 when he retired and has since lived in retirement.

Frank C. Lanua, proprietor of the Fall Creek Lumber Company, was born in Kingsburg, East Prussia, Germany, March 26, 1859, the son of Charles Louis and Minnie (Janert) Lanua, who came to the United States in 1872, locating at Pine Grove Furnace, Ohio, where the father died in November, 1873, at the age of 48 years, leaving a widow and four children. Alvina married Peter Frailie; Theresa married John Sperry; Ida married Louis Lust, and Frank C., our subject, who was raised in Ohio from thirteen years of age, and who began life as a laborer. He came to Eau Claire county in 1883, where he was employed in the lumber yard until November, 1901, when he located at Fall Creek and associated with J. E. Zetzman, he embarked in the lumber business under the name of The Lanua Lumber Company. This partnership was dissolved later and Mr. Lanua remained as manager for the Wilson and Weber Lumber Company for three years, and acted in the same capacity for the North Star Lumber Company two years. Since 1912 he has been in the lumber business alone, under the name of The Fall Creek Lumber Company, carrying one of the most complete stocks in the county, and is considered one of the most progressive men of Fall Creek, and supporter of every enterprise pertaining to the village and county.

Mr. Lanua was three times married; his first wife was Augusta, daughter of Martin Arnsdorf, of Eau Claire, by whom he had two daughters, Ida and Minnie, who is the wife of Albert Carlson. His second wife was Minnie Schwartz, and his present wife, Marie, daughter of Daniel Zempel, a pioneer of Lincoln township. Mr. Lanua is a member of the German Lutheran church. He

served as a member of the board of trustees of Fall Creek one year, and in politics is a Republican.

Albert Larson,* dealer in furniture and house furnishing goods, Eau Claire, is a native of Norway, and was born July 11, 1864, the son of Albert and Thora (Hanson) Larson. He remained in Norway, attending the common schools until he was fifteen years old, and in 1879 came to the United States, first locating in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, where he had two uncles, Peter Nelson and A. M. Amushund, who came to America in 1858 and were among the pioneer farmers of Trempealeau and Eau Claire counties. Peter Nelson enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and served as a soldier in the Civil War.

Mr. Larson worked three years on a farm in Trempealeau county, then came to Eau Claire and secured employment with the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, with whom he remained eight years. He was next employed as a clerk for two years, and was then engaged in the restaurant business for four years, after which he was for twelve years manager and collector for the American Wringer Company, of New York. He then purchased their business in Eau Claire in which he is still engaged, but makes a specialty of household and house furnishings, having at this time, 1914, two stores on Grand avenue west, and Galloway street on the north side.

On April 11, 1894, Mr. Larson married Otelia, daughter of Abraham Olson, a native of Norway and pioneer of Trempealeau county, who met his death in the fire at the Hobart House in Eau Claire, at the age of 63 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Larson are the parents of four children, viz.: Lloyd, Thomas, Raymond and Gladys. Mr. Larson is up-to-date in his business methods, and enjoys the confidence of the community for his honorable and upright dealing. He is a member of Grace Lutheran church, the I. S. W. A. and the Sons of Norway.

Andrew Larson,* a prominent business man of Eau Claire and popular as a contractor and manufacturer of all kinds of concrete building material, was born in Sweden, June 29, 1861, where he lived, obtained a good common school education and was variously employed until he reached the age of twenty, and in 1882 he came to America, and for two years made his home in the state of Michigan. He came to Eau Claire in 1884 and for several years was engaged in lumbering. In 1897 he started in the concrete business, and by his energy, thrift and straightforward business methods, has built up a large and profitable

business. He manufactures all kinds of cement and concrete building material, which besides being extensively used in Eau Claire, is shipped to many outside points. The business is conducted under his personal supervision, and employs about twenty men the year 'round.

Lewis Larson, father of our subject, reared a family of eight children, viz.: Andrew, Charles, John, Edward, Carrie, Annie, Hilda and Erick, all of whom except the latter who is employed by his brother, Andrew, reside in Sweden.

Mr. Larson married Miss Alma Johnson, also a native of Sweden, and they have four children, all born in the city of Eau Claire, viz.: Esta, Victor, William and Edith.

Mr. and Mrs. Larson and family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and Mr. Larson is a member of the I. S. W. A., of Eau Claire.

Henry Laycock,* retired contractor and builder of Eau Claire, was born in Yorkshire, England, March 14, 1842. Son of Ralph and Ann (Granger) Laycock. He was reared to manhood in his native country, attended the common schools, and served an apprenticeship at the general masons trade. After mastering his trade which his father and grandfather before had followed, he, in 1861, set sail for the United States. Landing in New York City, he remained but a short time, but in August of that year went to Toronto, Canada, and was employed at his trade for two years. In 1863 he returned to the States and located at Sterling, Illinois, resuming his labors as a mason until the Spring of 1864, when he enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War, as a member of Company C, Eight Illinois Cavalry. He participated in several skirmishes, and was later on detailed duty in Virginia, chasing General Mosby and protecting the commissary department. After eighteen months of service he was honorably discharged at Benton Barrack, Missouri, paid off in Chicago, and returned to Sterling, Ill.

Soon after his return from the war, he embarked in business for himself as a contractor and builder, remaining at Sterling until 1870, when he removed to Chippewa Falls, Wis., and continued in business there. In 1878 he came to Eau Claire, where he has since resided, and was actively engaged in business until 1895, when he retired. During the latter year he erected the Laycock block, on Barstow street, a handsome two story brick structure, with a frontage of 155 feet and a depth of 125. The ground floor contains four large store rooms, while the second floor is used for office purposes.

In 1872 Mr. Laycock married Miss Margaret E., daughter of Thomas Brewer, of Albany, Illinois, by whom he had two children, Ida and Ira, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Laycock died September 1, 1912. Mr. Laycock is one of Eau Claire's progressive and most respected citizens. He owns a handsome residence on the west side, Eau Claire, and a pleasant summer cottage at Lake Chetek. He is a 32d degree Mason, being a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar and Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R. He served as alderman of the sixth ward of Eau Claire two terms and represented his ward on the county board one term. In 1908 he was elected a member of the legislature from the first district of Eau Claire and under the new appointment was elected representative from Eau Claire county in 1912. Politically he is a Republican.

Edward J. Lenmark, cashier of the Eau Claire National Bank, was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, November 5, 1872, son of Christian J. Lenmark and Sophia (Peterson) Lenmark. His father was born in Christiania, Norway, January 9, 1847, a son of John and Christena (Veland) Hanson Lenmark, natives of Christiania Stift, Norway. Christian J. Lenmark received a common school education in his native city, and at the age of fourteen, entered the lumber mills where he worked as filer for a time and then learned the trade of millwright and cabinet maker which he followed until he had attained his majority. In 1868 he came to the United States, first locating in Hudson county, Minnesota, where he was employed for about one year as a farm hand.

In 1869 he came to Eau Claire, where for four years he was in the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. On January 1, 1885, the Eau Claire Furniture Company was organized, and eighteen months later Mr. Lenmark was elected its president, holding that position until 1898, when he embarked in the undertaking business on his own account and later the firm was known as C. J. Lenmark & Company, November, 1911, it was changed to Lenmark & Sons, under which style the business has been carried on since the death of Mr. Lenmark, which occurred on May 3, 1913. On February 11, 1870, Mr. Lenmark was married to Miss Sophia Peterson, of Christiania, Norway. Ten children were born of their marriage; five boys and five girls; Charlotte M., wife of P. O. Bruden; Edward J.; Martin, deceased; P. Oscar; Clara S.; Hulda C., deceased; A. Borghild; Carl R.; Aaron, and Dagmar C. Mrs. Lenmark's death occurred December 31, 1896.

Edward J., our subject, was reared in Eau Claire and educated

in the public schools after which he took a business course in one of the colleges of the city. After his school days were over he entered the employ of William A. Teall in the insurance business where he remained about two years. In December, 1892, took a position as clerk in the Eau Claire National Bank, and on January 19, 1906, he was appointed to the position of cashier which he still retains. In politics he is a Republican. October 20, 1897, marked the marriage of Mr. Lenmark to Miss Josephine Anderson, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, and the one child of this union is a winsome little daughter, Mary Edarle.

P. Oscar Lenmark, proprietor of Lenmark & Sons, funeral directors, was born in Eau Claire, July 29, 1877, and is one of a family of ten children, born to Christian J. and Sophia (Peterson) Lenmark, both natives of Norway. Of the others, Edward J. is cashier of the Eau Claire National Bank; Martin is deceased; Charlotte married P. O. Brudens, a traveling salesman; Clara, (Hulda), deceased; Boighild; Dagmar; Carl and Aaron.

Christian J. Lenmark, father of our subject, was born in Christiania, Norway, January 9, 1847. He attended the common schools and at the age of fourteen, secured a position as filer in the lumber mills and then learned the trade of millwright and cabinet maker, at which he worked until he became of age. He then emigrated to the United States, locating first in Hudson county, Minnesota, where he was employed for eleven months as a farm hand. He then came to Eau Claire and for four years was in the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company and for seven years was in the furniture store of Mat Harris. On January 1, 1885, the Eau Claire Furniture Company was organized with Ole Ness president, and Mr. Lenmark vice president. At the death of Mr. Ness eighteen months later, Mr. Lenmark became president, and in 1904 he established the firm of Lenmark & Sons, funeral directors and embalmers, continuing in that business until 1911, when he sold out to his son. His death occurred May 3, 1913.

P. Oscar Lenmark, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of Eau Claire, and after starting out in life on his own resources, his first employment was as delivery boy for a grocery firm in the city. His next position was that of driver for the American Express Company for two years, and three years as express messenger on the railroad. In 1904 he became associated with his father in the undertaking business under the firm name of Lenmark & Son, thus continuing until 1911, when he purchased his father's interest and became sole

proprietor. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, a graduate of the Philadelphia training school for embalmers. He is a member of the Civic and Commerce Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, Beavers, the I. S. W. A. and Wisconsin Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Lenmark was married in 1903 to Miss Emma Greene, daughter of James Greene, of Minneapolis, and they are the parents of four children: Voigt, Aaron, Naomi and Pierie Lenmark.

Frederick C. Leonard,* one of the prominent and influential citizens of Eau Claire, is a native of the state of Michigan, and was born June 28, 1853. Frederick was raised in his native town, attended the public schools, remaining under the parental roof until he became twenty years of age. Early in 1874 he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and engaged in the lumber business, and in the Fall of the same year, he came to Eau Claire and from that time on until 1903 was continuously and successfully engaged in the lumber business. After giving up this line of work, Mr. Leonard traveled quite extensively for several years over various sections of the country, engaged in the examination and inspection of timber. He is now living in retirement in the city of Eau Claire, where he has been prominently identified with the business and social circles for forty years. He is a member of the Masonic Order, a Knights Templar and a member of the Eau Claire Club.

Mr. Leonard married Miss Julia Ulrich, daughter of William and Adeline (Freemont) Ulrich, who were from Germany and France respectively. To this union have been born four children: Alma M., William, Clarence and Antonette, all of whom were born in Eau Claire.

William Ulrich, father of Mrs. Leonard, and one of the pioneer settlers of Eau Claire, where he arrived in 1854, was born in Germany. He married Adeline Freemont, who was born in France, and they were the parents of eleven children: Charles, Carrie, George, William, Julia, Nettie, Frank, Neta, Luey, Edward and Laura. It is claimed by members of this family that George Ulrich was the first white child born in this county. After his arrival in Eau Claire, Mr. Ulrich followed for a time the occupation of a millwright; he also kept a hotel and conducted a baker shop. He died April 14, 1891, and his widow still survives and is living in Altoona, Eau Claire county.

Henry L. Levy, who died May 26, 1907, in the prime of life, was one of Eau Claire's most successful business men, and also one of its most benevolent citizens. He was born in Milwaukee, in 1864, the son of Louis L. and Flora (Stein) Levy. He came to Eau Claire with his parents at the age of six years, and resided here all his life with the exception of a few years spent in Milwaukee, where he was married. He grew up with the city and was known to old and young, and during his business career drew to himself not only the confidence and esteem of all, but the sincere regard of those who were so fortunate as to share his friendship.

After his school days he became associated with his father in the tailoring business in Eau Claire, but in 1888 he became a member of the firm of Docter Brothers & Company, at Milwaukee, and remained in that company for five years. In 1893 he returned to Eau Claire and entered into business with his father under the firm name of Louis Levy & Son, and that house, of which Henry L. Levy was the principal spirit, built up a reputation for honorable and straightforward business methods that brought them great success. Mr. Levy was regarded as one of the ablest business men in the Chippewa Valley, and his charming personality added to his popularity. He was always regardful of the opinion and feelings of others. No man in Eau Claire was more benevolent than he, and he was the best liked man in the city. Many came to him with their troubles and he never was too busy to take time to cheer, advise and assist them. Many were the young men whom he guided and helped to make a start in life, and being a man of the highest integrity, he started them on an honorable path.

His success in his mercantile business, enabled him to take part in other enterprises, and he was a director in the Eau Claire National Bank and the Eau Claire Savings Bank. He was also a large owner of Northern Wisconsin land and held an interest in various corporations. At the time of his death he left an estate of large proportions as well as the impression upon the community of an exemplary life, whose course was illumined with the qualities of integrity, fidelity, justice and charity. He wore the white flower of a blameless life, and his memory remains fresh and green in the city which was his home. His social affiliations were with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Eau Claire Club.

On November 21, 1888, Mr. Levy married Miss Bertha Docter,

of Milwaukee. Their children are: Pearl E., now Mrs. Albert Newald, of Milwaukee; Henry J., and Irene.

Louis Levy, for forty-four years a resident of Eau Claire, is a native of Prussia, where he was born August 22, 1833. Early in life he came to America and his first business venture, after his arrival, was in the manufacture of caps in New York City. After a short time he went to Montreal, Canada, and was there engaged in the fur manufacturing business. In the spring of 1855 he came to Wisconsin, settling first in Milwaukee, where for thirteen years he was successfully engaged in the grain and provision business, and while there married Miss Flora Stein, to whom six children were born, viz: Pauline, Solomon, Henry, Rosalie, Benjamin and Hattie, all of whom were born in Milwaukee. Mrs. Levy, whose domestic virtues and womanly graces made her a center of attraction among her many friends, died February 18, 1909.

On February 19, 1870, Mr. Levy arrived in Eau Claire, where he has since made his home. Soon after his arrival there he, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Max Stein, opened a retail clothing and furnishing goods store, in which business Mr. Levy continued for forty-one years, he in the meantime building the business block where the People's store is now located. As his son, Henry, grew to maturity, he entered into partnership with him, and no firm was more favorably known in the Chippewa Valley for honorable and straightforward dealing, than the firm of Louis Levy & Son. Soon after the death of his son Henry in 1907, Mr. Levy retired from the retail trade February 15, 1910. He is one of the influential and public spirited citizens of Eau Claire, and holds membership in the Old Settlers' Association, as well as being a charter member of the Odd Fellows, also charter member of Morgerstern Lodge, No. 90, of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and charter member of Minerva Temple, No. 12, Knights of Pythias, and the I. O. B. B., of Milwaukee, as well as being connected with several other organizations.

Dexter S. Livermore,* carpenter, and a well known and highly respected citizen of Fairchild, was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, November 13, 1851; son of Rufus and Lucinda (Kenyon) Livermore, and is of English and German descent. His parents came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, about 1856, where the father purchased a farm on which he lived until 1865, when he came to Eau Claire county and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Fairchild, cleared and improved a part of it, and died there in 1874, at the age of 78 years. His wife also died there at the

age of 64. Rufus Livermore was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Williams, he had four children, as follows: Jane married William Kenyon; Theodore, Alvira married John Highland, and Frank. All are now deceased, except Alvira. By his second wife, who was Lucinda Kenyon, his children were: Malvina, married Myron Martin; Emeline, married John Gilbert; William, Lucinda, married Randall Petty; Levy, Dexter S., Walker, Adelbert, and Alice, who married Arthur Nobles.

Dexter S. was reared in Wisconsin from five years of age. He received a common school education and came with his parents to Fairchild in 1865. He served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which vocation he has since followed, and since 1893 has been a resident of the village of Fairchild. He married, June 1, 1879, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Alvira (Kniffin) Hancock, of Altoona, Eau Claire county, and has one son, Ray, who married Dora Rouse and has two sons, Gordon Dexter and Donavon Glenn. Mr. Livermore is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; has served two years as marshal of the village of Fairchild, and twenty years as assessor.

Charles W. Lockwood is the son of William H. Lockwood, who was born in the city of New York in 1824. The latter received his education in his native city, and after leaving the common schools graduated from the University of New York, class of 1847, and Union Theological Seminary, class of 1851. His profession was the ministry with the Presbyterian church and his first charge was at Coventryville, New York. For some years he was located at Lowville, in the same state, and in 1864 moved to Eau Claire, Wis., where, as minister in charge of the first Presbyterian church, he was among the prominent leaders in his denomination in that part of Wisconsin. Rev. William Lockwood was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Eau Claire until 1890, and in that time became very popular and widely beloved, both in his own church and among all classes. In 1890 occurred his retirement from the active work of the ministry and he lived quietly until his death in 1897. During his years as a resident of Eau Claire he was actively engaged in other work than that of the ministry, and for four years served as county superintendent of schools. Rev. Lockwood voted the Whig ticket, until the dissolution of that party, and then became an ardent supporter of the principles for which the Republicans stood sponsor. He was a strong advocate of anti-slavery principles and always a fighter, when there was any opportunity.

In 1857 Rev. William H. Lockwood married Mary Waters, who was born in the state of New York, in 1832, and died in 1904. Two children were born to their marriage. Of these, the older is Charles W. Lockwood, and the younger is Catherine, who became the wife of Lawrence G. Moon.

Charles W. Lockwood was born in Lowville, Lewis county, New York, on the sixteenth of July, 1859. He was only a lad when his father moved to Wisconsin, and his education was chiefly acquired in the schools of Eau Claire. When the course was completed in the public schools his practical experience and training was continued in a position of minor importance with the Bank of Eau Claire. At that time he was eighteen years of age, and by persistent application and industry, worked his way up to the position of cashier. From 1885 until 1897 he was behind the cashier's window of the bank; was considered one of the best men for the place that the bank had ever had, and undoubtedly had much to do with the prosperity of the institution during these years. In 1897 Mr. Lockwood transferred his interests to the Eau Claire National Bank as director and vice president, and holds both those offices at the present time. In 1906 he was one of the men who organized the Eau Claire Savings Bank, becoming its vice president, and has acted in that position ever since.

Mr. Lockwood is a member of several fraternal and social orders. His most important affiliation is with Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., and also with the Knights of Pythias. He is deeply interested in historic matters, and is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and also belongs to the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. In politics Mr. Lockwood is a Republican. On the seventh of December, 1891, Mr. Lockwood was married to Fannie W. Carson, a daughter of William and Mary Edmonds (Smith) Carson. Mrs. Lockwood was born in Eau Galle, in Dunn county, Wis. To her marriage with Mr. Lockwood were born three daughters and one son, as follows: Mary, Frances, Virginia and William.

Dwight D. Lockerby,* a member of the Eau Claire city council, was born in Northfield, Minn., June 24, 1867; the son of Oscar and Jeannette (Tanner) Lockerby. The father, a native of New York, and the mother, of Connecticut, and were descendants of Scotch and English ancestry. The parents were pioneers of Minnesota, where the father cleared and improved a farm of 160 acres and carried on general farming, and they are now living retired at Northfield, that state. They reared a family of



Mr. H. Lockwood:

five children, viz: Lee; Elizabeth married C. A. Davis; Dwight D.; Bert, and Benjamin, who is now deceased.

Mr. Lockerby was reared in Northfield and received his education in the public schools. He began his business career as an employe for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company as telegraph operator and cashier, with whom he remained for six years at Faribault and Northfield, Minn. In 1891 he became connected with the Wisconsin Central Railway, now known as the Soo Line, as cashier and bookkeeper at Chippewa Falls, Wis. In 1893 he was transferred to Eau Claire as ticket agent, promoted to general agent in 1899, which responsible position he held until April, 1914, at which time he was elected councilman of Eau Claire for a period of six years, under the new commission form of government, assuming the duties of the office on April 21. He married on June 13, 1893, Miss Ada, daughter of Frank M. and Thursa (Coleman) Buzzell, of Chippewa Falls.

Mr. Lockerby is an active worker for the welfare of the city and is a prominent member of the Episcopal church.

Ernest U. F. Loether, an employe of the State Board of Health, as hotel inspector for the State of Wisconsin, with his residence at Eau Claire, was born in Blackhawk, Sauk county, this state, June 10, 1872, and is one of a family of five children born to Ernest and Elizabeth (Meyerzedt) Loether, natives of Germany and Austria respectively. After serving the regular period of three years in the German army, the father emigrated to America, in the early 50's. Arriving in the new country he came to Wisconsin, and located at Blackhawk, where he obtained 220 acres of wild land, which he cleared and improved and became one of the pioneer farmers of that section. There he married Elizabeth Meyerzedt, and the following children were born: Reynold, Richard H., Ernest U. F., Alfred B. and Lena, who is deceased. After a residence of many years in Sauk county the father moved to Eau Claire in 1893 and here made his home until his decease in 1910.

Ernest was reared on the home farm, in Sauk county, and received his education in the public schools of Spring Green and Sauk City, which was supplemented by a thorough course at the Stevens Point Normal School, from which institution he was graduated in 1899. Coming to Eau Claire he engaged in teaching, and for several years was principal of the first and sixth ward schools. He was then for nine years engaged in the manufacturing business with the Eau Claire Bedding Company, and later became connected with the Phoenix Furniture Company,

one of the important manufacturing concerns in the city. Since 1912 Mr. Loether has been identified with the Rusk Farm Company, of Rusk county.

On August 12, 1902, Mr. Loether married Miss Alma R. Miller, daughter of William F. and Margaret (Mosher) Miller, of Alma, Wis. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers of America, of which he is Grand Counsellor for the jurisdiction of Wisconsin. He is active in Masonic circles, is a member of the Blue Lodge, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters and served two years as a member of the Eau Claire school board, the second year as president of the board.

Richard H. Loether, president of the Eau Claire Bedding Company, was born at Blackhawk, Sauk county, Wis., April 1, 1861; son of Ernst and Elizabeth (Meyerzedt) Loether, natives of Prussia and Austria respectively. The father served as a soldier in the Germany army the regular period of three years and in the early fifties emigrated to the United States, settling at Blackhawk, Wis., where he later married. He was among the pioneer farmers of that section of the state, clearing and improving a farm of 220 acres, which, in later life, he sold and moved to Eau Claire, where he died at the residence of his son, Richard, in 1910, at the age of 76. His children were: Reynold, Richard H., Ernst U. F., Alfred B. and Lena (deceased).

Richard H. was reared on the old homestead in Sauk county, where he attended the district and public schools of Sauk City and Baraboo. At the age of sixteen he began teaching a country school and followed that vocation until 1882, when he came to Eau Claire, where he was variously employed until 1884; at one time he was chief clerk under Stephen Curry, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Altoona, when that city was first started. In 1883 he went to Chippewa Falls, where he acted as clerk in a general store until the Spring of 1884, and in May of that year, embarked in the grocery business in that city continuing until September of the same year, when the great flood destroyed everything he had and left him practically penniless. He then returned to Eau Claire and followed teaming for several years, then resumed his former occupation as clerk, working in that capacity until 1890, when he became bookkeeper for John Walter & Company, when that concern started in business, and continued with them until 1905, when his health gave out. After recuperating he engaged in his present business as the head of the Eau Claire Bedding Company, which concern was in-

incorporated in 1902, with a capital of \$5,000. The company are manufacturers and jobbers of mattresses, pillows, cushions, iron beds, springs, cots, cribs, go-carts, etc.

In August, 1884, Mr. Loether married Rosa M., daughter of John and Margaret Boemer, and they are the parents of three children: Olga E., a teacher in the public schools of Eau Claire; Ernie J., a graduate of the Agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin, is now engaged in farming at Holeombe, Wis., and Eda. Mr. Loether is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and was first lieutenant of John Bar Glen's Division, U. R. K. of P., that received first prize of the world for military drill. He served eight years in the Wisconsin National Guards under Captain Wolf, of Old Abe Eagle Regiment fame, part of the time as a non-commissioned officer and also as private military secretary to Captain Wolf. For nearly twenty years he served as a member of the Eau Claire school board, twice as president, and is now president of the Eau Claire county training school board, and is also a member of the Eau Claire Public Library board. He is deeply interested in educational and agricultural matters and has the best reference on agricultural matters of any one in Eau Claire county. At the time he first became a member of the school board he was the first one to insist upon and get the first appropriation to start the kindergarten system in the public schools of Eau Claire.

Roy L. Lowe,* mail agent, on the Mondovi division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, residing at Fairchild, was born on a farm in the town of Preston, Trempealeau county, this state, July 24, 1878; a son of William and Mary Jane (Colwell) Lowe, both natives of Dutchess county, New York. His paternal grandfather, Wessel Lowe, came to Wisconsin in the early fifties, first locating in Marquette county, moving from there to Trempealeau county, where, at one time, he owned 240 acres of fine farming land, on which he made most of the improvements and resided until his death. His wife was Hannab Depew, and they had four children, all now deceased, excepting William (father of Roy L.), who cleared and improved a farm of 360 acres adjoining that of his father, and resided there until 1899, when he retired and moved to Whitehall, where he still resides. His family consisted of eleven children, of whom nine grew to maturity: Erva; Fred; Roy L.; Alice, wife of Frank C. Burns; Hugh; Earl (deceased); Ward, Archie and Jennie.

Roy L. was reared to manhood on the old homestead, and dur-

ing his boyhood attended the district schools and assisted his father on the farm. He finished his education in the public schools of Whitehall, after which he carried on the home farm for two years, then taught school two years, and since 1903 has been in the United States mail service and since 1906 has been a resident of Fairchild village. In 1900 he married Clara E., daughter of David R. and Juliaetta (Letson) Jones, pioneers of Jackson county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are the parents of four children: Beulah, Sherman, Ruth and Katherine. Mr. Lowe owns a pleasant home in Fairchild, is a member of the Masonic Order and the Beavers, and is clerk of the Fairchild village school board, and an enterprising and public spirited citizen.

Ike Lubinski, a leading and successful Polish farmer, of Eau Claire county, residing in the town of Fairchild, was born in West Prais, German Poland, near Nakel, August 10, 1855; the son of Frank and Anna Lubinski. In 1872 he came to the United States and located at Humbird, Jackson county, Wis., where he remained one year and then removed to Alma Center, where for seven years he was employed as a farm hand. In 1881 he came to Fairchild, Eau Claire county, and rented a farm of 80 acres, which he carried on for one year, and then rented another farm of 120 acres. In 1884 he purchased a farm of 120 acres, where he now resides, to which he subsequently added by purchase, 200 acres adjoining, making in all 320 acres of the finest farming land in Eau Claire county, all of which he has under a high state of cultivation, and all accomplished by his own industry, thrift and perseverance.

Mr. Lubinski has been married twice. His first marriage was to Mary Muzen in 1881, who died in May, 1895, by whom he had six children as follows: Tillie, Josephine, Plowdy, Raymond, Vera and Ike W. His second marriage was February 11, 1896, to Miss Pauline Rosallia Thomas, by whom he has four children: Paul, Christine, Joseph and Rosallia.

Mr. Lubinski is one of the thrifty and progressive farmers of the county and employs modern and up-to-date methods in his farming operations, and takes pride in making his one of the model country homes. He takes a commendable interest in all public matters and has served four years as a member of the town board of Fairchild, and is prominently identified with the Polish Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Lubinski is a daughter of Mr. Frank and Frances Thomas, natives of Germany, who were prominent pioneers of Arcadia, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin.

where they settled on a farm of 160 acres, which they cleared and improved and on which they still reside.

Chris Luebke^{*}man, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Eau Claire Gas Light Company, was born in this city, May 26, 1875. His parents, William and Emily (Huebener) Luebke^{*}man, who were both natives of Germany, came to the United States in about 1858, and in the early '60's came to Eau Claire where the father for several years was engaged in the manufacture of cigars. In 1884 he moved with his family to Madison, this state, and there embarked in the wholesale leaf tobacco business in which he successfully continued up to the time of his death in September, 1901, at the age of 65 years. He left a family of three children, viz.: William W., who is now deceased; Minnie and Chris.

Chris Luebke^{*}man, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in the state of Wisconsin, receiving his education in the public schools of Eau Claire and Madison. He worked at the leaf tobacco business with his father until he reached the age of nineteen, and in the Fall of 1895 he returned to Eau Claire, the place of his birth and entered the employ of the Eau Claire Gas Light Company with whom he has since been connected in various capacities. In 1898 he became a stockholder in the company and has since that time been its general manager, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Luebke^{*}man is a thorough business man and devotes his attention closely to his own affairs and has achieved financial success. He is a stockholder in the Eau Claire National and the Eau Claire Savings Banks, and a stockholder, director and vice president of the Manitowoc Gas Company, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. In fraternal matters he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Uniform Rank, K. of P.

On May 16, 1906, Mr. Luebke^{*}man married Jennie A. Stang, daughter of Martin and Gundhile (Stensrud) Stang of Norwegian ancestry, and by her has three children: George, Francis and J. David Luebke^{*}man.

F. C. Magadance was born at Meridean, Wis., January 6, 1885. He moved with his parents to Mondovi, Wis., in 1890, where he attended the public schools until 1900. Nineteen hundred and nineteen hundred and one he learned the butcher business at Mondovi. After learning the trade he purchased his employer's business and conducted the same until eighteen years of age. Then he sold his place of business and accepted a position on the road as a traveling salesman. He traveled until July 1, 1910.

On July 19, 1910, he started the National Granite Company of Durand, Wis., which he still owns. On April 1, 1913, he bought the C. J. Crosby Granite Company of Eau Claire, Wis. This company is considered the largest and best monumental concern in northwestern Wisconsin. Mr. Magadance is sole proprietor of the National Granite Company, which is engaged in the manufacture and sale of high grade and artistic monuments, mausoleums and large granite work, in the manufacture of which only the best granites that can be obtained from well known quarries are used.

Thirty-seven salesmen are employed in selling monuments, mausoleums and granite work in Wisconsin and other states.

The company also deals in granite building fronts and interior finishing.

Robert H. Manz, stockholder and manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Products Company, and an extensive land owner, of Eau Claire, was born in Waumandee, Buffalo county, Wis., September 27, 1866; the son of John Henry and Dorothy (Ochsnev) Manz, and is of Swiss parentage. The father, who was born in Switzerland, followed the baker's trade until he came to the United States in 1854, and located in Sauk county, this state, remaining there until 1856, when he moved to Buffalo county and followed farming during the balance of his life. He died in 1907. In 1861 he was appointed post master at Waumandee, and was one of the representative men of that section. The mother of our subject died in 1909. Of six children born to them three are deceased: Robert, Herman, and one who died in infancy, unnamed. The others are: Henry, Robert H. and Emily, the wife of Jacob Braem, a farmer of Buffalo county.

Robert H. was educated in the public schools and the La-Crosse Business College. Finishing his education he was employed three years as traveling salesman for the Bangor Woolen Mills, after which he returned to the home farm in Buffalo county. He later purchased a farm of 232 acres in the town of Wheaton, Chippewa county, which he carried on until 1912, when he became associated with the Farmers' Co-operative Products Company as manager, at the same time carrying on his farm under an overseer. He also superintends the homestead farm in Buffalo county.

Mr. Manz has been an active man of affairs. He served seven years as town clerk of Waumandee, Buffalo county, and four years as chairman of the town of Wheaton. He now resides at 430 Union street, Eau Claire; is a member of the Modern Woodmen of

America and of the Congregational church. He married, in 1893, Miss Louisa Auer, daughter of Adam Auer, of Buffalo county, and they are the parents of four children as follows: Linda and Alvin are high school graduates; Walter and Keneth.

Andrew Mattison, deceased, during whose thirty-five years' residence in Eau Claire, worked himself to a prominent place in the hearts of his countrymen, was a sturdy son of Norway, and was born in 1851. He left his native land and came to the United States in early life and in 1874 settled in Eau Claire, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 10, 1909. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed this occupation during his lifetime, and by his honorable and upright dealings built up a large and prosperous business and became popularly known as one of the best workmen in Eau Claire.

He was married in Eau Claire to Miss Karen Buross and to them six children were born, viz: Charles M., Edward, Arthur, George, Victor and Sigurd. He was a loyal citizen, a kind husband and father, and took great pride in his home and family.

Arthur C. Mattison, an enterprising young business man of Eau Claire, was born in this city, January 21, 1886; the son of Andrew and Karen (Buross) Mattison. His father was born in Norway, in 1851, and came to America in 1863. In 1874 he came to Eau Claire, having learned the trade of blacksmith. After coming to Eau Claire he worked at his trade with Galvin, the blacksmith, for a time, and was later employed by lumber mills at his trade. He started a blacksmith shop of his own in North Barstow street and followed this occupation until his death in 1908. He married in Eau Claire Karen Buross, daughter of Christofer Buross, and they became the parents of nine children, as follows: Charles, who for twenty years, has been in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in Chicago; Edward and George, who are engaged in the sheel metal business in Chippewa Falls; Arthur, our subject; Sigurd, a jeweler of Eau Claire, and Victor. Those deceased are: Emma, Matilda and Edward. Mathias Evanson, grandfather of Mr. A. C. Mattison, was born in Norway, where he spent his entire life. He had six children—four boys and two girls.

Arthur C., after finishing his education in the common and high schools of Eau Claire, taught school one year, then went to Chicago, where he learned the machinist trade, after which he learned the trade of tinsmith. Returning to Eau Claire he was in the employ of the Eau Claire Cornice and Heating Company for four years, and in February, 1912, purchased a one-half in-

terest in the Eau Claire Sheet Metal works, who are now doing an extensive contract business. Mr. Mattison is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Grace Lutheran Church, and the Civic & Commerce Association, while in politics he is independent.

The Eau Claire Sheet Metal Works was started in 1911 by George Jordan and Fred A. Gutsch, and was conducted by them until 1912, when Mr. Arthur C. Mattison purchased the interest of Mr. Jordan. They occupy the first floor and basement of a brick building, 30x70 feet, and manufacture everything in the line of sheet metal.

Hector Mayheu, a resident of Eau Claire for thirty years, was born in Canada, June 28, 1866, and is one of a family of six children born to Philomine and Celestin Mayheu. The others were Zotique, Celestin, Victoria, Philemene and Osias. The father died in 1870, when our subject was four years of age. The mother still survives and lives in Boileau, P. Q., Canada.

Mr. Mayheu came to Eau Claire in 1884, and for ten years was engaged in the lumber business. He later went into the saloon business on Water street, which he has followed for nineteen years. He was married in 1899, at Chippewa Falls, to Miss Mary Lemay, and they have four children: Marie, Edwin, Jeanette and Hector, Jr., all of whom were born in Eau Claire.

Mr. Mayheu is a member of St. Patrick's Church, and the Catholic Order of Foresters of Eau Claire.

Reynolds D. McAllister, the popular proprietor of the McAllister House, of Eau Claire, was born in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, August 7, 1845. He came to Eau Claire during the balmy days of the lumber industry, in 1873, and for 10 years was engaged in the lumber business, and in 1884 he built the McAllister Hotel, of which he has ever since been the genial proprietor. This hostelry is well known among the visitors to Eau Claire, and is usually overflowing with patronage.

On October 14, 1883, Mr. McAllister married Ellen G. Powers, to which union five children have been born: John M., Arthur M., Daniel E., Walter L. and Mary E.

Mr. McAllister holds membership in the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the St. Patrick's Church, of Eau Claire. He has never indulged in politics nor sought political preferment, preferring the quiet of his home and family to the rabble of the political game.

James W. McCann, logger and general contractor of Eau Claire, is a native son of Wisconsin, having been born in Wal-

worth county, this state, November 21, 1859, the son of Patrick and Mary (Kerrigan) McCann, both of whom came from Ireland. The father came to the United States in 1845 and first located in the state of New York. He married at Hoosick Falls, and came to Wisconsin in the early fifties and was numbered among the pioneer farmers of Walworth county. In 1862 he moved to Monroe county, where he was engaged in farming until his death at the age of 72 years. He had six children who grew to maturity, as follows: John, who owns the old homestead, is a farmer and extensive land owner in the town of Wilton, Monroe county; James W.; Ella, now Mrs. Hugh Rice; Joseph, Edward and Frank, all residing in Wilton, except Joseph and James W.

James W. went with his parents to Monroe county when he was three years old, and there grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the public school. In 1876, when 17 years of age, he came to Eau Claire and for eleven years followed the woods and rivers. In 1887 he located at Ashland and there engaged in general contracting which he has since followed. In 1898 he returned to Eau Claire county and made his home on his 160-acre farm in Union township, which he had owned for 25 years. During the present year, 1914, he sold his land and moved into the city of Eau Claire, where he is giving his whole attention to logging and general contracting in paving, sewer building and the buying and selling of timber and farm lands.

Mr. McCann married in 1886 Miss Clara Ransom, daughter of Anson B. and Lucinda Ransom, of the town of Union. Their family consisted of five children, four of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Lucy L. is the wife of Joseph Briskie; Nellie, now Mrs. P. J. Bolin; Grace is deceased, and Evelyn. In May, 1906, Mrs. McCann died, and on February 18, 1908, Mr. McCann was again married, this time to Ella Amborn, daughter of August and Emma (Pfaff) Amborn, of Union township. In politics Mr. McCann is a Republican, and religiously he is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America.

James L. McCann,* whose whole life has been spent in the state of Wisconsin, was born in Walworth county, September 12, 1856, and came to Eau Claire with his parents when a small boy. His education was obtained in the public schools, and in early life he was employed at lumbering, an occupation he followed until 1884. For a short time after severing his connection with the lumbering industry, he conducted a hotel, giving up

this line of business to open a livery stable in which he is now engaged and conducts the largest livery business in Eau Claire county. He keeps over sixty head of horses and his equipment is of the best, and besides making a specialty of funeral service, he carries on a general dray and transfer business. Mr. McCann has also done some farming, owning and operating at one time 200 acres in the town of Wheaton, which he sold in 1905. He now owns a farm in Seymour township, consisting of 135 acres, and another of 80 acres in Sheldon.

Mr. McCann married Miss Eliza Deveraux, of Milwaukee. He is one of the public spirited men of Eau Claire, always ready to lend his moral influence and financial aid to any worthy enterprise. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and for eight years served as a member of the county board from the 9th ward. In religious belief, he is a Catholic and a member of St. Patrick's Church.

Laughlin, McCann, father of James L., was born in Ireland in 1825, and died in Eau Claire, October 22, 1898. He married Mary Costelo and they reared a family of twelve children, as follows: Bedilia, born July 7, 1853, died February 11, 1910; Ann, born February 3, 1855, died January 23, 1886; James L., born September 12, 1856; Mary, born August 12, 1859; Clarence, born July 12, 1861, died September 21, 1907; Patrick, born May 17, 1863; Peter, born April 18, 1865; John, born February 21, 1867, died at Maryville, Washington, March 29, 1913; Joseph, born November 8, 1869; Agnes, born November 1, 1871; William, born in November, 1877 and Jessie, born November 18, 1879, both died in infancy. Mrs. McCann, mother of these children, survived her husband until 1904, when she too, passed away, honored and respected by all who knew her.

Nicholas Deveraux, father of Mrs. James L. McCann, who for many years was a resident of Milwaukee, married Mary Schein (?) of that city, and they were the parents of eight children: Eliza, Bridget, Kate, Michael, Robert, Thomas, William and Mary. The mother died in 1907, and the father moved to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he now resides.

Samuel B. McCune,* who resides on section 15, Otter Creek township, is another native son of Wisconsin and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was born in Fond du Lac county, November 18, 1862, to John M. and Mary J. (McConnell) McCune, and is a grandson of Joseph McCune who was descended from prominent Scotch and Irish families. The parents of Mr. McCune were pioneers of this state, and ranked among the foremost citizens

of their county. At the age of 62 years, the father died and the mother was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Samuel B. was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and has spent his whole life at farming. He owns a farm of 320 acres of good land in Otter Creek township, a large portion of which is under cultivation and well improved. He carries on general farming and stock raising and by his shrewd and economical management since he purchased the farm, he has made it one of the most modern and model country homes in the county. Politically he is a Republican and believing in the principles of the Republican party, he takes an active interest in its affairs. Among the fraternal orders of which Mr. McCune is a member are the Modern Woodmen of America and the National Fraternal League.

In 1886 Mr. McCune married Miss Minnie Cook, and they are the parents of the following children: Frank, who married Miss Hazel Arries; Vera, now Mrs. Earl Ketchum; Cecil Cook; Verda May; Max; Hazel and Helen.

Frank McDonough, deceased, was one of that worthy class of sturdy men who wrought faithfully and well, and to whose work the county of Eau Claire and the Chippewa Valley owe much to their development. Coming to Eau Claire in 1863 without means, he worked his way to the top of the ladder, eventually realizing the fulfillment of his brightest hopes. His parents, Dennis and Rose (McSloy) McDonough, who were natives of the North of Ireland, came to Canada in an early day where they established the family home and where at Ingersoll, Frank McDonough was born on April 2, 1846. His education was received in the common schools of his native country, and at the age of fifteen years, he was apprenticed to learn both the blacksmith and carpenter trade. For several years after his arrival in Eau Claire, he followed the occupation of millwright and finally became identified with the Eau Claire Lumber Company, of which he was superintendent for many years, and in 1880 became a stockholder and director in the company.

Mr. McDonough was in the best sense a thorough and practical business man whose clear-cut, honorable methods, skillful management of affairs and sterling manliness in all his varied relations, made him a leader among his associates and a force for good in the community and city in which he lived. His life was clean, his motives pure, and no one could come within the range and sphere of his influence without recognizing the force of his strong personality and inherent manliness, elements of

character which had much to do in securing to him the high place he held in business and commercial circles, as well as in his social and other relations. On January 1, 1888, he incorporated what became known as the McDonough Manufacturing Company. The factory was enlarged from time to time until it assumed large proportions, and the company manufactured all kinds of mill machinery. The demand for its well known goods came from all parts of the northwest, west and south. The success of the institution was largely due to his untiring efforts to build up this large establishment which employed many skilled workmen and was a benefit to the entire Chippewa Valley. He was its president and treasurer and the moving spirit in the concern. He was also a stockholder in the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company, and the Eau Claire Street Railway Company. He was in truth a captain of industry and when times were adverse and misfortune seemed ready to crush him, his strong will and determination piloted him through the dangerous places and put him on a solid foundation. His memory is cherished and kept in grateful remembrance for the important part he played in the commercial and material growth and development both of the institution with which he was so closely connected, and the city in which he lived.

Mr. McDonough married, September 28, 1866, Miss Jennie Horan, daughter of Thomas Horan, a resident of Canada. They had five children, as follows: Frank T., Catherine, Gilbert J., Mary and Violet. Politically Mr. McDonough affiliated with the Republican party. He was a member of the Eau Claire common council for many years, was a member of several business men's associations and belonged to a number of benevolent and fraternal orders including the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He represented his district in the general assembly of the state, and at the time of his death, which occurred June 4, 1904, was serving as state senator from the 24th senatorial district.

James Henry McElroy, son of Patrick and Ellen (Crowley) McElroy, is another one of the prominent farmers of Brunswick township, where he has resided since 1890. He was born at Mukwonago, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, June 11, 1855. He was educated in the common schools of his home town, and as he grew to manhood, worked on the farm for his parents. He was later employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at construction work between Milwaukee and Eau Claire, and at the age of twenty-six, in 1881, he located in Eau Claire



FRANK McDONOUGH

and for several years was employed at lumbering. He farmed two years in Grant county, North Dakota, and in 1890 purchased the Aaron Wright and a part of the Helwig farm, comprising 160 acres, in the town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county, where he has since lived engaged in general farming and stock raising, at which he has met unusual success. He keeps a fine herd of milch cows, and does an extensive business in manufacturing butter for private parties in Eau Claire, for which he always receives the highest price.

Mr. McElroy is one of the prominent and successful men in his section, public spirited, kind hearted and ever ready to lend a hand to those in need, and takes a commendable interest in all matters pertaining to his town and county. He is a Democrat in politics and has been honored as a member of the board of supervisors of his town. In religious affiliations he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1881 Mr. McElroy married in the town of Waukesha Miss Lydia A. Churchill, who was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, a daughter of Hiram De Forest, of New York state, and Mary A. (Howard) Churchill. Their children are Cora May, who married Chester Merrill, of Eau Claire; Minnie Belle, wife of Victor Thomas, lives in Superior, Wis., and has one child Pearl; Iva Iona married Lloyd Winter, an expert butter maker of Eau Claire; James Henry Jr. married Margaret Bavaira, they reside in Brunswick on their farm, and has two children, Ralph J. and Heine; Mabel Viola, born May 11, 1900, resides at home.

Hugh Jocelyn McGrath, whose death occurred November 7, 1899, from the effects of a gun shot wound received at the battle of Noveleta, Philippine Islands, was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., April 8, 1856, and came with his parents to Eau Claire in 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Eau Claire, and the University of Wisconsin. In 1876 he was admitted to West Point Academy and was graduated in 1880, and joined his regiment, the 4th United States Cavalry, the following September, at Fort Reno, Okla., afterwards spending two years at the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and for three years was instructor in military science at the University of Wisconsin. During the Apache Indian trouble, Major McGrath served in New Mexico and Arizona against Geronimo and other Apache chiefs. He was later stationed at Walla Walla, and at the time the Spanish-American War opened, was located at Vancouver Barracks. He immediately asked for active duty, was promoted from Captain of the 4th Cavalry to Major in the volunteer en-

gineers, and was sent to Jacksonville, Fla., where he was assigned to the 7th Army Corps, on the staff of General Green, later going to Havana, Cuba, where he was ordered to layout the camps for the 7th corps. and there he remained until the corps was disbanded. He was then sent to the Philippines, where he joined his regiment, the 4th Cavalry, having sailed from San Francisco on May 25, 1899, arriving at Manila about May 30.

Major McGrath was married May 1, 1886, to Miss Lillian Blair, a daughter of General Blair, of Leavenworth, Kan. They had one son, Charles Blair McGrath. Major McGrath's second marriage was at Savannah, Ga., November 11, 1898, to Miss Mary Carson, daughter of Hon. William Carson, of Eau Claire. Major McGrath was a young man full of zeal and chivalry, a live, wide-awake officer, a man for emergencies, and would undertake anything he was commanded to do by his superior officers. Nothing was impossible with him. He had a fine presence, and made a fine impression; in short, he was a model soldier.

Professor Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine Commission, in an interview on October 20, 1899, declared that Major (then Captain) McGrath was one of the greatest heroes in the Philippines. "It was at Calamba," said Prof. Worcester, "an important town in Laguna de Bay, that was taken by Lawton. While the troops were in front of this town and in the face of a hot and furious fire from the Filipinos, it was found necessary to cross a stream that was swelled with recent rains, until it was most difficult to get over. There were neither boats nor rafts, but on the opposite side, and directly under the rifles of the Filipinos were two canoes."

"At that juncture, the hero revealed himself in the person of Captain McGrath of the 4th Cavalry. He did not wait for orders, nor did he call for volunteers. He stripped and plunged into the whirling stream and came back half an hour later with two canoes. There were some bullet holes in the canoes by the time he got across with them, but they were made to serve the purpose of transporting a storming party across the stream, and the trench was taken. It was the most daring thing I ever witnessed, and I believe the most daring action that has come to my notice."

General Charles King said in speaking of the sad death of Major Hugh J. McGrath, of Eau Claire, at Manila from the effects of a wound received during the recent charge on the town of Noveleta.

"I knew Major McGrath well for many years, and always



MAJ. HUGH J. McGRATH

considered him a man of splendid character and a soldier of the highest type. He was one of my successors as Military Instructor at the State University, and while there, made a very creditable record. He was attached to the 4th Cavalry, one of the best mounted regiments in the service. At the outbreak of the war, he was appointed a Major on the staff, and assigned to duty in the South, so that he did not join the 4th Cavalry while it was in my brigade at Manila. When he reached the Philippines, early in the Spring, however, he took hold with magnificent vim and was in one fight after another. He was most conspicuous for bravery, as was shown in the praise he received from the Philippine Commission for his conduct in swimming the river at the attack of Calamba. It was a parallel to Funston's heroic act. Funston, being a volunteer, his deed was heralded throughout the world; Major McGrath being a West Pointer and a regular, no particular attention was paid to his act.

Understand that this is no disparagement of Funston, who was in my brigade at San Francisco, and for whom I have the highest admiration. But if a man wants to attain distinction, he is more apt to get it in the volunteers, than if he sticks to his legitimate sphere in the regular service. Major McGrath received his wounds which resulted fatally in leading his troops in a headlong charge, and his loss will be deplored in his regiment and throughout the cavalry service."

Thomas McKernan,* who is a native of Ireland, was born October 20, 1839, to Thomas and Mary (Dalton) McKernan. When ten years of age, in 1849, Mr. McKernan came with his parents to America, who settled in Lafayette county, Wisconsin. Of a family of six children, Thomas is the only member now living. The others were Susie, Helen, Patrick, Philise and John. Soon after arriving in this country and during the cholera epidemic of 1849, the father died from this dread disease near St. Louis, and was buried on the banks of the Mississippi river with hundreds of others who died at the same time.

In 1857 Mr. McKernan came overland from Lafayette county to Eau Claire county, driving a large drove of cattle. He settled on a farm in Pleasant Valley township and engaged in farming there for about three years. In 1860 he went to Montana where he remained two years, thence to Colorado. After a sojourn there of six years, he returned to Eau Claire and Pleasant Valley and resumed farming on his 240-acre tract. Disposing of this farm in 1903, he retired and moved to the city of Eau Claire, where he now owns several dwellings which furnish him a sub-

stantial income. After the death of his father, and until her decease in 1894, his mother kept house for him, Mr. McKernan being a bachelor. Mr. McKernan has been a hard worker during his lifetime, was a successful farmer and has always been a progressive and public spirited man, and a member of St. Patrick's Church, of Eau Claire.

George W. G. Miller, superintendent of the Kaiser Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, was born at Muscatine, Ia., September 25, 1863, and is one of a family of five children born to Frederick and Caroline (Link) Miller. Of the others Frederick, William and Minnie are deceased; Louis lives in Houston, Tex., engaged in the canning business, and our subject, George G. Frederick Miller, father of George G., was born in Germany, and as a young man, came to the United States, landing in New York city after a voyage of eleven weeks at sea. He was a carpenter by trade and first settled at St. Louis, Mo., going from there to Muscatine, thence to St. Paul. Returning to Muscatine after a time, he settled permanently there and engaged in contracting and building, which he followed until his death, in about 1898, aged 68 years. The mother lived to be nearly 80 years old and died in 1909 at her home in Muscatine.

George G. attended the public schools of Muscatine, until 16 years of age, then went to work in the planing department in the sash, door and blind factory of Cadle & Mulford. He later became associated with the Hurshey Lumber Company, going from that concern to the sash, door and blind factory of the Huttig Manufacturing Company, but later returning to the employ of the Hurshey Lumber Co. In 1880 he joined the Muscatine Lumber Co., remaining with them one year, when he again returned to the Hurshey Co., and had charge of their planing mill until 1888. He then went south for the same company and took charge of their planing mill at Sargent, Mo., remaining there until the Spring of 1890, when he became associated with the Consolidated Box & Lumber Co. He then became foreman for the South Muscatine Lumber Co., remaining in that capacity until 1896, when he became superintendent of this company's planing mill and box factory, remaining in that position until 1905, when he came to Eau Claire and connected himself with the Kaiser & Geisler Lumber Co., as superintendent of their mill. This business was later changed to the Kaiser Lumber Co., of which he is at this time, 1914, superintendent of mills, having under his direction upwards of two hundred men.

Mr. Miller is a thorough lumberman, having in his many

years of experience, obtained a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches. In 1882 he married Anna Benninger, daughter of Jacob Benninger of Muscatine. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born seven children as follows: Frederick Lee and Delmor are deceased; Florence married William Leonard, a large ranch owner of Alberta, Canada; Arthur is now attending the State University of Wisconsin; Edward, who attended the Phillipsburg Academy, is now with the Kaiser Lumber Co.; True and Anna Fern. Mr. Miller is a member of Camp No. 106, Modern Woodmen of America, Muscatine, the A. F. and A. M., being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is a member of the Congregational church, and resides at 321 Hudson street, Eau Claire.

Squire Freedom Mitchell, deceased, was the son of Samuel and Adeline (Lombard) Mitchell, of Dansville, New York. Here he was born on November 4, 1851, reared and educated in the public schools. His father was both a farmer and lumberman and thus they worked together until the Fall of 1871, when they came to Eau Claire. Young Mitchell's first employment here was with the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, with whom he remained one year, and then took a position with the Northwestern Lumber Company, at Porter's Mills, remaining with this company for twenty-five years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the saw mill business from operating a slab saw to superintending the mill in which he was employed. In the meantime, on July 15, 1874, he was married to Miss Laura Ann Shaw McIntosh, and in November, 1878, moved on the farm which is the present home of the family. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Dr. R. E. Mitchell, a prominent physician of Eau Claire, and Russell A. Mitchell, of Minneapolis, who, with their mother, survive him. Two other children, one of whom died some years ago, received the benefit of a home with his family.

In 1900 Mr. Mitchell engaged as superintending foreman with the Fred B. Dubach Lumber Company, of Dubach, La., acting as superintendent of saw mills for four years; he later served in the same capacity for the Arpin Lumber Company, of Atlanta, Wisconsin, for one year, and still later served in the same capacity for the Arkansas Lumber Company, at Warren, Ark., remaining there for about three years, after which he was foreman for the Rainy River Lumber Company, at Rainy River, Ont. In July, 1909, he went to Bismark, Okla., and there he was engaged with the Choctaw Lumber Company, with whom he remained until December, 1912. After coming home for his annual

vacation, while gathering holly for the Christmas decorations, he fell from a tree, receiving the fatal injuries which resulted in his death on February 20, 1913, and in the demise of one as noble in character as he, not only his family, but his entire acquaintance were bereft of a most highly esteemed and faithful friend.

Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in the Knights of Pythias Order he was deputy vice chancellor, in the state of Louisiana, he was also an Odd Fellow in that state, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Order of Ho-o Ho-o.

Mrs. Mitchell, the daughter of Benjamin Gennings and Lydia (Burge) McIntosh, was born at Farmington, Maine, September 29, 1853, and came with her parents to Eau Claire in 1864, and ten years later was married to Mr. Mitchell.

Roy Earnest Mitchell, M. D., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, was born March 17, 1876, at Porter's Mills, and Russell Allegne was born May 15, 1878, also at Porter's Mills, is now a well-to-do contractor in Minneapolis. He was married at Stanley, Wis., September 29, 1903, to Miss Ethel Allington, of that place. They have four children: Frederick Russell, born August 6, 1907; Delos Raymond, born January 17, 1909, Robert Allington, born December 6, 1910, and Laura Elizabeth, born May 15, 1914.

Mrs. Laura Ann Shaw Mitchell is a lady of refinement and culture and a thorough business woman. When she was married, their farm consisted of but forty acres, to which has been added, as the result of her ambition and superior business management, the adjoining property until now the farm consists of 280 acres in Brunswick township and is one of the good homes of the county. The farm has been in her entire charge since her marriage, while her husband was elsewhere employed, as above stated, but spending her winters, however, with Mr. Mitchell.

John McIntosh, great grandfather of Mrs. Mitchell, was born August 30, 1746, at Inverness, Scotland, and died in June, 1836, at Durham, Maine. He served as a soldier in the British army and was brought over to the colonies before the Revolutionary War, but by some means unknown, escaped from the British service. He married and settled in Harpswell, then in the Massachusetts colony, but later moved to Durham, Maine. His first wife was Susan Farr, by whom he had the following children: Jane, married Mr. Dougherty; Hannah, married Amasa Mortin; Margaret, married Mr. Eaton; Mercy, married Peter Parker; Asenath, married Thomas Mitchell; Harmony, became the wife of Mr.

Dyer; Alexander, married Hannah Jordan, and William, married Nancy and Sophronia Gennings. The second wife of Mr. McIntosh was Sallie Mitchell (nee) Dyer, and they became the parents of two children: Sallie, who married Hiram Jennings, died September 25, 1890, and John, who married Louisa Dean.

William McIntosh, the son of John and Susan (Farr) McIntosh, and grandfather of Mrs. Mitchell, was born June 15, 1796, at Durham, Maine, and died June 7, 1879, at Farmington, Maine. He was twice married; his first wife was Nancy Gennings, who was born June 13, 1801, at Ravenna, Ohio, and died January 31, 1836. Her parents were Benjamin and Mary (Lawrence) Gennings; the latter born September 3, 1763, died November 25, 1860. To this union three children were born, as follows: Benjamin Gennings, father of Mrs. Mitchell; William Drew, born April 5, 1827, at Durham, Maine, married Keziah Backus and had one child, Minnie H. He died at Newton, Massachusetts, December 26, 1903, and John Alexander, born January 2, 1831, at Durham, Maine, and died December 26, 1860. He married Harriet Lemont, and one child, Frederick L., was born. Mr. McIntosh's second wife was Sophronia Gennings, a sister of his first wife, and she died in 1870. They had one child, Nancy Emmeline, born April 13, 1839, and died September 15, 1888. She married twice, first to Dave Mitchell and second to Porter Russell and had one child by adoption, Mary Russell.

Benjamin Gennings McIntosh, father of Mrs. Mitchell and son of William and Nancy (Gennings) McIntosh, was born December 25, 1823, at Durham, Maine, and died May 20, 1913, at Eau Claire, Wis., whither he came in 1864, and settled on a farm in Brunswick township, there following general farming for many years. He then moved to Mondovi, in Buffalo county, and there he was also engaged in farming until 1900, when he retired and returned to Eau Claire, and later to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mitchell, in Brunswick township, and at the time of his death was in his eighty-ninth year. He was a member of the Unitarian Church and in politics a staunch, dyed-in-the-wool Republican. He was a delegate to the party when it was formed in the state of Maine, and during his long and useful life never missed an opportunity to vote. He retained all his faculties until the last and could see to read without glasses, and at the time of his decease was the oldest Odd Fellow in the state of Wisconsin, having been a member of that order for nearly sixty-five years.

On November 11, 1852, he married at Willing, N. Y., Lydia

Margaret Burce, who was born June 24, 1828, at West Mills, Maine, and died at Eau Claire, Wis., May 2, 1870. She was the mother of the following children: Laura Ann Shaw, who married Squire Freedom Mitchell; Nancy Maria, born January 25, 1858, and died August 14, 1904. She married July 15, 1876, at Eau Claire, Frank Hall, and two children were born, Earl Lester, born May 26, 1877, and Neal Chester, born May 24, 1881; John William, born August 11, 1860. At Mondovi, Wis., June 20, 1891, he married Emma Jane Hakes, who was born November 8, 1870. They had one child, Forest Roy, born November 15, 1901; Charles Morris, born August 28, 1862, died at Eau Claire, August 26, 1864; Charles Shaw, who was born December 8, 1867, married Violet Loper, at Edson, Wis., April 1, 1889. They are the parents of two children, Benjamin S., born December 30, 1899, and Florence I., born July 11, 1912.

Benjamin Gennings McIntosh was married for the second time, November 13, 1873, to Mrs. Attie J. Murtaugh (nee) Scott, a resident of Arkansaw, Wis., but living at the time in Eau Claire county. They became the parents of the following children: Mary Matella, who was born August 15, 1875, died May 5, 1888; Martha Marilla, a twin sister, born August 15, 1875, married September 27, 1905, George L. Robinson. To this union four children were born: Kenneth on September 7, 1906; Lyle and Layn, twins, born November 29, 1907, and Thomas, born October 24, 1909.

Ole J. Moe, retired farmer and business man, is the son of John J. and Julia (Anderson) Moe, and is the older one of a family of nine children, as follows: Ole J., Andrew, Toxy J., John J., Cecelia and Carrie, 3 deceased. The father was born in Norway and came to America in 1847, settling in Dane county, Wisconsin, where for some time he was engaged in farming. He later moved to LaCrosse county, this state, and there carried on farming with a marked degree of success.

Ole J. was born in Dane county, this state, June 3, 1849, and moved with his parents to LaCrosse county and lived on the home farm until he married Miss Rachel Johnson. He then went to Trempealeau county and there purchased a farm and resided until he came to Eau Claire in 1888. After his arrival here, he embarked in the hotel business, which he carried on successfully for fourteen years. Disposing of his hotel interests, he purchased a farm near Chippewa Falls, which he conducted for three years, then returned to Eau Claire, and has since lived

in retirement. Mr. Moe has four sons, Joseph G., William J., Morris E. and Edwin H., and two daughters, Mary, who married August Berg, and Luella S., who married Al. Winge. The wife, mother of these children, died April 19, 1911.

Mr. Moe is prominently identified with the Norwegian Lutheran church and is a member of the I. S. W. A.

Charles Frederick Moessner,* a well known farmer of Union township, was born at Ihringen Baden, Germany, on March 18, 1866, the son of John W. and Barbara (Bultzhauser) Moessner. The father was born in Germany, followed farming there until 1883, when he emigrated to the United States, and located at Menomonie, Dunn county, where he engaged in the lumber and saw mill business. He later took up farming, which he followed until his death, February 12, 1893. During his residence in Germany, he at one time was an inspector general in the German army. He was twice married, first to Miss Mayer, and two children were born, Rosa and William. His second wife was Barbara Bultzhauser, who died at Menomonie in 1907, aged seventy-six years. To this marriage thirteen children were born, as follows: Barbara, Edward, Salome, Marie, Charles F., Christiana, Gustav (names of the others not obtainable).

Charles Frederick was educated in the schools of his home town in Germany. He came to America on the steamship "Mamie" and landed in New York City. From there he went to Buffalo and remained a short time, then came to Wisconsin and located at Menomonie, Dunn county, where for twelve or fourteen years he was employed by Knapp, Stout & Company, in their saw mills and at other work, including some six years, when he had charge of the farm of Mrs. V. A. Knapp, at two different times. He also spent some time in the cooper shop where he learned the cooper's trade. He was later engaged in the liquor business for eight years at Altoona. In the Spring of 1909 he purchased the Murphy farm of 230 acres, part of which is located in the city of Eau Claire, and the balance in Union township, and has since been engaged in general farming and stock raising, keeping a herd of Holstein cattle from which he does an extensive dairy business, and also raises Chester white hogs.

On June 16, 1894, Mr. Moessner married Anna Fobian, daughter of Frederick and Ernestina (Boetzher) Fobian. To this union have been born eight children, viz.: Helen; Edward, deceased; Anna; Lillia; Lucile; Carl, Ernest and Alfred. Mr.

Moessner is one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Union township, and he and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

Chester D. Moon, secretary of the Northwestern Lumber Company, and the son of Delos R. Moon, Sr., and Sallie (Gilman) Moon, was born in Eau Claire, July 9, 1879. His father, who was one of the early bankers and lumbermen of this city, was a native of Chenango county, New York. His mother, Sallie Gilman, born in Ohio, was a daughter of John L. and Cornelia (Baker) Gilman, natives of Vermont and New York respectively, and descended from English and Scotch ancestry. Delos R. Moon (sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume), father of Chester D., came to Eau Claire in 1857 and engaged in the banking business with Hall Brothers, of Aurora, Ill. In the early Sixties, associated with Gilbert E. Porter, he engaged in the lumber business at Porter's Mills, this county, under the firm name of Porter & Moon, and from this partnership eventually sprang the Northwestern Lumber Company, with which he was connected until his death, November 4, 1898, at the age of 63 years. He left a family of seven children as follows: Lawrence G.; Frank, who is now deceased; Angeline, wife of J. G. Dudley; Sumner G.; Chester D.; Pauline, wife of Otto F. Hauelsen and Delos R.

Chester D. grew to manhood in Eau Claire, receiving his primary education in the public schools, after which he attended Shattuck School, at Faribault, Minn., and Phillips' Academy, at Andover, Mass., where he prepared for Yale. Returning to Eau Claire from Andover, he entered the lumber yards of the Northwestern Lumber Company in 1896 as a common laborer, from which position he worked his way to shipping clerk; from that he was advanced to work in the office and later was made manager of mills at Eau Claire, remaining in that capacity until 1907, since which time he has been secretary and purchasing agent of the company. He has filled the office of vice president of the Stanley, Merrill & Phillips Railway since 1903. He is a stockholder in the Union National and Union Savings Bank, of Eau Claire, and a stockholder in the Union Mortgage Loan Company.

On May 22, 1902, Mr. Moon married Miss Edith Bucklin, daughter of Charles W. and Fannie (Stanley) Bucklin, of New York City, and they are the parents of two children, Marjorie and Bucklin R. Moon. Mr. Moon is a member of Christ Episco-

pal Church, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a man whom every one esteems for his manliness and goodness of heart.

Delos Rensselaer Moon, Sr., whose death occurred at Eau Claire, was a leader in the commercial life of Eau Claire, Wis., and an illustrious example of that type of enterprising, intelligent and resourceful business men which has given to that prosperous city the station it holds among the progressive cities of Wisconsin. He was a native of Chenango county, New York, and was born August 29, 1835. When eight years of age, he, with his widowed mother, moved to Kendall county, Illinois, where he lived until his mother married the second time. In 1845 the family moved to Aurora, Ill., and there Mr. Moon grew to manhood. At the age of nineteen, he accepted a position as book-keeper in the bank of Hall Brothers, remaining thus employed until 1857, when he was sent by his employers to Eau Claire to take charge of the bank of Eau Claire. At this time, the securities of the bank consisted largely of Missouri state bonds, which were then recognized as security for bank circulation in Wisconsin. In 1861, on account of the pending war, these securities depreciated to such an extent that the bank was closed by the state comptroller. After the close of this institution, Mr. Moon engaged in buying and selling logs, timber land and general merchandise, a business he followed for six years. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Gilbert E. Porter, and they rebuilt the saw mill at Porter's Mills, which had been owned and operated by Brown, Meredith and Porter, and which had been recently destroyed by fire. The mill completed, they began the manufacture of lumber, which was rafted down the Chippewa and Mississippi rivers.

The partnership above referred to was the real beginning of Mr. Moon's active business career. The education and business training he received while connected with the bank proved of inestimable value to Mr. Moon, who combined native talent and strength with a good mercantile education. Mr. Moon was in the best sense, a thorough and practical business man whose clear cut, honorable methods, skilful management of affairs and sterling manliness in all his varied relations, made him a leader among his associates and a force for good in the community and city in which he lived. His life was clean, his motives pure, and no one could come within the range or sphere of his influence without recognizing his strong personality and inherent

qualities, elements of character which had much to do in securing for him the high place he held in business and commercial circles, as well as in his social and other relations.

In 1869 the firm of Porter & Moon started a lumber yard at Hannibal, Mo., under the name of S. T. McKnight & Company, to which point the entire output of their mill was shipped. In 1870 the firm of Porter & Moon consolidated with that of S. T. McKnight, and the firm name changed in Eau Claire to Porter, Moon & Company, Mr. Moon acting as the financier of the company, disposed of the lumber until the death of Mr. Porter in 1880. In 1873 the two firms were merged into the Northwestern Lumber Company, and a stock company was organized under the laws of Wisconsin. Mr. Porter was president of the organization and attended to the manufacturing. Mr. Moon was vice-president and Mr. McKnight, who was secretary and treasurer, resided at Hannibal and disposed of the lumber products. This new organization employed at first about fifty men, which number was gradually increased to nearly seven hundred; their operations were principally carried on on the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers. In 1867 the lumber produced was three million feet, and in 1873 ten million feet. The output was gradually increased until 1892, when more than sixty million feet were produced. They owned and operated at one time two mills at Porter's Mills, and a saw and planing mill at Sterling, Wis.

Mr. Moon was also an extensive stockholder in the Montreal Lumber Company, at Gile, Wis., which alone cut twenty-five million feet of lumber. He was also interested in the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, of Chippewa Falls. He was vice president of the Shell Lake Lumber Company, a director in the Barronett Lumber Company, and in 1880 became president of the Northwestern Lumber Company. He was in very truth a captain of industry, and his memory is cherished and kept in grateful remembrance for the important part he played in the commercial and material growth and development both of the institutions with which he was so closely connected and the city in which he lived and loved.

At Aurora, Ill., on October 12, 1858, Mr. Moon married Sallie Gilman. Mrs. Moon was born August 22, 1836, in Harrison, Licking county, Ohio, and was a daughter of John L. and Cornelia (Baker) Gilman, natives of Vermont and New York respectively, and descended from English and Scotch ancestry. Seven children were born to this union as follows: Gilman L., Frank H., Angeline, Sumner G., Chester D., Pauline and DeLos R. Jr.

DeLos Rensselaer Moon, Jr., ranks among the younger class of enterprising, energetic and successful business men of Eau Claire. A native of New York state, he was born at Dansville, August 29, 1879. His parents, DeLos Rensselaer and Sallie Freely (Gilman) Moon, were natives of New York state and Ohio respectively, and on his mother's side is descended from English and Scotch ancestry. His father, DeLos R. Moon, was born in Chenango county, New York, and at the age of eight years, came to Kendall county, Illinois, with his mother, and in 1845, removed to Aurora, Ill., where at the age of nineteen he entered Hall Brothers' Bank as bookkeeper. In 1857 he came to Eau Claire, and took charge of the Bank of Eau Claire, and in 1861 engaged in buying and selling logs and timber land.

Mr. Moon acquired his education in the public schools and at Phillips' Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, where he took a general course in science. After completing his education, he entered the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company in 1900, remaining until 1902, when with others he purchased the Linderman Box & Veneer Company, of which he became president, and in which capacity he is still serving. Under the careful management of Mr. Moon and his associates, the business of this concern has been greatly enlarged, the sales having increased from \$75,000 in 1901 to \$350,000 in 1913. In 1910 the factory of the above company was totally destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt, newly equipped, and is now considered one of the best and up-to-date factories in the country.

Mr. Moon was married October 16, 1901, to Miss Bertha Elizabeth Dean, of Eau Claire, and to them have been born two children, Elizabeth, aged ten, and Laura Dean, aged four years. Mr. Moon is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Eau Claire Club, Eau Claire Country Club and the Eau Claire Auto Club. He is highly esteemed by a host of friends whom he has gathered around him by his thorough business habits and social qualities. He is genial and affable in manner, always ready to bestow a favor, to speak a kind word or do a kind act, and being enterprising to an eminent degree, he takes a lively interest in all measures tending to the welfare and prosperity of his city and county.

Clinton P. Moses, prominent farmer and dairyman, was born in the State of Iowa, October 15, 1869, and is the only child born to George and Elizabeth (Powell) Moses. The former was born in Connecticut and served as a soldier in the civil war; the latter was born in South Wales. When Clinton P. was two years old

his mother died, and he was brought to live with his mother's parents, where he lived until he was 21 in the town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county. The father died in 1901 and the death of the mother occurred August 16, 1871.

John Powell, maternal grandfather of Mr. Moses, was born in Bradnorshire, South Wales, August 12, 1799, and died in Brunswick, December 17, 1881. His wife, grandmother of our subject, was Margaret Williams, also of South Wales, where she was born May 12, 1801, and died April 29, 1902, having lived to be 101 years old. They were married in South Wales and were the parents of eight children: John, Jr., born September 29, 1828; Robert, born August 16, 1831; Anna, born April 16, 1836; Edward, born September 30, 1838; Mary, born August 22, 1841; Jane, born September 8, 1847; Elizabeth, born August 6, 1850, and William, born January 15, 18—.

These hardy pioneers left the land of their nativity May 5, 1848, and sailed from Liverpool, May 10, of that year, landing in New York June 19, 1848. They went to Lenore, Madison county, New York, where they spent a little more than two years and then came west to Wisconsin, settling at Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, where they remained until 1856, and then moved to Eau Claire county and settled on a farm in Brunswick township and there spent the balance of their lives, honored and respected by all who knew them.

Clinton P. was raised on the farm and his boyhood was spent in much the same manner as that of most farmer boys. He attended the common school and assisted with the farm work. He married Miss Mary A. Sprague, daughter of George A. Sprague, of Brunswick township, by whom he has four children: Victor C., Margaret E., Willard and Lucile. While Mr. Moses is now living in the city of Eau Claire, he still carries on his farm and makes a specialty of dairying, pure bred stock raising and cattle feeding, and is one of the enterprising and progressive men of his town, having served the same as chairman and treasurer for 9 years, also school treasurer of his district for 18 years. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Beavers.

George Sprague, father of Mrs. Moses, was born at Bordino, New York, and came to Eau Claire in 1854 and later engaged in the livery and blacksmithing business. He helped to construct the first ferry at Eau Claire, and for several years operated it. He later moved to the town of Brunswick, where he carried on

general farming. He married, in 1859, Miss Alma Amidon, daughter of Harrison Amidon, of Gilmantown, Buffalo county, Wis. To this union were born three children: George C.; Clayton B., who died in 1868, and Mary A., wife of Clinton P. Moses. Mr. Sprague, who died December 1, 1902, was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Daniel Murphy,* who is now living in retirement, was born in Buffalo, New York, February 22, 1850. His father, Daniel Murphy, who followed farming during his lifetime, was born in Ireland. He married Margaret O'Neil and reared a family of four children, viz: Jeremiah, Ellen, Margaret and Daniel. The parents are now both deceased. When seven years of age, in 1857, Daniel moved with his parents and family to Dodge county, Wisconsin, thence in 1860 to Eau Claire, where the father engaged in farming.

Daniel Murphy, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in this county, and spent approximately thirty-seven years of his life in the lumber woods, where he was employed as cook, and at other times was engaged in farming. He has always been a temperate, frugal man, and a great reader. By hard work, perseverance and economical habits, he saved his earnings until he has amassed considerable money, which he is now loaning on good security. In politics he has never taken any important part; has never sought nor held political office, but has exercised his rights as a good citizen.

Edward C. Murphy, D. O.,* Eau Claire, was born in West Lebanon, Ind., September 19, 1880; son of ———— and Mary (Moriarty) Murphy; the father a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and the mother of Indiana. He was raised in Illinois and Kansas, receiving his education in the public schools, the State Normal school at Normal, Ill., and Brown's Business College at Danville, Ill. He began the study of osteopathy at the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., in 1906; was graduated therefrom in 1909 and on June 15 of the same year came to Eau Claire, where he has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice.

On June 13, 1909, he was married to Verna Belle, daughter of William and Louise (Brown) Roberts, of Kirksville, Mo., who is also a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy in the class of 1910, and she is an able assistant to the doctor in his practice. Dr. Murphy is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association, the

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, lodge No. 402, the Eau Claire Council, No. 1257, Knights of Columbus, and in religious belief is a Roman Catholic, and in politics a Republican.

Jeremiah Murphy,* the son of Daniel and Margaret (O'Neil) Murphy, was born in Rochester, New York, November 1, 1839, of Irish ancestors. He came to Eau Claire in 1860 and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted in 1861 in Company B, 6th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served four years and one month, receiving an honorable discharge June 10, 1864. After being mustered out, he returned to Eau Claire and resumed his farming operations, which he continued for two years. He then moved to Eau Claire and for nine years until 1875, followed the occupation of millwright. He next worked as a machinist in a machine shop for some time. He was one of the first to be appointed as mail carrier of Eau Claire under the Cleveland administration, and performed his duties in that capacity for four years, after which he engaged in business on his own hook, opening a shop for doing all kinds of repair work.

Mr. Murphy is a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic of Eau Claire, and is a devoted member of St. Patrick's Church. He married, in 1872, Miss Ellen M. McCarthy, daughter of Dennis McCarthy, of Eau Claire, and they have two children—Margaret E. and Edward D., the latter lives at home and has taken over his father's business, which he is now (1914) carrying on.

George J. Nash, superintendent of printing and engraving for the Eau Claire Book & Stationery Company, was born at Hudson, Wis., July 17, 1865, the son of Lester A. and Elizabeth Mary (Prey) Nash, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, who was born in Rochester, New York, was one of the pioneers of Hudson, where he engaged in contracting and building, and where he now lives retired at the age of 78 years, the mother being now in her 80th year. They reared a family of seven children as follows: Frederick is deceased; Jennie married O. S. Sodel, of Hudson; George J. and Gilbert J. (twins), the latter was drowned at Hudson, July 15, 1878; Elliott E. is assistant general superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad in Chicago; Frank L., a dealer in lumber at Seattle, Wash., and Olive V. married W. A. Morse, a traveling salesman, at Lane Park, Fla.

George J. attended the public schools until he was thirteen

years of age, at which time he went to work on the "True Republican" newspaper at Hudson, and there served an apprenticeship and as errand boy for six years, then went to the "Hudson Star and Times," and for seven years was foreman of the office. In April, 1894, he came to Eau Claire and became associated with the Eau Claire Book & Stationery Company, taking charge of their printing and manufacturing department. He is now superintendent and has upward of twenty hands under his supervision.

In 1887 Mr. Nash enlisted as a private in Company C, 3rd regiment Wisconsin National Guards, as a charter member. He was promoted to the rank of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, first lieutenant and captain, having been appointed to the latter office August 16, 1893, and resigned February 27, 1895. Fraternally Mr. Nash stands high in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, is past master of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112; served seven years as secretary of the Chapter and seven years as recorder of the Commandery. He is also a member of the U. C. T., a member of and at present (1914) elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Nash has been twice married, first to Mattie A. Smith, of Hudson, who died in 1902, leaving two children—Lucius B. and Clyde L. He married for his second wife Miss May Stevens, daughter of A. H. Stevens, of Eau Claire.

Julius Nerborne,* who, for many years was connected with the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, was born at Watertown, New York, April 1, 1849; the son of Jeremiah and Orlean (Malette) Nerborne. When our subject was six years of age, his parents moved to Ottawa, Canada, and there he received his schooling and grew to manhood. He came to Eau Claire August 17, 1881, and for many years was engaged in lumbering, being for some time associated with the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, and since the dissolution of that firm, he has been in the employ of the city of Eau Claire.

He married at Ottawa, Canada, Miss Annie O'Malley, and six children have been born: John J. J., Arthur J., Annie I., Thomas W., Frederick and Edward. In religious views Mr. Nerborne is a Catholic and a member of St. Patrick's Church. Mr. Nerborne is one of a family of eight children, born to Jeremiah Nerborne and Orlean Maletta Nerborne. Of the others, Joseph, Jeremiah, Cereel, Augusta, Irline, Clarrisso and Harriet. Mr. Nerborne, Sr., died in 1906, and Mrs. Nerborne passed away in 1893.

Fred S. Newell, a native born citizen of Eau Claire, where he was born on January 15, 1868, comes from sturdy New England stock and is descended from Ebenezer Newell, who was born in Newton, Mass., August 23, 1767. He married, June 10, 1789, Elizabeth Jackson, who was born January 18, 1771, at Cape Elizabeth, Me., and died July 22, 1851. He died at Durham, Me., December 9, 1856. John Newell, grandfather of our subject, was born September 18, 1797, at Durham, Me. He married, June 20, 1820, Sagy Strout, who was a native of the same place, and born January 5, 1800. They both died at New Portland, Me., he on December 8, 1872, and she January 12, 1883. They had a family of ten children, of whom the late C. S. Newell, father of Fred S., who was born June 2, 1830, at New Portland, Me., married Henrietta Shaw. May, 1856, and died at Eau Claire, Wis., May 18, 1909.

Mr. Fred S. Newell has spent nearly his whole lifetime in Union township, where he was successfully engaged in general farming until about two years ago (now 1914), when he moved into the city of Eau Claire, where he has since lived in retirement. He married Miss Jennie C. Tabor, daughter of James C. Tabor, of New York State, and they have one daughter, Marion.

Charles J. Newhouse. Among the well-to-do, thrifty and progressive farmers of Eau Claire county is he whose name heads this brief review. He was born December 17, 1862, and is one of a family of seven children, born to John Newhouse, who was a native of Bilefeld, Germany. The father lived a long and busy life and died at the age of 77 years, and the mother died at the age of 72.

The other children, besides our subject, are: Mrs. Henrietta Shong, Mrs. Mary Richards, Frederic Newhouse, Mrs. Eliza Griswold, Henry Newhouse and William Newhouse, deceased.

Charles J. Newhouse was born on the farm, attended the common schools and assisted in the farm work. He has always followed this occupation and carried on his operations with good success and profit. He now owns 320 acres of fertile land under a good state of cultivation, and well-improved with a fine class of substantial buildings and all the appurtenances and conveniences that go to thoroughly equip an up-to-date model farm.

He is also engaged in stock raising, keeping a fine herd of Holstein cattle and from twenty to thirty head of milch cows, and does an extensive dairy business.

In 1894 he married Miss Cora E. Shong, a daughter of Nicholas Shong, and has two children—Earl S. Newhouse and Eliza-

beth L. Newhouse. In fraternal matters Mr. Newhouse is prominently identified with the Masons. He is a loyal public spirited man and takes active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his town and county.

He is a Democrat in politics and has held many local offices.

James H. Nickerson,* influential farmer and president of the Fairchild village; was born in McHenry county, Illinois, September 14, 1865. His parents, Stephen and Margaret (Bright) Nickerson, were natives of Cazenovia, New York, and England respectively, and is of Scotch and English descent. The parents of Mr. Nickerson were pioneers of McHenry county, where the father owned a farm of 250 acres, which he subdued, improved and brought to a good state of cultivation, and where he lived and died. The family consisted of four children—Alvarado is deceased; Florence, deceased wife of Loren Warner; James H., the subject of this sketch, and Rosa.

Mr. Nickerson was reared on the old homestead in McHenry county; attended the district school and assisted in the farm work. After attaining his majority, he went to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was variously employed for several years. He subsequently returned to his home county and embarked in the livery business at Marengo, which he followed in connection with the buying and selling of real estate for thirteen years. In 1900 he came to Eau Claire county and purchased 1,000 acres of land in the town of Fairchild, of which he still owns 480 acres, 160 acres of which he has improved and cultivated himself. In addition to his farming operations he is engaged in the buying and selling of real estate in Wisconsin and adjoining states. He is married and has resided in the village of Fairchild since 1900. In 1913 he was elected president of the village and has filled the office with dignity and honor.

John H. Nygaard, the popular county clerk of Eau Claire county, a position he has continuously held since 1904, was born in Norway, January 19, 1863, the son of Halvor H. and Maren (Jacobson) Nygaard.

Halvor H. Nygaard, father of John H., was born in Norway in 1828, and was one of the prominent and successful men of his native town, where he was engaged in the merchant tailoring business until 1890. In that year he came to this country and settled in Eau Claire, and for a number of years followed the occupation of tailor. He afterward moved to Washburn, N. D., where his son, Hans C. had preceded him and where he now lives in retirement. He is a devoted member of the Lutheran

church and in politics believes in the doctrines of the Republican party. He married Maren Jacobson, of Norway, who is now deceased, and the following children were born to them: Hans C., who resides in Washburn, has been prominent in politics all his life in and around Washburn, N. D., and where for twelve years he has been Register of Deeds. John H., the subject of this sketch; Annie married John Thompson, a merchant in Tacoma, Wash., and Carl, who is engaged in the merchant tailoring business in Tacoma.

John H. Nygaard was educated in the common schools of Norway, and in early life learned the trade of cutter in his father's tailoring establishment, where he was employed until 19 years of age. Learning of the tempting opportunities for advancement in this country, he set sail in 1882 for America, and upon his arrival, he came to Eau Claire and was employed as cutter for eight years in a tailoring establishment. In 1892 he formed a partnership with Mr. John Baker in the same business under the firm name of Nygaard & Baker, at which he continued until the Fall of 1904, when he was elected county clerk of Eau Claire county on the Republican ticket, and by re-election without opposition has held the office ever since. He is one of Eau Claire's most prominent officials, progressive and up-to-date, and has done much in the line of his duty to place Eau Claire among the banner counties of the state, and has been the means of causing to be published several directories of the county officials and maps, for the convenience and benefit of his constituents.

Mr. Nygaard is a man of pleasing personality and readily wins the good will and holds the confidence of those who come within the range of his influence. He is a man of genial, social temperament, loyal to his friends and is actively identified with the Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, the I. S. W. A., Sons of Norway, the Beavers, the Eau Claire Rod & Gun Club and the County Clerks' Association. He is also a member of the Lutheran church. In 1888 he married Miss Julia Logan, daughter of John Logan, of Eau Claire, and they are the parents of four children, as follows: John Richard, a graduate of the high school, was appointed to the West Point Military Academy through the influence of Congressman John Esch, of LaCrosse; Mildred S. is a graduate of the common and high schools of Eau Claire, and in 1913, graduated from the Normal School of Superior, and during this year, 1914, has taught school at Chippewa Falls; Eva N. and Julia S. Nygaard live at home with their parents.

Eugene O'Brien, general superintendent of the Dells Paper &

Pulp Company, of Eau Claire, is descended from a long line of Irish ancestry. His father, John O'Brien, was born in County Cork, Ireland, where he was for some time engaged in the grocery business. He married Ann Donovan, and in about 1842 came to the United States with his family. After his arrival in this country he went direct to the state quarries in Vermont and followed that line of employment for some years, and later engaged in state contracting at Hydeville, Vt. He died at the age of 67 years and was buried at Turners, Mass. Mrs. O'Brien died at the age of 68 years. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Catherine married S. R. Morrison and made her home at Turners, Mass.; Patrick, James and Helen are deceased. Those now living are Mary Ann; Thomas; Eugene and John, who is foreman for the Chapman Brass & Valve Works at Chickeepe Falls, Mass.

Engene O'Brien was born at Hydeville, in the western part of Vermont, September 25, 1855. He received a common school education in Vermont, and at the age of sixteen, commenced work in the cutlery business at Turners Falls, Mass., for L. Russell & Company, in their Green river works, remaining in their employ four years, after which he engaged with the Manthue Paper Company at Turners Falls, and was employed as beater engineer, then back tender, then machine tender, and then promoted to boss machine tender, and there obtained a thorough knowledge of paper making. In 1879 he came to Wisconsin and located at Appleton, where he was employed by Kimball & Clark as boss machine tender during his time of service with this concern. He went from Appleton to Neenah, and was there employed as machine tender and assistant superintendent for the Winnebago Paper Company for seven years. In 1894 he came to Eau Claire and became associated with the Dells Paper & Pulp Company as superintendent, and since 1909 has been general superintendent of the company's entire plant. Since becoming connected with this concern, he has made many improvements in the plant, erected new buildings and made extensive alterations in the old ones, and now has five hundred men under his direct supervision.

Mr. O'Brien is a keen business man and an expert mechanic, and as such, has made many improvements in paper-making machinery, holds many patents and is considered an authority on the paper-making industry in both the United States and Canada. He is progressive and enterprising and takes a commendable interest in all public affairs. Besides his connection with the paper business, he is a director of the Larson Automatic

Pump Company. In religious affiliations he is a member of St. Patriek's Catholic Church, and is also a member of the Knights of Columbus. He married Helen Burk, daughter of Thomas Burk, of Greenfield county, Massachusetts. To this union have been born eight children, of whom five are now (1914) living, as follows: Edward, a traveling salesman; Eugene, chemist and assistant superintendent of the Dells Paper Company; Thomas, assistant chemist for the Dells Paper & Pulp Company; Nellie married Sylvester Gilford, banker and broker, of Calgary, Alberta, and Raymond O'Brien. Those deceased are: Thomas, Nellie and William.

Thomas Francis O'Connell,* president and general manager of the T. F. O'Connell Tile Company, of Eau Claire, was born January 15, 1865, at Bell Creek, Goodhue county, Minn. His father, Patrick O'Connell, who was born at Galway, Ireland, in 1818, emigrated to America in 1836, landing in New York City. He went from there to Louisville, Ky., where he married Catherine Griffin. He was employed at railroad work and made Louisville his home until 1858, when he moved to Bell Creek, Minn., and there purchased 160 acres of land, and successfully followed general farming until his death in 1892, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a member of the Catholic church, and as a Democrat in political faith, he took an active interest in the affairs of Bell Creek. He was the father of nine children, of whom six are now (1914) living, viz: Mary, now Mrs. J. C. Lewis, resides at Michigan City, Minn.; Catherine married Edward McNamara; Thomas F., the subject of this sketch; Timothy resides at Grand Forks, N. Dak., where he is engaged in the meat business, and James, a salesman of Milwaukee. Those deceased are: John; Jane, deceased wife of M. J. Nilan, and Patriek, John O'Connell, grandfather of Thomas F., was born in Ireland, and lived all his life in and near Galway.

Thomas F. was reared on the farm and his boyhood days were spent much the same as the usual farmer boy, attending the district schools and assisting with the farm work until he was nineteen years of age. He then went to St. Paul and connected himself with J. F. Tosterin & Son, where he learned the trade of tile setter, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He then worked as a journeyman seven years for the same firm, after which he went to Chicago and there followed his trade for two years. At the end of that time he returned to St. Paul and to the employ of the old firm, remaining with them from 1894 to 1906, the last eight years of the time was foreman of their large force and did



JOHN H. NYGAARD

most of the estimating on contracts. In 1906 he came to Eau Claire and engaged in the tile business for himself, with his office at 428 North Barstow street. In 1913 he erected a dwelling and office building on Chippewa Road and Second Crossing, and moved his office there. He does contracting in all kinds of tile work, mantels, bath rooms, etc.

In 1901 he married Lucy McManus, daughter of John and Lottie McManus, of St. Paul. To this union two children have been born: Mary Fern and Arthur Dean, the latter deceased. Mr. O'Connell is one of the enterprising and public spirited men of Eau Claire and is always interested in the welfare of his city. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and for twenty years he has been associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a prominent member of the Catholic church.

Gustav K. Opheim,* who, for thirty years, was one of the most popular hotel men of Eau Claire, was a native of Norway, and born in 1855. After arriving in America he came to Wisconsin and spent one year at Rice Lake. He came to Eau Claire in 1884 and from that time on, to the time of his death, which occurred January 22, 1914, he was engaged in the hotel business and during this interval, became favorably and popularly known. He was a man of thrift and ability and made a grand success of his business, as well as gaining and retaining the good will of his fellowmen. His religious affiliations were with Our Savior's Norwegian Church and he was a popular member of the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of Norway. He was married in Chippewa Falls, Wis., to Miss Anna M. Christofson, and they became the parents of two children—Sever C. and Oscar B. Opheim.

M. E. Paddock is a native son of Wisconsin, was born in Eau Claire county, April 18, 1880, and is one of a family of six children, born to Edgar Alfonso and Adelia (Travis) Paddock, and grandson of Anson Paddock, the pioneer of the Paddock family in this country. The others are E. B., who is on the home farm; Clara, wife of C. W. Warner, of Augusta; Earl, who resides in Elkhorn, this state; Bessie, wife of Harvey Horrell and Jessie, wife of Alfred Thompson. Anson Paddock, a native of Messina, St. Lawrence county, New York, came west to Wisconsin, first settling on Beef River in 1856, and thence in 1861 moved to Eau Claire county and settled on a farm in Bridge Creek township near the present homestead of the Paddock family. He had four children: Bradford, deceased; Lucinda, who became the wife of Henry Curran; Edgar Alfonso, father of our subject, who died in 1890, at the age of 42, and Myron was acci-

dently burned to death in infancy. Anson Paddock, as well as his son, Edgar Alfonso, were men of thrift and progress, and did their full share in helping to transform Eau Claire county from its wild state to one of productive farms and pretty homes. They took a prominent part in the affairs of the county, were enterprising and industrious, and at their death, left the most valuable of all inheritances, that of an honored name.

M. E. Paddock was raised on the homestead farm, obtained his education in the public schools and helped in the farm work. He married in 1903 Miss Minnie Schroeder, and by her has three children: Marjorie, Marion and Edgar. Mr. Paddock, associated with his brother, E. B., under the name of Paddock Brothers, are operating the home farm of 320 acres of choice land which is in a good state of cultivation and improved with a modern residence, barns and other outbuildings. They carry on general farming, stockraising and dairying, using in their operations the most up-to-date methods. They have a fine herd of 56 full blooded Holstein cattle, 20 head of which are milch cows. They make a specialty of breeding and raising Percheron horses, and have in their stud some fine imported specimens. Their hogs, of which they raise large numbers, are of the Poland-China breed, while their sheep are of the Cotwell variety. While Mr. Paddock is among the younger class of farmers, he is considered good authority on many branches of farming industry, and occupies a place of prominence in the community where he resides. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while in politics he is a Republican.

Robert Emmett Parkinson, the genial proprietor of the Eau Claire House, and probably the dean of hotel men in Wisconsin, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, January 24, 1859, a son of William and Anna (Sullivan) Parkinson, and comes of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, a native of England, and son of John Parkinson, came to the United States in 1842, settling in St. Lawrence county, New York, where he was engaged in farming. There our subject was reared until seventeen years of age, receiving a limited education in the common schools. In 1876 he came to Eau Claire county, first locating in Augusta, where he spent two years in the employ of a grain firm. In 1878 he came to the city of Eau Claire and engaged with the Eau Claire Street Car Company for two years, after which he entered the employ of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, where he remained three years. Since 1883 he has been connected with the Eau Claire House, then as now the leading hotel of Eau

Claire. His first employment in this hotel was that of bell boy, being advanced later to clerk and in 1887 he became one of the proprietors, the firm being Foster & Parkinson. In 1888 Daniel McGillis purchased Mr. Foster's interest and the hotel was conducted under the firm name of Parkinson & McGillis until 1895, since which period Mr. Parkinson has been sole proprietor of the hotel, which he has conducted on up-to-date principles in every respect and made it one of the most popular hostelries in Wisconsin and it is only just to say of Mr. Parkinson that under his careful, attentive and successful management, he was enabled in 1911 to come into possession of the hotel property in its entirety. His success has been achieved by his own persistent efforts, always on hand to greet his guests on arrival, and he is most favorably known by the traveling public from coast to coast and familiarly known by the commercial men as "Bob," his affable and genial manner having made him one of the most prominent men in the business.

Politically Mr. Parkinson affiliates with the Republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a leading member of the Eau Claire County Old Settlers' Association. He married May 4, 1899, Anna, daughter of William Emerson, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of one daughter, Ione May Parkinson.

Ole J. Parker, who for twenty-two years was a member of the police force of Eau Claire, was born in Norway, November 12, 1847. When he reached the age of maturity in 1868, he came to America and first located at LaCrosse, and after remaining there one summer, he came to Eau Claire and worked in the lumbering industry for Chapman & Thorpe, with whom he remained until 1886. In the Spring of the last named year, he was appointed to a position on the city police force and discharged his duties efficiently until 1896, when he resigned and went to Montana, remaining there about two years. In the Fall of 1898 he returned to Eau Claire and was employed on the river and in the lumber yards of the Dells Improvement Company, and also the Northwestern Lumber Company until the Spring of 1900, when he was reappointed to the police force, a position he filled until September 1, 1912, when he again resigned.

Mr. Parker married Miss Thora Peterson Risem, who died September 17, 1902. To this union four children were born, viz.: Belle, Annie, Joseph C. and John P., all born in the city of Eau Claire. Annie married Mr. W. A. Clark, former principal of

the Eau Claire training school; Joseph C. resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; John is in Los Angeles, Cal., and Belle resides at home with her father.

Earle S. Pearsall, district manager for the Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company, was born in Ontario, Canada, February 15, 1872, the son of James and Isabel (Gonsolus) Pearsall, and is of English and Spanish extraction. He was reared in Nebraska, received his education in the public schools of Columbus, that state, and the Omaha business college. He began his business career in 1888 as clerk in the dry goods store at Columbus, and later entered the First National Bank of that city as bookkeeper, but resigned that position to accept the management of a gents' furnishing store in the same town, and continued in that position until the breaking out of the Spanish-American War. At that time, 1898, he was a member of the Nebraska National Guards, which later became the first regiment of Nebraska volunteers; he served fourteen months in the Philippines as a sergeant in the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection. On his return home in 1899, he located at Omaha, Neb., where he was engaged for a short time in the brokerage business, and in 1900 came to Eau Claire, where he has since been connected with the Dells Paper and Pulp Company, and the Eau Claire Dells Improvement Company, being secretary of the latter corporation, and since 1911 he has been district manager of the Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company, also secretary of the Davis Falls Land Company, Inc.

On June 14, 1900, Mr. Pearsall married Miss Emile Davis, daughter of David R. Davis, of Eau Claire, and has two children, Earle S., Jr., and Jane Geraldine. Captain Pearsall is a member of Christ Episcopal Church, of Eau Claire, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, is also commander of Camp No. 27, Spanish-American War Veterans. Upon coming to Eau Claire, Mr. Pearsall joined the Wisconsin National Guards and since 1902 has been captain of Company E, Third Regiment.

Charles Pelletier,* successful business man and highly respected citizen, of Eau Claire, was born at Sand Rock, Canada, and is one of a family of eighteen children born to Mitchell and Sophia (Laird) Pelletier, all of whom are now deceased, but three. Besides our subject the others were Hal, Francis, Thomas, Joseph, Ida, Virginia, Adelaide, Mary, Martin, Ostin, Alexander, John, Charles, Jule, Lewis, Mitchell and Fida, and one who died

in infancy. The parents spent their lives in Canada, where the father died in 1891 and the mother in 1896.

Raised in Canada, Mr. Pelletier received his education in the schools of his home town. He came to the United States and spent two years in Grand Traverse, Michigan, and then in 1871 came to Eau Claire where he was first employed with the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, with whom he remained for fifteen years. He served five years on the police force of Eau Claire under Mayors Farr and Bailey, and twenty-six years ago opened a grocery store in the city of Eau Claire and for fifteen years of this time ran a bakery shop in connection with the grocery. He has prospered and has become one of the solid business men of Eau Claire, and owns at this time considerable real estate, including four buildings on the street where he lives. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and a member of the Order of Catholic Knights.

Mr. Pelletier married Miss Mary Maning, of Durand, Wis., who died in 1902 without issue, and two years later, in 1904, Mr. Pelletier took for his second wife Catherine Weisenfelt, of Eau Claire.

John W. Pepper,* proprietor of the Eau Claire Dray, Express and Bus line, which he established in 1876, was born in Charleston, Illinois, March 20, 1847, the son of Samuel S. and Doreas (Wiley) Pepper, both natives of Kentucky, and pioneers of Coles county, Illinois, where they followed farming and milling and made their home during the remainder of their lives.

John W. was reared in his home county and attended the common schools. At the age of 21, in 1868, he went to Rochester, Minnesota, and for five years was employed in a livery stable. He came to Eau Claire in 1873 and secured a position as foreman in Samuel Ellis' livery stable, remaining thus employed for three years. In 1876 he embarked in business for himself on a small scale, which has since grown into one of the largest and leading transfer lines in the city, working ten horses and two autos and employs seven men and one stenographer in the office.

On February 17, 1875, Mr. Pepper married Miss Eliza Sprague, daughter of Orrin and Cynthia (Brown) Sprague, of Rochester, Minnesota, and they are the parents of the following children: Gertie, deceased; Jessie, wife of Fred LaMerr; Grace, wife of George W. Town; John; Valeria, wife of Ray Fowler, and Guy Hamilton. Mr. Pepper is a stockholder in the Egg-O Baking Powder Company, of Eau Claire, and served as alderman from the

First Ward for two years. His three brothers, William, Alexander and Samuel, as well as himself, were soldiers in the Civil War. Mr. Pepper enlisted as a private in Company I, 135th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, May 10, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service September 28, of the same year. He is now a member of Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R., of Eau Claire.

Gustave E. Petrick, assistant sales manager of the International Harvester Company, with offices in the Harvester Company building, Eau Claire, was born in Fall Creek, this county, May 30, 1873, and is the son of William and Matilda (Reinholz) Petrick. William Petrick, his father, was born in Germany, and at the age of about seven years, in 1858, came to America with an older brother and first resided in Green county, Wis. He moved to Fall Creek in 1870, and was successfully engaged in farming until 1909, when he retired and now resides in the village of Fall Creek at the age of sixty-five years, where he has been prominently identified with the affairs of the village and the Lutheran church. He married Matilda Reinholz, who was also born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Petrick are the parents of twelve children, as follows: Gustave E.; Rudolph, a meat dealer in Eau Claire; William, a lumberman of Northern Minnesota; Helen married Herman Mouldenhauer; Adolph is a farmer in Montana; Otto is engaged at farming in Fall Creek; Pauline; Fred runs a restaurant in Superior, Wis.; Tillie; Amelia; Walter, and Herman.

Gustave E. was educated in the public and high schools of Fall Creek. Finishing his education, he became associated in 1892 as salesman with Tagert Brothers, of Augusta, dealers in farm implements, after which he became connected with the Deering Harvester Company as traveling salesman, making his headquarters at Winona, Minn. In 1906 he was appointed assistant general agent of the International Harvester Company, Eau Claire, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the Eau Claire Club, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Pythias, also director of the Girnan Manufacturing Co. In 1900 Mr. Petrick married Emma Bartig, daughter of August and Louise Bartig, of Augusta, and they have one son, Edward Donovan Petrick.

Forest George Pierce, who resides in the town of Brunswick, Eau Claire county, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising, was born at Fosbroke, Dunn county, February 10, 1879. His father, Mervin E. Pierce, was born in November, 1849, at Paris, Kenosha county, Wis., and moved to Eau Claire with his parents at the age of eight years, and was here educated in the

public schools and worked on a farm. When he reached the age of 21, he owned a farm in Dunn county, where he spent a few years and then removed to Brunswick township and purchased the John Winrose farm of 120 acres, to which he has added many improvements and now resides, one of the most prosperous farmers of his township. He is a general farmer and stock raiser and carries on an extensive dairy business. He married Sarah Bradford, daughter of George H. and Margaret (Cater) Bradford, of New York State, and they have the following children: Hattie married Birney Churchill, a well-known contractor, of Eau Claire; Forest G., the subject of this sketch; Schuyler, a farmer in the town of Brunswick; Henry resides at Rock Falls, Wis.; Edgar married Cora Morris and resides at home and carries on the farm.

George Pierce, paternal grandfather of Forest G., was born in the State of New York, but later moved to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where he followed farming for a number of years, then moved to Eau Claire county and later to Dunn county, where he died, having spent his entire life engaged in farming.

Forest G., after finishing his education in the common and high schools, took a course in dairying in Madison, after which he returned to the home farm and assisted in its operation until he became connected with the Eau Claire Creamery Company as butter maker, a position he held for three years. In 1909 he purchased the Washington Churchhill farm of 130 acres in Brunswick township, located on the Chippewa river, which is now known as the Riverside Farm. In addition to his general farming, he is largely engaged in raising full blooded Holstein cattle, Percheron horses and Red Duroc hogs, and also does an extensive business, selling his milk and cream to the Rock Falls Creamery. He is one of the active and progressive farmers of his town, is independent in politics and belongs to the Catholic church.

On May 20, 1908, he married Miss Francis E. Comings, daughter of George F. Comings, of Brunswick township, and they are the parents of two children—Francis Willard and George Forest Pierce.

Cora Scott Pond Pope, daughter of Levi W. Pond and Mary Ann McGowan; born in Sheboygan, Wis., March 2, 1856, and at the age of two years came to Eau Claire, Wis., one of the youngest of the baby pioneers.

I lived the uneventful life common to all young people in that new lumbering town of few inhabitants, attending our rather

*My name is Cora Scott Pond Pope - born
in Sheboygan, Wis. March 2, 1856
and my father's name was Levi W. Pond
and my mother's name was Mary Ann McGowan*

primitive schools and entering with great zest into all the outdoor sports of summer and winter.

At the age of eighteen I united with the Congregational church, but soon fell into trouble by refusing to partake of fermented wine of the Communion service. The prohibition of the Holy Writ meant prohibition for me. "If meat maketh the brother to offend," etc., meant wine in that day in this. In 1877 at the age of twenty-one, I entered the University of Wisconsin and studied there for three years.

"Bob LaFollette and Belle Case, who afterward became his wife, were my close friends. The later career of these two people have more than fulfilled their early promise and they stand today two of the bravest, most advanced characters in American history.

At the University I began the study of dramatic work and in 1880 went to Boston, where I continued it for four years at the New England Conservatory, under Eben Tourjee. Then I taught in that institution for a year.

I was naturally a reformer and at the age of sixteen I saw the need of reform in women's dress and abjured corsets and to this day have not worn them.

Since early life I have been a militant Prohibitionist. [In Boston I met and became inspired by those wonderful women, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe and others and joined with them in the work for women's suffrage and for six years I worked with them and organized eighty-five Woman Suffrage Leagues, raising money for state work by subscription and great bazaars, dramatic entertainments, etc.

In 1890 I was urged by Mary A. Livermore to carry that work into other states and raise money for different charities, so for the next fifteen years I gave these entertainments in most of the large cities of the United States. [In 1891 I married John T. Pope, of Chicago. He had three little boys, Lester, Marshall and Clarence, who lived with my mother for twelve years, while Mr. Pope and I continued the work I had begun.

Since 1886 I had been investing in real estate in Los Angeles, and in 1905 we permanently located in that beautiful city. I have had a European trip since coming here. The Los Angeles Examiner invited me to chaperon four of its young women contestants to Europe. We were gone two months, visited twelve cities in America and twelve in Europe, France, Belgium and Holland, boosted for the Examiner and had the best of hotels, guides,

service, meals and tours in all these cities at the expense of the Examiner, one of the most remarkable publications in the country. I return to Los Angeles and to real estate. If I win out in my real estate deals I hope to spend many years yet in the service that I love, urging greater justice to the mothers of our race; to help to better the development of children; to urge the moral safeguardings of young girls and boys in order to abolish vice and to raise the "one standard" of morals for men and women, in marriage and out of it; to give justice to the great army of labor that creates all our necessities and comforts of life, and to give equal laws and equal suffrage to men and women—equality for all alike before the law for every race and clime and color. Only by so doing, as God gives me light, shall I hope for life eternal.

If I have helped in any measure I have only repaid a life of unselfish devotions given to me by my father and my mother.

"If you have a kindness shown, pass it on.

'Twas not meant for you alone; pass it on.

Let it travel down the years, let it wipe another's tears.

'Till in Heaven the deed appears, pass it on."

Mrs. Mary A. Pond. Read at the funeral service of Mrs. Mary A. Pond at Los Angeles, Cal., March 30, 1913:

To the Memory of My Dear Mother and to Universal Motherhood:

I am impelled to give this tribute. It is but another testimony to the countless millions of women martyrs who take up the noble office of motherhood—your mother, the mothers of the ages past, and for the centuries and ages to come, who has thought of them? What has been done for them to lessen their burdens? What will future ages give to these noblest of earth's martyrs who must forever enter the valley of the shadow when giving birth to humanity who people this globe?

The life of one dear mother, my mother, passes before me. Mother of eight children and one other she took in childhood—a family of nine to care for, to nurse and sew and mend and cook. We were given the most absolute devotion of a mother's care. In health and sickness, the unending duties of the day and night watches. It staggers belief that this one woman, without preparation, with no education for parenthood, married before she had reached the age of sixteen, could accomplish what this dear mother has done.

The family was raised in very moderate circumstances. The purse was never full. [My father made a great fortune by an invention, but the money passed through other hands and his interests were kept from him.]

All we had could have been used for our family for modest physical comforts. Mother needed it all, but at any time she would divide what she had with the widow and orphan children and give her bed and loaf to the stranger. The sick she nursed and gave comfort to unfortunates. When church and neighbor called for assistance she gave to the limit of her strength, and so happy was she in the giving. It was her life. All she had and all she was she gave.

Intensely devoted to home duties, her table was always spread. The story of the loaves and fishes was demonstrated when the sons and daughters and grandchildren and friends and neighbors came to see us.

Upon Sunday evenings mother's hospitable table was ready. She would go out herself to prepare the evening meal at any time, no matter what the physical or financial sacrifice to her. Her savory dishes were known far and near. All enjoyed coming. Her life and happiness was in giving.

She had nearly reached her sixtieth year and had earned a comfortable and honorable release from life's severe duties, when three little motherless boys, 4, 6 and 8 years of age, were brought to her at her request. Without hesitation, not even for a moment, did she stop to consider the consequences to her. They needed her, her home and care. She took them and for twelve long years she reared those boys. Do you know what it meant to her at that age? A new family. She must begin all over again. Never in all those years did I hear one word of regret for the comfort and ease she had resigned for them.

Blessed, unselfish mother. No one but God and the angels know of the heart throbs and anguish she endured in the long night watches.

These boys have reached young manhood now. I trust they will give to others a noble quality of mind and soul because of the care for them. The eldest of them wrote to me: "Dear grandma's great work was over before she left Wisconsin for Los Angeles four years ago. I was thinking, with all the progress this country has made during her life of seventy-eight years, grandma's work, woman's work, is not relieved or changed since the day she left New Brunswick. Our indebtedness to her is very great and can never be repaid. I realize more and more what a

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care our young lives were to her at her age. She has won her place in that mysterious beyond of rest and peace."

Whenever her purse was nearly empty, then an inborn faith compelled her and the need was met. She made homes for two sisters and a niece several years. One by one she sent young people to business college. They are today prosperous and enjoying the results of that education and her sacrifice. Oh the little babies she has mothered! Hers was not a selfish mother heart for her own children only. She had the universal mother love.

"Grandma Pond" did the duty of a brave soldier. She builded well. She gave her life to her children, her friends, her country and her God with absolute unselfishness, and no one knows to what limit but the Master Himself, who watched over her. She never spoke of herself or asked for a favor for herself.

In her last days I often said to her, "Mother, I am sure of one thing—He who said 'Suffer little children to come unto me' is waiting for you, and He has many little children He will put in your arms till their own mother comes," and she gazed into the wonderful eyes of the face of Christ upon the wall when she could not speak or recognize me, I know, and she understood. Devotion and unselfishness is uplifting and pays the bigger profits. In the end the life goes straight to their throne.

Mother passed away March 23, 1913, a beautiful Easter Sabbath morning.

Life's tasks were great. They are over and the crown is dear mother's.

Levi Wesley Pond was born in Baring, Me., March 1, 1827. He was one of a family of four children; besides himself there were Emily, Gertrude, William H. and Charles Nash Pond. Their father, Charles Pond, and his brother came from England in the same ship with Governor Winthrop, of Boston, who wrote home to England: "Tell the old man Pond that his two sons are doing well." The other brother is lost to history and little has been chronicled of the life of the father of these four children. He was drowned while still a young man while crossing the St. Croix river at Baring, Me., in 1831, while ice was running during a spring freshet, leaving his widow in straightened circumstances to care for and educate the daughter and three sons as best she could. Little enough time was given for schooling in well-to-do families, so these children did not fare very well in that regard, for stress of circumstances compelled them to begin in early life to earn their own living by working out, helping

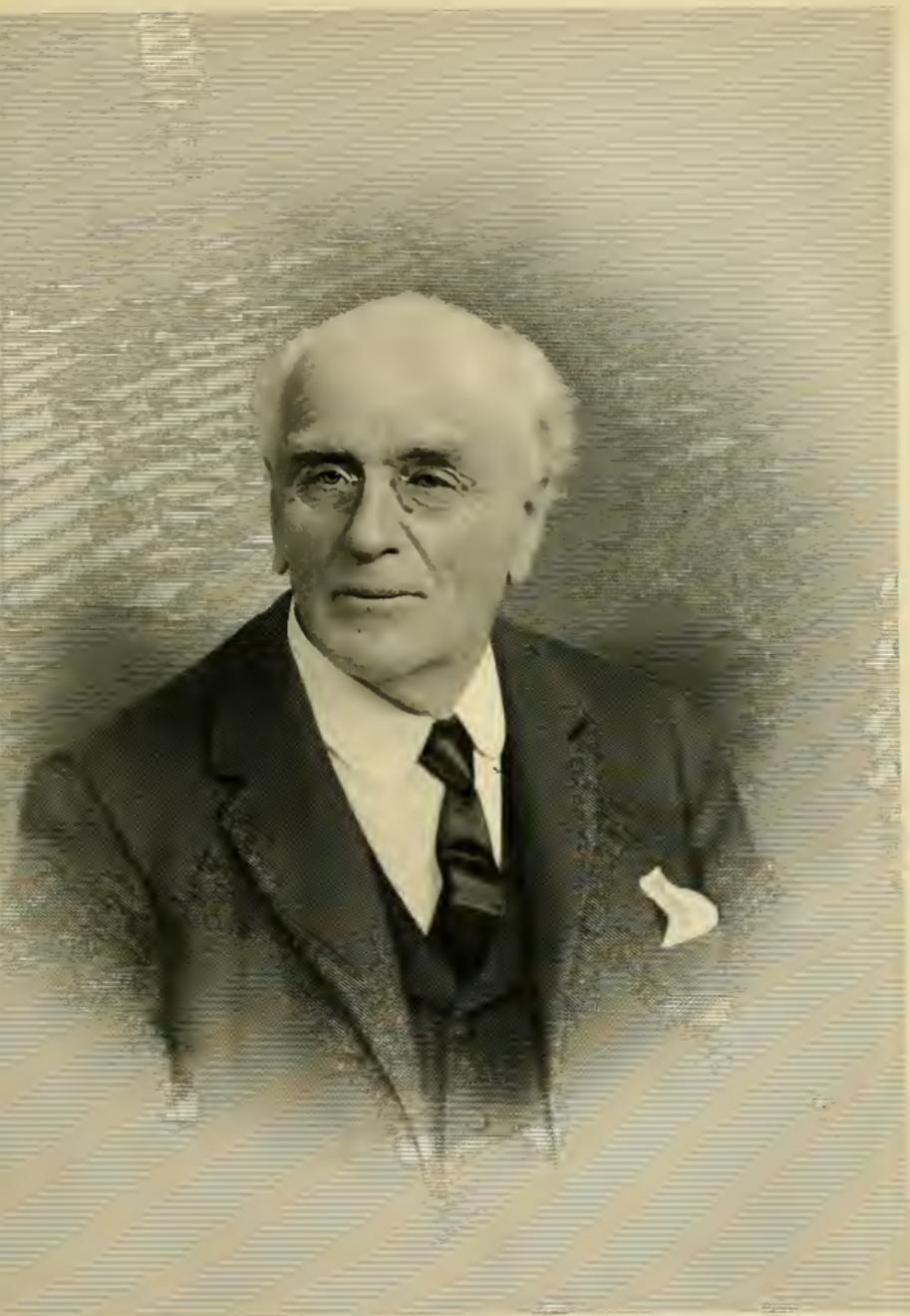
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their mother in her struggle to care for and educate her fatherless children. Their sister Emily was given the opportunity to get more schooling than the boys. They grew to manhood in Baring, Calais and places near by, working in the woods, mills and off the coast in fishing schooners. Levi loved the sea and at the age of 16 went to Boston and sailed in the Cumberland, a war frigate mounting nineteen guns. This ship was sailing on her trial trip for a cruise in the Mediterranean Sea, which lasted two years. The Cumberland made a most brilliant record in the sea annals of the American navy before she was sunk by the Rebel ram Merrimac at Hampton Roads in the civil war.

The night before sailing John B. Gough, the celebrated Prohibitionist, who had been holding temperance meetings in Boston, went on board and addressed the crew. All the officers and men, except two young English sailors, signed the pledge. These two stubbornly refused, and as every sailor was allowed his rations and portion of grog, they stepped out from the rank regularly, and amid the laughter and jeers of the crew, took their daily grog. The entire crew, except these young English sailors, yielded readily to discipline. Those young fellows caused so much trouble when in liquor that they were often severely punished by their officers, but to no avail. The officers conceived the idea of exchanging these two young men at one of the ports for two total abstainers of another vessel. This was accomplished at the next port and the Cumberland set sail, the first government vessel afloat, manned by a Prohibition crew, officers and men. So remarkable were the reports to Washington from this vessel, manned by total abstainers, that the idea took root and finally resulted in laws being passed by Congress abolishing grog on all government vessels with the exception of the officers' "wine mess." This law is still on the statute books. However, the recent edict of the secretary of the navy, Daniels, abolishes July 1, 1914, even the "wine mess" of the officers.

He married Mary Ann McGowan, November 10, 1850, at Musquash, N. B., and soon after migrated to Sheboygan, Wis., and later to Wabasha, Minn., then to Chippewa Falls, Wis., and from there to Eau Claire in 1859. - *Cover Page E18 Journal*

He had an inventive mind and after reaching the region afterwards so noted for its mill and logging operations, he turned his thoughts to labor-saving devices for forwarding that great industry. He invented a number of valuable appliances for saw mills, but the crowning effort of his life was the invention of the sheer boom, which revolutionized the methods of handling



L. W. Rowd

logs in running waters and added millions of dollars to the profits of the lumbermen of the United States. His inventions, like those of countless other inventors, profited him little. The big companies with whom he was associated took the fruits of his mind and left him the husks.

April 26, 1869, while operating a saw mill across the river from Fifth avenue, the boiler exploded, wrecking the mill, killing three men and blowing Mr. Pond into the river. He was not seriously injured, however.

The history of the Chippewa Valley by T. E. Randall in 1875, on page —, gives an account of how the Weyerhaeuser companies were then endeavoring to beat Mr. Pond out of his patent by trying to get Congress to annul it, as they had been beaten in every court. What they failed to do by direction they did by indirection, however, in the end.

Later in his life, in 1870, he left his home, went to New Brunswick, secured a patent in that country, and for the first time began to receive the just results from his invention. He returned to his family in Eau Claire in 1907, where he died February 29, 1908.

In the year 1850 the old family Bible records the date of the marriage of my father and mother, Levi Wesley Pond and Mary Ann McGowan, ages 21 and 16 years.

Father was born in Calais, Me., March 1, 1829, and mother in Musquash, N. B., April 19, 1835. Father's ancestors, two brothers from England, came over in the vessel with Governor Winthrop, of Boston, who wrote home, "Tell the old man Pond that his two sons are doing well."

My mother's ancestors were Scotch, English and Irish, and landed in Halifax, N. S., and migrated to New Brunswick. She lived most of her young life with her grandmother and had her schooling in a Catholic convent.

Father was educated in the liberal school of experience. His parents died early. As a little boy he worked around with hard, cold, exacting people, and walked many miles to a school for brief periods, poorly fed and clothed. But he was naturally a marvelous speller. He rarely missed any word even in later years. When a mere boy he went to sea in fishing schooners, and at 16 went to Boston and sailed in the Cumberland, a war frigate of the United States government, mounting nineteen guns, on its trial trip for a two years' cruise to the Mediterranean. This ship made a most brilliant record before it was sunk by the iron-clad Merrimac at Hampton Roads in the civil war.

see Cambridge
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After two years' coasting in the Mediterranean Sea, sick and tired, a company of homesick men one morning heard the command, "All sails up for America." A deafening shout went up; it meant "home and native land." Father was 19 years of age, and in the brief interval before his 21st birthday he laid siege for the hand of my mother.

He and his bride set out for Sheboygan, Wis., where he built a saw mill, and was ever afterward interested in some department of milling of lumber. About 1852 he sold out everything, intending to go to California, but the first child, Charles, died, and they gave up the journey. Emma E. and Cora S. were born in Sheboygan also. They moved to Wabasha, Minn., where Edward E. was born; then to Chippewa Falls, where George W. was born; next to Eau Claire, where Levi Eugene, Gilbert A. and Katherine were born. The last child lived but a few days.

Father had an inventive mind. His brain grasped without study practical inventions. He saw what was needed to simplify logging on the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers. He invented several machines for use in saw mills and gave them to a Milwaukee firm to manufacture. Soon he told me this wealthy firm had nearly duplicated them and they were put

upon the market, but not as his patent, and he was frozen out. He invented the shear boom. Because he had it in use upon the Chippewa river some lumbermen tried to get this away from him. He gave the Eau Claire Lumber Company one-half interest to establish his rights in the courts and put it upon the market of the country. They carried it to every court and even to the Supreme Court of the United States. He won in every case. The Eau Claire Lumber Company began to build the shear booms for various lumber interests. How well I recall the scrip that was issued from the company's store in Eau Claire as our share of the tolls for this invention. Father long had urged the company to agree to send a representative to the Puget Sound territory. Alex. Kemp, an employee of this company, was finally sent to see what could be done. He was gone some time at great expense, returned and reported "nothing to be done," and father set out for his old stamping ground in Maine and put in shear booms at Frederikton, on the Arvostock, and later upon the St. John's river. What the company did he never could learn. He secured a new patent and operated it for the St. Johns Lumber Company for the remainder of his life.

I was traveling in California in 1897; went to Portland, Ore., and met by chance Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Rooney, brother and sister-in-law of Mr. Rust. I asked how they happened to be in the West. Mr. Rooney said, "We came here to collect the tolls for the shear booms in the rivers at Puget Sound. We have just collected the last tolls. They have been paying for years through the life of the patent." At last! The same old story, and not one cent of the thousands of dollars collected at 10 cents per thousand feet sawed lumber of all that passed through the booms did my father, the inventor, receive. Mr. Kemp's "nothing doing at Puget Sound" came rolling back from childhood's memory.

While steaming to Seattle from Tacoma on board the glass-covered deck roof of a vessel, an agent for Lipton's tea was showing us the sights and pointing to a famous mill on the Sound, I said, "Did you ever hear of any 'booms' in this country?" He replied, using the copyrighted name 'shear booms,' "Why, bless your soul, these rivers are full of them." Ten cents per thousand feet of lumber passing through those booms during those years must have totaled something large for the already fat purse of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. I told my father of this when I saw him. He never asked a question or spoke a word, but I shall never forget the unutterable look of patient long suffering

in his face. The years of disappointment, broken contracts, promises unfilled, a grasping corporation! The old, old story! And until our government has passed laws to buy and give the inventor a sum for his invention commensurate with the public's needs, for all inventions and copyrights, the story will be the same. The inventor starves while the product of years of labor swells some one's fat purse.

Frederick W. Weyerhaeuser recently died in Pasadena, one of the richest men in the world. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh. What profit hath a man of all his labors?" In my childhood he was one of the poor mill owners below Eau Claire, in the first history of my father's shear booms. He used these booms, of course, during the entire life of the patent, and when the patent was renewed and when it expired afterward. Incomparable benefits were his. Millions upon millions of feet of lumber passed through these booms at 10 cents per thousand feet, for royalties were climbing up into five and six figures. Father, the inventor, one-half owner, and the Eau Claire Lumber Company, represented by J. G. Thorpe and "Tommy" Gilbert (T. E.), called Frederick W. Weyerhaeuser to Chicago for a meeting to agree upon a price for his royalties due them. Father and Gilbert agreed to 7 cents per thousand feet sawed lumber. But no agreement was reached, and it was decided to call another meeting at Milwaukee. But that meeting has never been called to this day. But Mr. Weyerhaeuser ceased logging on the Eau Claire river, where all the logging of the Eau Claire Lumber Company was carried on, and finally they were bought out by Mr. Weyerhaeuser, and all the many thousands and thousands of dollars due my father upon royalties for shear booms tolls, not one dollar came to him from Frederick W. Weyerhaeuser. }

Father trusted men. When he invented the shear boom the poor mill owners along the Eau Claire and Chippewa river opened their belt buckles a new notch each year. The paltry hundreds they made each year swelled to thousands and then to millions. The shear boom made it safe for them to cut the timber and send it down the Chippewa. The logs then were seldom lost. They could not escape to go by the millions of feet down to the Mississippi river unclaimed.

The first shear boom father made after several years of thought. When it came it was the entire picture in a flash. He made it of timbers bolted together about four feet wide, several hundred feet long, fastened above at one end to piling in the river. The other end was free. Shears or lee boards were fastened to

the outer side. A windlass and rope or chain controlled these shears or lee boards in order to have the force of the current throw the boom to the shore and turn the logs into the company's sorting booms at the mill where these logs belonged.

Previous to the invention of the shear boom these logs would follow the current of the river and would give the sorting booms a wide berth. Men would go out with chains and ropes in boats, or wade up to the armpits in water to save these logs. The river would be covered solid during a freshet with these logs sailing down to be lost forever in the Mississippi.

My father did more than any man or set of men with the invention of his shear boom to make the millions of dollars for the lumbermen of Eau Claire. He was generous, happy, trusting. He died unhappy because he could not give his family the comforts which belonged to them. Men had deceived him. He would not fight. He did not want to live in Eau Claire and spent most of the last years in Maine and New Brunswick. But the sweetest song to him was "Home, Sweet Home." In the beautiful "land beyond" the years of sorrow are forgotten.

Los Angeles, Cal. (Signed) CORA SCOTT POND-POPE.

Horace N. Polley was born at Messena, St. Lawrence county, New York, March 10, 1842, and is descended from New England ancestry. His parents were Ira and Delila (Russell) Polley, who came from Vermont to New York state and followed the occupation of farming. Mrs. Polley died in 1844, leaving Horace, two years old, and one sister, Delila. Four years later, in 1848, the father came west to Wisconsin, locating at West Point, Columbia county. He was again married, this time to Miss Katherine Hutchins, and to them five children were born, two of whom are now living, viz.: Hiram E., resides at Madison, Wis., and Etta, the wife of Albert McIntosh, of Lodi.

Horace N. Polley spent his boyhood days on the farm in Columbia county and attended the public schools. When nineteen years of age, in 1861, he enlisted as a musician in Company II, 11th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer infantry, and was afterwards promoted to principal musician and served as such until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He was first attached to the 13th army corps and afterwards transferred to the 15th army corps, his time of service being confined to operations in the West and Southwest. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Champion Hill. After the close of the war he returned to the farm in Columbia

county and later moved to Eau Claire county. He afterwards went to Trempealeau county, where he spent two or three years, then returned to Eau Claire county, where he resided until his death, September 18, 1914.

In 1863 Mr. Polley married Miss Letitia Bush, daughter of Parley and Letitia Bush, of Sauk county, Wisconsin. To this union nine children were born, viz.: Kittie, wife of Frank Searle, resides at Milaca, Minn.; Ira lives at home; Foster B. resides in the Milk River valley, Montana; Maude is deceased; Ellen M.; Madel and Amy are at home; Ray H. lives near Rice Lake, Wis., and Delila, who is a professional nurse, resides in Detroit, Mich. A Republican in politics, Mr. Polley was a staunch adherent of that political faith, and a firm believer in the principles of protection and other cardinal doctrines of the Republican party. His services in behalf of the party and his fitness for official position were recognized in his nomination for and his election to the General Assembly in 1897, and his re-election in 1899. In addition to his two terms in the legislature Mr. Polley served as assessor for Bridge Creek township twenty-three years, a remarkable record and one which is seldom equaled and rarely surpassed. In social matters Mr. Polley occupied a conspicuous place and was an active member of the George E. Perkins Post, No. 98, Grand Army of the Republic.

Thomas Pope, deceased, who was for many years a prosperous and influential lumberman and farmer of Eau Claire county, was a native son of Wisconsin and born in Waukesha county. He came to Eau Claire in 1868 and engaged in lumbering, which he followed for several years, and was later for twelve years engaged in farming near Augusta. He was a careful, conservative and methodical man in his affairs, and in all his business dealings was known for his uprightness and fairness. He was a man of fine personal qualities, social and companionable, a lover of good comradeship and loyal to his friends.

He married Miss Ellen Roach, daughter of Joseph and Mary (O'Neal) Roach, natives of Ireland and prosperous farmers of Union township. To them three children were born: George W., Anna and Nellie. George W. married Mary Torseth and has four children: Louis, Charlotte, Helen and Leonard. He is now in the employ of the United States government as rural mail carrier. Nellie married Leonard Bryant and resides at Minneapolis.

The death of Mr. Thomas Pope, which occurred August 1, 1889, was considered a great loss by the citizens of Eau Claire, and he was mourned by his family and a large circle of friends.

George W. Prescott, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Eau Claire county, was born in Balknap county, New Hampshire, September 14, 1837, and came west to Wisconsin with his parents and settled in Columbia county in 1855. One year later, in 1856, Mr. Prescott came to Eau Claire and worked for a time on the river, and then at carpentering for one year. After that he spent some two years as engineer on a river steamer, after which he engaged in the lumber business in its various branches. In 1868 Mr. Prescott, associated with Mr. A. Burditt, started a small rotary saw mill on an island above the Dells, with a daily capacity of nearly 40,000 feet of lumber. In 1873 and 1874 this mill was torn down and replaced with a gang and rotary mill having a daily capacity of 100,000 feet. The business was organized as a corporation in 1879, under the name of the Dells Lumber Company, with a capital of \$100,000, and the following gentlemen as officers: H. P. Graham, president; George W. Prescott, vice-president, and A. Burditt, secretary. Thus for 46 years Mr. Prescott has been engaged in lumbering, and for 34 years of that time has been associated with the Dells Lumber Company, in which he is still active, and the prominence which he has attained as a successful business man and worthy citizen of one of the chief cities of the state has come to him as the legitimate reward of a well directed effort, sterling integrity and sagacious enterprise.

On December 3, 1863, Mr. Prescott was married at Fond du Lac, Wis., to Miss Clara Clark. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Prescott: Addie L., died in infancy; Mattie A., died September 10, 1899, and Clara Ida, who lives at home and keeps house for her father. Mrs. Prescott, a woman of rare domestic virtues and motherly love, died March 18, 1913. Mr. Prescott is a member of the Masonic lodge and one of Eau Claire's substantial business men. His father, George W. Prescott, was married three times, first to Comfort Morrison, by whom there was no issue; his second wife was Peggy Taylor, and to this union three children were born: Joseph, Theophilus and Comfort. He married for his third wife Abigail Small and three children were born: George W., the subject of this sketch; Moses W., and Judith M. Mr. Prescott, Sr., died in Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1884, and his wife, mother of our subject, passed away in 1880, honored and respected by all who knew her.

N. A. Preston,* who for many years was one of the leading photographers of Eau Claire, was descended from an old and honored New England family and was born at Calais, Maine. He

came to Eau Claire in 1868, and for thirty-six years occupied a prominent place in business and social circles. He was high minded and public spirited, and while not connected with any religious denomination he attended the Congregational church and contributed liberally to its support. He married Miss Addie Buttsfield, who was formerly from Rochester, N. Y., and they had two children—Mary and Ida—both of whom are deceased. In the death of Mr. Preston, which occurred September 11, 1904, Eau Claire lost one of her most loyal citizens.

The father of Mrs. Preston was Thatius Buttsfield, who for many years was a resident of Menomonie, Dunn county, this state. He married Rebecca Webb, of New York city, by whom he had ten children: Addie, Frances, Sherwood, George, William, Thatius, Jr., Justin, Marcus, Flora and Martha, six of whom are deceased. One sister, Mrs. William Conwell, of Washington township, and two brothers, Thatius and George survive. Mrs. Preston, before her marriage, followed the vocation of school teacher and for a number of years taught in the city of Eau Claire and also in Dunn county. She has made her home in Eau Claire for about fifty years.

Henry Cleaveland Putnam. No history of Eau Claire would be complete without the record of Henry C. Putnam, for he was one of the pioneers of the city before it became a city, and the activities of his successful life were closely identified with the growth and prosperity of this community. More than that, the history of his family is coeval with the history of this country from early colonial days, and members of both branches of his family were notable in American history.

Like many American families, the Putnams have English ancestors. They are also more remotely descended from Charlemagne through the counts of Boulogne. The original name of the family was Puttenham, contracted in America to Putnam. Puttenham, Vale of Anlesbury, England, was their ancestral home. It is mentioned in the survey under William the Conqueror, 1085 A. D., and recorded in the Domesday Book. From or soon after the latter part of the 12th century the Puttenhams were undisputed lords of the manor of Puttenham, which remained among their possessions until the middle of the 16th century and now belongs to Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild. Sir George de Puttenham was one of the courtiers at the court of Queen Elizabeth of England and wrote a book on "Poesie" for the lords and ladies of the court.



Henry C. Putnam

The American line is clearly traced back to John Putnam, who was born in 1582 in England, settled at Salem, Mass., in 1634, and died in 1662. The second generation is represented by John, Jr., the third and fourth by Eleazer, and the fifth by Henry, who, with his seven sons, took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he and three of the sons were killed. Of his surviving sons, Eleazer was the father of Dr. Elijah Putnam, who removed in 1792 from the vicinity of Boston to Madison, N. Y., where he practiced his profession and was a widely respected citizen. His wife was Phoebe Wood. Of their sons, Hamilton, born in Madison in 1807, married Jeanette Cleaveland, a descendant of Moses Cleaveland, who removed in 1635 from Ipswich, England, to Woburn, Mass., and from whom all the Cleavelands in this country are descended, as are all the Putnams from John Putnam. Hamilton Putnam was a merchant at Madison in early life, but removed in 1842 to Cortland, N. Y., where he engaged in farming.

Henry C. Putnam was the son of Hamilton and Jeanette (Cleaveland) Putnam, and was born in Madison, N. Y., March 6, 1832. His parents moved to Cortland, N. Y., in 1842 and there he received his early education in the public schools and the old Cortland Academy. At the age of sixteen he began the study of engineering at a private school in Cornwall, Conn., and made such progress that in 1850 he was given a position as civil engineer on the Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad. He remained in the service of that corporation for two and one-half years, after which he went into the South and was employed for two years on railroads in South Carolina and Georgia.

In August, 1855, Mr. Putnam came to the state of Wisconsin, and, with headquarters at Hudson, he engaged in surveying and locating government lands. In 1856 he became an engineer for what is now the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

On May 23, 1857, he settled in Eau Claire and made it his permanent home. In that year he also entered permanently into the business of surveying and locating pine lands, at first for eastern capitalists and soon for himself, and within a few years became largely interested in timber properties.

In addition to his ability as an engineer and his knowledge of forestry he was gifted with rare business acumen, and his interests steadily increased until he became one of the most prominent business men in the state.

He was a man of varied capacities and of marked ability in each. Admittedly one of the most thorough and practical authorities on forestry in the United States, he was also devoted to the study of geology from his youth, and read in nature's book the secrets of her long life. He developed the artistic side of his mind by study and made an interesting collection of old prints and engravings. He was a man of fine business acumen, a successful banker and an able public official. He was agent in Wisconsin for the Cornell University and located for the university the large body of fine timber lands on the Chippewa river and its tributaries, from the sale of which the university afterwards derived such a large sum of money, and which placed that institution among the wealthiest in this country. He was a member and for some time vice-president of the American Forestry Association, and between the years 1880 and 1883 he examined the forests of the western states and territories, and also of British Columbia, under the direction of Professor Sargent, of Boston, and his report on the condition and resources of those forests was embodied in the tenth census of the United States. In 1883 he was engaged by the Northern Pacific Railway Company to make a special examination of the forests tributary to their lines and to make a report thereon. Both this report and that prepared for Professor Sargent are still regarded as models.

In 1885 he visited France, Germany and Switzerland to examine the forests of those countries and to study the methods of replanting there employed. Subsequently he made a report of his observations to the British Association of Science, of which he was a member, and his report was pronounced the most practical and satisfactory ever made to the association. He also made a map of Pennsylvania, which was adopted by the government in preference to those of the "scientific" timber experts.

Mr. Putnam was a stockholder and director in many enterprises, among them being the Grand Ronde Lumber Company of Oregon, the Bow River Lumber Company of Calgary, B. C., the Brennan Lumber Company of St. Paul, the Rust, Putnam & Owen Company of northern Wisconsin, the Pioneer Furniture Company of Eau Claire, and several minor concerns. In 1876 he organized the Chippewa Valley Bank in Eau Claire, which was one of the solid financial institutions of its day, and proved a strong auxiliary to his extensive operations, as well as a boon to the then young city.

When the timber supply, and consequently the manufacture

of lumber, began to decline Mr. Putnam was one of the first to make an endeavor to furnish other kinds of employment for the working people of Eau Claire. To that end he organized the Eau Claire Linen Company, of which he became president and took stock in the National Electric Manufacturing Company and other new enterprises. These were not profitable for the capitalists, but they served to benefit the working people during a period of transition.

Out of the events of Mr. Putnam's career might be woven an epic of the woods, or the story of a master of industry, or the pleasing history of an altruist. With all his exploitation of the forests and the building up of massive business projects he still found time for the cultivation of his own mind and for beneficent thought of his city and his fellowmen. In the early days of Eau Claire he served it officially as surveyor and register of deeds, and during the fifty-six years of his residence in the city he was one of its most patriotic citizens.

Putnam Park, which is conceded to be one of the handsomest natural tracts in the United States, was donated to the city of Eau Claire by Mr. Putnam. This splendid park comprises 230 acres upon which much of the original timber still stands, adding greatly to its beauty and attractiveness. Also in his will he left the generous sum of ten thousand dollars to be expended on improvements upon the park, and his heirs are faithfully carrying out his wishes.

In religious belief he was a Presbyterian and a member of the First Presbyterian church in Eau Claire, of which he was a trustee for many years. He laid the cornerstone of the first building erected by that church in 1857. It was a wooden structure, and when the society desired to replace it with a finer and more commodious edifice, in 1891, he subscribed one-fourth the entire cost. Also he was the prime mover in giving Eau Claire its present splendid Y. M. C. A. building. He made the first donation to the building fund, the handsome sum of twenty thousand dollars, stipulating that the city raise thirty thousand more so as to make a fifty thousand dollar fund, and so earnestly did he advocate the cause that contributions aggregating eighty thousand dollars came in. To him is due the credit, not only for its inception, but for the success of the movement that gave the city this edifice of which its citizens are proud. He was a prominent Mason and was one of seven men who established the first Masonic lodge in the Chippewa valley. All good projects and

movements found his ready and hearty support. The overtone of his business life was progress and of his moral life uplift.

On August 8, 1858, Henry Cleaveland Putnam married Jane Eliza, daughter of Henry and Mary (Hunniwell) Baleom, of Oxford, N. Y. Their children are Ernest B. Putnam, a business man and banker of Eau Claire and Sea Breeze, Fla., and Sarah Lynn, now Mrs. James O. Hinkley, of Chicago.

Mrs. Henry Cleaveland Putnam.

“A woman mixed of such fine elements,
That were all virtue and religion dead,
She'd make them newly, being what she was.”

No truer tribute to the character of Mrs. Henry C. Putnam could be written than the above lines from the gifted pen of George Eliot. Mrs. Putnam possessed one of those perfectly rounded characters which could stand the closest scrutiny, so that those who knew her best admired her most. Though a quiet, home-loving woman, her intellect and character were so strong and her love for humanity so great that she was easily the best beloved and foremost woman of her city.

Possessing a strongly sympathetic nature she intuitively interested herself in the welfare of all who needed her assistance. During the fifty years she lived in Eau Claire her life was filled with good deeds and kind words, and at her death it was truly said that “She held a place in the affections of the people of this community such as is held by no other person.”

No stronger evidence of the usefulness of her life and the enduring place she still holds in the affections of the people of this city can be given than this incident, which came under the observation of the writer years after Mrs. Putnam's death. A simple country woman, whom she had many times befriended, in deep distress and with apparently no one to help her, in despair burst into tears, exclaiming, “Oh, if Mrs. Putnam were only here, she would help me, she always did.” Numerous incidents like this attest the fact that Mrs. Putnam was truly beloved in the community she loved so well, and that her truest monument will always be found in the heart and memory of its people.

Mrs. Putnam's maiden name was Jane E. Baleom. She was the daughter of Henry Baleom, of Oxford, Chenango county, New York, who was descended from a long line of worthy ancestors in America. He was the sixth in descent from Henry Baleom, who was born in Baleombe, Sussex county, England,

From note to Baleom - same place



Jane E Putnam



in 1630, and who was the first of the family to settle in America. In 1665 he was a resident of Charleston, S. C., where the records show he was a large property owner. Henry Balcom, the fourth, was born in Sudbury, Mass., in 1740, and was a revolutionary soldier. At the outbreak of that war he and his wife patriotically melted their pewter plates into bullets, and he acted as scout for General Stark in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. Henry Balcom, the sixth, was born in Oxford, N. Y., in 1798. He became prominent in public affairs, was a member of the state legislature and took great interest in the construction of the Chenango canal. He was a man of fine sensibilities, purity of motives and exalted character—traits transmitted to his daughter, the subject of this biographical sketch. He married Mary Hunniwell, daughter of Lyman and Doreas (Lynn) Hunniwell.

The Balcom arms has a crest emblematic of the name and bears the motto: "The Righteous are Bold as a Lion."

Jane E. Balcom was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, in 1832. In 1857 she came to Eau Claire, where she met Mr. Henry C. Putnam. They were married in 1858, and here she lived her quiet, beautiful life for fifty years, the only breaks being a visit to Europe and several winters spent in Washington, D. C. In Eau Claire she reared her children, maintained an ideal home and showered blessings from her bountiful hands.

The marvel of it is that she sought no public recognition, never appeared before a public audience, and yet she won the confidence, respect and affection of all classes to a remarkable degree. While gentle and self-effacing, her attitude toward the world was broadly sympathetic and the inherent strength and honesty of her moral nature made a strong impression upon all who came within the radius of her influence. Her unobtrusive charity won her the love of a wide circle of people who looked to her for comfort and aid in their hour of need, and her advice and counsel, no less than her benefactions, were sought by many.

Her beneficences were never heralded, yet the wide scope of her sympathies is revealed in the history of a single day of her life, which her daughter confided to a friend. On that day a young man who was about to begin his business career came to her for advice and encouragement. Later a man who was in business difficulties came to her for suggestions and assistance. In the afternoon came an unfortunate girl to tell of her shame and desertion, and to cry her grief out in the presence of her comprehending heart. All classes came to her and all hearts were

lightened by her presence. Many felt honored and were made happy by her smile of recognition and she was called "Rich in experience that angels might covet."

For fifty years she was to Eau Claire a devoted and efficient promoter of the welfare of the city and its people. She started the first library in Eau Claire and the present library building and its architectural beauty were largely due to her initiative and fine taste. The mortuary chapel in the Forest Hill cemetery was built by her heirs at her request and dedicated to the use of her townsmen.

Perhaps the clearest light upon the character of this strongly gentle woman may be revealed by what she herself wrote in the front of her Bible: "If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults. Remember their temptations. Forget fault-finding and give a little thought to the cause that provoked it. Forget the slander you have heard. Forget all personal quarrels and histories. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday; start with a clear sheet today and write upon it, for sweet memory's sake, only those things which are lovely and lovable."

Gentle as she was the strength of her character left its impress upon whomsoever she met and was an influence for permanent good. As the record of a single day in her life shows the wonderful trust and confidence of diverse people in this remarkable woman, so one instance out of the numberless reveals the deep and lasting impression she made upon all. This touching instance is supplied by a letter and beautiful poem sent to her in 1897:

My Dear Mrs. Putnam: I have looked for years to find something in print that would express my feeling towards you. These verses seem to have been written especially for you. My sincere wish is that you may live long and enjoy everything that is good and beautiful in this world, and may God's richest blessing be with you and your loved ones, is the wish of

Growing Old.

Softly, O softly, the years have swept by thee,
Touching thee lightly with tenderest care;
Sorrow and death they have often brought nigh thee,
Yet they have left thee but beauty to wear.
Growing old gracefully,
Gracefully fair.

Far from the storms that are lashing the ocean,
 Nearer each day to the pleasant home light;
 Far from the waves that are big with commotion,
 Under full sail and the harbor in sight.
 Growing old gracefully,
 Cheerful and bright.

Past all the winds that were adverse and chilling,
 Past all the islands that lured thee to rest,
 Past all the currents that lured thee unwilling
 Far from any course to the land of the blest.
 Growing old gracefully,
 Peaceful and blest.

Never a feeling of envy or sorrow
 When the bright faces of children are seen;
 Never a year from the young wouldst thou borrow—
 Thou dost remember what lieth between;
 Growing old willingly,
 Thankful, serene.

Rich in experience that angels might covet,
 Rich in a faith that hath grown with the years,
 Rich in a love that grew from and above it,
 Soothing thy sorrows and hushing thy fears.
 Growing old wealthily,
 Loving and dear.

Hearts at the sound of thy coming are lightened,
 Ready and willing thy hand to relieve;
 Many a face at thy kind word has brightened,
 "It is more blessed to give than receive."
 Growing old happily,
 Ceasing to grieve.

Eyes that grow dim to earth and its glory
 Have a sweet recompense youth cannot know;
 Ears that grow dull to the world and its glory,
 Drink in the songs that from Paradise flow.
 Growing old graciously,
 Purer than snow.

In her early life Mrs. Putnam was an influential member of the Presbyterian church. She was one of the first in Eau Claire

to become interested in Christian Science and was instrumental in inaugurating the movement which has since resulted in the establishment of the Christian Science church in this city. The reality of her religion was made manifest by her love of humanity as expressed in her devotion to good works.

She died June 6, 1907, lamented even as she was beloved and in its issue of June 12 the Eau Claire Leader published this tribute to her from an unknown author:

Tribute to Mrs. H. C. Putnam.

(By one who loved her.)

Like the unfolding flower, reaching up
 To the heavens, blue and far away,
 She blossomed; the beauty-tints, her thoughts and grace—
 Not fading, but the things that stay.

Like the nectar, sweet, because 'tis breath from
 God's own lips—the incense of His love—
 So she, in fragrance of life perfumed,
 Wrought deeds—true nectar—wafted from above.

Unfolding sweetly like "the smile of God,"—
 Blessed rose, whose beauty all may know—
 She reflected form, fragrance, and the unseen tints,
 Which in God's garden of purity doth grow.

The rose, "the smile of God," may droop and fade
 To mortal sense—a sense all bathed in tears—
 But she, a blossom in the garden-spot of God,
 Can never fade through centuries of love-made years.

We see the garden, but where the flower?
 'Tis there: But "having eyes ye see it not,"
 For in the larger thought of God she lives,
 Still unfolding, beautiful, and ne'er to be forgot.

The radiance of Mrs. Putnam's personality was diffused beyond her own fireside, beyond her own circle of friends, out into the highways and byways of life, cheering, encouraging, blessing. Such a type of woman Wordsworth surely had in mind when he wrote these lines:

“The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill,
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warm, to comfort and command.”

Fred Raddatz, who since 1895 has been proprietor of the popular Kneer House, is a native of Germany, where he was born October 2, 1860, his parents being Adolph and Louisa (Riek) Raddatz. In 1872, when only twelve years of age, Mr. Raddatz left his native country for the United States and upon his arrival he came to Eau Claire, Wis., and located at Fall Creek, and for four years worked on a farm. In 1876 he came to the city of Eau Claire, and for the next two years acted in the capacity of teamster. He then found employment as runner for the Galloway House and by strict attention to business and persevering efforts he worked up to the position of clerk. Here he remained until 1895, when he became proprietor of the Kneer House, which he has since successfully conducted. His most estimable wife, Emma, is a daughter of the late Mathias Kneer.

Mr. Raddatz is one of the popular and influential men of Eau Claire and takes an active interest in all public matters. He is prominently identified with various fraternal organizations, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has filled all the chairs of that order. He holds membership in the Maccabees, the United Order of Foresters, the Beavers and the German Singing Society. He is an extensive owner of real estate in Eau Claire, among which may be mentioned the Kneer House and adjoining property. In political affiliations he is a Republican.

Adin Randall. The beautiful city of Eau Claire clusters around the junction of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers. These picturesque streams are not navigable and the uninitiated instinctively asks: What caused a city to grow up at this place? The answer is, the great lumber industry of the last half of the nineteenth century, and that brings in the names of men—men of the woods, the river and the mill—the sturdy pioneers. Among these was a carpenter, a man of unusual energy and enterprise, a true pioneer, who saw so clearly the possibilities of the site of Eau Claire that he stood upon the forest-lined banks of the Chippewa and visioned the future city.

Adin Randall was born near Clarksville, Madison county, New York, October 12, 1829. School facilities were meager

in those days and he had no great opportunity to take advantage of even the little education obtainable. While still a youth he learned the trade of carpenter and worked at it in New York state until he was twenty-five years of age. In 1852 he married Clamenzia Babcock, and in 1854 moved west and settled in Madison, Wis. There he became a building contractor and made a little money, with which he bought an interest in a saw mill in Eau Claire in the fall of 1855.

It was in that year that Mr. Randall first came to Eau Claire. Quickly he saw the advantage of the location and, selling out his interest in the saw mill, he moved his family here in the spring of 1856. For a short time he was associated with Gage & Reed, but soon sold out his interest in the business and purchased the land which is now the west side of the city of Eau Claire south of Bridge street and between Half Moon lake and the Chippewa river. This tract he had platted under the name of the city of Eau Claire, but it was then, and for some time afterwards, known as Randall Town. This tract was then covered with brush and stunted trees, and all this part of the state and to the northward was primitive wilderness, but he talked Eau Claire to everyone and sounded the praises of this location wherever and whenever possible. He built a small planing mill at the foot of what is now Ninth avenue, and he secured the right to operate a ferry on the Chippewa, between the east and west sides.

Acting upon the faith which he had in the future of Eau Claire—a faith that others now see realized—he began to anticipate the future city. To that end he donated the land for Randall Park to the corporation and also the site for the West Side cemetery. To the First Congregational church he gave the land which that society still owns and occupies, and to the Methodist church he donated half of the land which constitutes the present high school grounds. He planned to build his own residence upon the attractive site where the court house now stands, and he took pleasure in assuring the pessimists that the west side would one day have street cars running along its thoroughfares. But, standing amid the brush and trees, they could not see the panorama that rose up before his time-penetrating eyes.

Few living can remember, but who has not read, of the period of hard times that came to this country after the close of the Crimean war. Then, as now, a European conflict brought a war tax to America, but then the tax was paid in a different manner. A wave of depression swept over the country, money was more than scarce, it was hardly obtainable, and Mr. Randall was one

of the thousands whose plans and hopes were shattered by the financial convulsions that shook the very foundations of the West from 1857 to 1860. In order to carry out his plans he had mortgaged the west side and being unable to meet the claims of the mortgagees they took the property.

In 1860 he sold out his planing mill and went to Chippewa Falls. He remained there but a short time, however, and then built a saw mill at Jim Falls, which he ran for two years. Having sold that mill he purchased a grist mill at Reed's Landing and made it over into a saw mill. This he operated until the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1868, when he was but thirty-nine years of age.

Notwithstanding his remarkable energy, his buoyant optimism and his irrepressible spirit of enterprise, he never shared in the harvest of wealth which he clearly saw was coming to Eau Claire, but he helped to sow the seed for that harvest. His inclinations were entirely for business projects and it is said that he started or suggested more enterprises than any other man the city has known. He cared nothing for public life, yet when Eau Claire county was erected by the legislature in 1856 he was elected the first county treasurer.

He is described as a man of cheerful disposition and undaunted courage. Disaster could not crush him, and when it came he continued to work with an ardor and energy that were the admiration of his friends. He was revered by his family and he will always live in the hearts of the workingmen, with whom he was a great favorite. A mechanic himself, he took a personal interest in their lives and affairs and liked to get their ideas on all matters pertaining to their welfare. When the civil war broke out his employees and other workingmen came to him and said they would form a company and go to the front if he would be their captain. This he wished to do and was only hindered by the fervent solicitations of his wife and children.

A handsome bronze statue commemorates Adin Randall in the park which he gave to Eau Claire. The memorial was a gift to the city from Mr. O. H. Ingram, and, unquestionably, is a tribute of high regard from a wonderfully successful man to the memory of a truly remarkable one. But there is a legend in Eau Claire which tells of a secondary reason for the erection of this statue. It is said that when Mr. Ingram came to Eau Claire, in 1857, he was, at first, disposed to return to Canada, where he had interests too promising to exchange for the wilds of Wisconsin. But Mr. Randall talked to him of the advantages of Eau

Claire, took him up the Eau Claire river, showed him the vast forests of pine, and ultimately persuaded him to locate here. If this be true, Mr. Ingram would, naturally, hold him in kindly remembrance, and for this one act, had he done nothing more, Adin Randall was worthy of perpetuity in Eau Claire, for he secured to the city the greatest constructive business man the community has ever known.

Edgar H. Randall, a well known business man of Eau Claire, has been a resident here since 1856. He is the son of Adin Randall, who was born in Brookfield, Madison county, New York, October 12, 1829, and came to Wisconsin in 1854, settling first at Madison, this state, where Edgar, our subject, was born on May 5, 1855. Adin Randall followed his trade of carpenter and joiner for one year in Madison, and in the fall of 1855 came to Eau Claire and in the spring of 1856 moved his family here, consisting of his wife and two children. Soon after his arrival he engaged in the lumber business with the firm of Gage & Reed, whose mill occupied the site where the Mississippi River Logging Company's lower mill on the Eau Claire river was located. He soon after sold his interests to J. G. Thorp and purchased the land on the west side of the river south of Grand avenue west, extending from Half Moon lake to the river, and platted it as Adin Randall's first and second addition to the city of Eau Claire, but it was generally known at that time as "Randall Town." He built a saw mill, which he equipped with machinery for planing and making sash, doors and blinds. In 1861 he moved to Chipewawa Falls and ran the big mill there. In 1863 he built a dam and saw mill at Jim's Falls, which he conducted until 1865, when he sold it to French & Giddings, and then bought a mill at Reed's Landing, which he fitted up and operated until he died, April 26, 1868. He gave Randall Park and Lake View cemetery to the city; also half of the high school lots and the lots for the First Congregational church.

On March 8, 1852, Adin Randall married at Brookfield, N. Y., Miss Clamenzia E. Babcock, daughter of Rawson and Maudana Babcock, and they reared a family of six children, viz.: Burdett M., Edgar H., Nellie G., Dora M., Eva and Adin W. Randall. The mother of these children passed away on November 1, 1885.

Edgar H. obtained his education in the public schools of Eau Claire, learned the trade of sign painter, and since 1876 has been engaged in sign business in this city. Mr. Randall married, on August 4, 1887, Miss Helen M., daughter of John A. and Mary J. Bride, of Otter Creek township, Eau Claire county. To Mr. and

Mrs. Randall have been born three children. viz.: Adin A., born August 30, 1888; Everett H., born April 12, 1890, and Helen Fern, born March 3, 1893.

Robert Lee Rickman, inventor, president and manager of the Cement Products and Construction Company, of Eau Claire, was born November 8, 1863, in Bedford county, Tennessee, the son of Newton R. and Mary Jane (Alford) Rickman. The father was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1815, and there and in adjoining counties spent his life engaged in farming. His death occurred December 21, 1872.

In November, 1877, his mother removed to Somervell county, Texas, and the following year to Young county, Texas, where he lived on the farm until 1883, when he apprenticed himself to Mr. J. B. Norris, of Graham, Texas, to learn the trade of a tin-smith, after completion of which he took a course in a business college and then returned to Graham, where his former employer, Mr. Morris, started him up in business under the firm name of R. L. Rickman & Co. After continuing this business for five years Mr. Norris and he organized the J. B. Norris Hardware Company, of which he was vice-president and bookkeeper until he sold his interests in the spring of 1898.

On October 6, 1893, after a short attack of malarial fever, his mother, who had always been his constant companion and counselor, died at the age of 73 years. Any success that he may meet with through life will be largely attributable to her influence over his early manhood.

In October, 1898, he moved to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he resided for more than a year, going from there in the spring of 1900 to Denver, Colo., where he remained for some two and a half years, during which time he perfected a "valveless" air drill and some other inventions. After being "fleeced" out of these inventions, he decided to take Horace Greeley's advice and "go west," and started for Vancouver, British Columbia, arriving there on June 30, 1902. After spending some time here, he decided to enter into the manufacture of cement products, and do a general contracting business, which he carried on until the fall of 1910. While engaged in this line of work he was convinced that the machines in use for the manufacture of cement blocks, sewer pipe, brick, etc., were inadequate for the purpose and set about to evolve machines that would meet the requirements. In 1911 he closed out his interests in British Columbia and came to Eau Claire for the purpose of building the machines which he had invented. He has built a large power sewer pipe and power

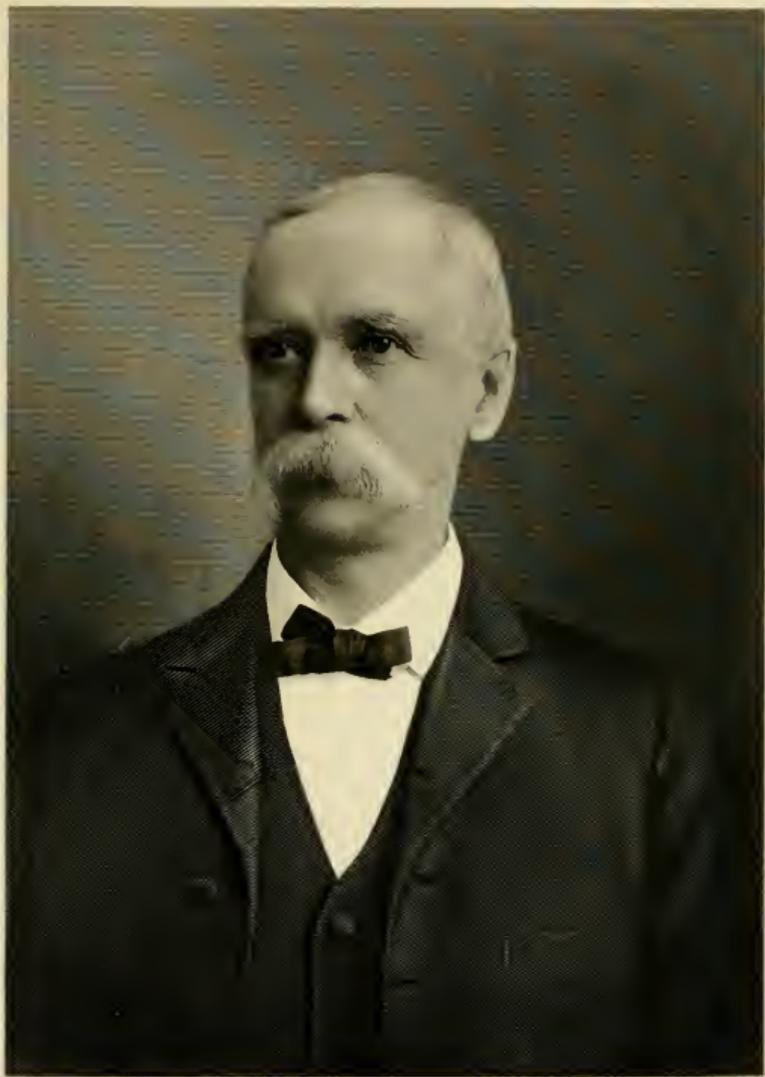
block machine, which he has installed and has in successful operation. These machines have large capacity and turn out an excellent quality of material at a greatly reduced cost of labor. He is receiving many inquiries concerning his machines from all parts of the world, and hopes to be able in a short time to place these machines on the market.

Lucian V. Ripley is known today as an influential and substantial business man of Eau Claire, but the history of his life's work is woven into the annals of the development of the great timber lands of America. The story of his life is an epic of the woods. Even as a boy he was familiar with the forest, the lumber camp and the hardy woodmen, among whom he was destined to become a leader. He was not one of those who began life with ample means to insure success; he started out for himself with only the woodcraft he had learned in his father's lumber camps for capital, and by his ability, hardihood and labor he achieved success and won the confidence of men of large affairs.

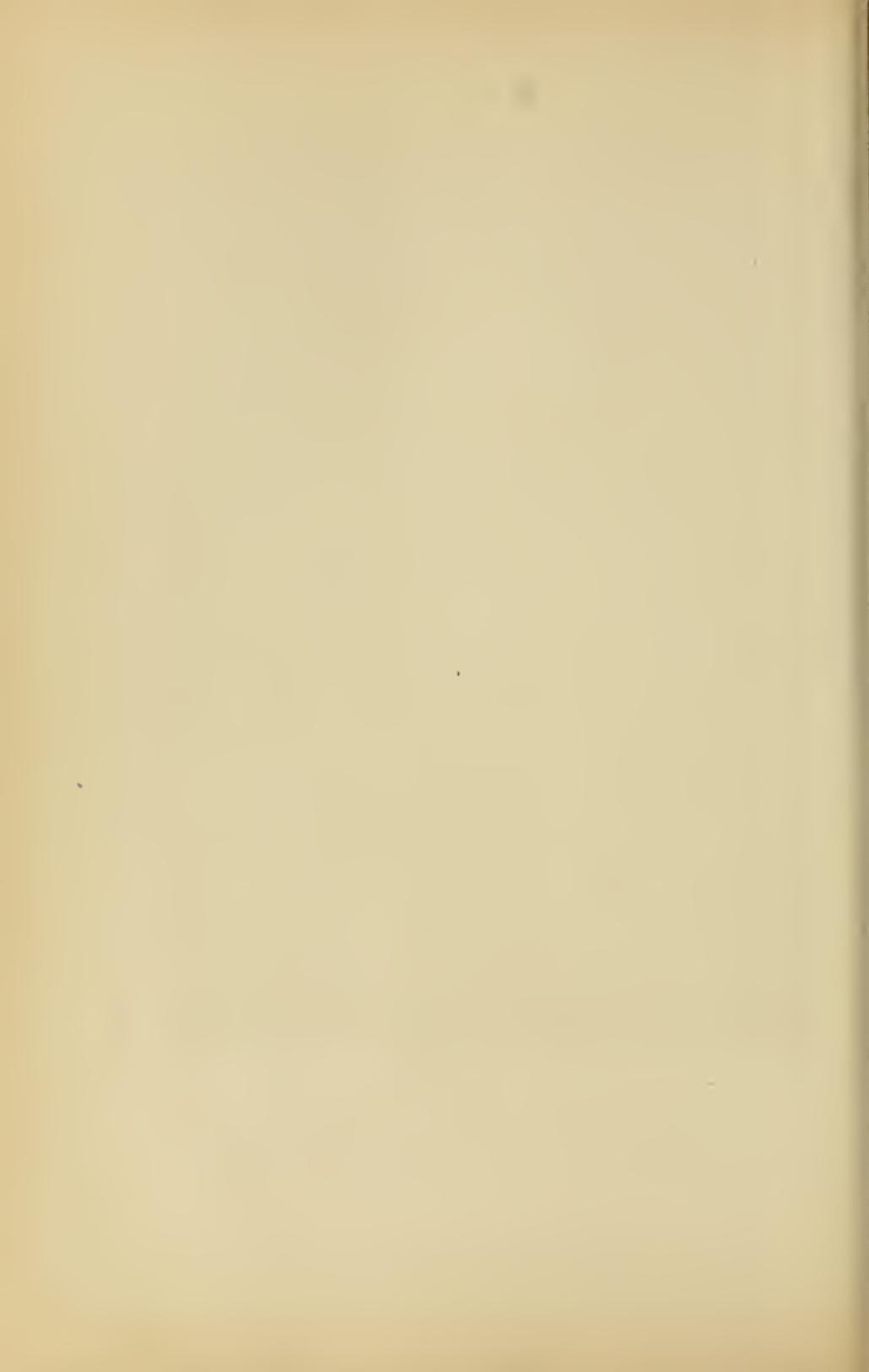
He was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, October 8, 1842, and is of English and German descent. His parents were Volney A. and Maria (Klein) Ripley. His paternal grandfather, Abner Ripley, was a native of England. He married Abigail Cornell, and to those two belong the honor of establishing this branch of the Ripley family in the United States.

Volney A. Ripley was born in New York and became one of the pioneers of St. Clair county, Michigan, where he was engaged in the lumber business for many years. His children were as follows: Lucian V., Marcus T., Charles, Mary and Joseph, who are living; Ida, Norman and Lillian are deceased. Joseph Ripley is now prominently connected with the enlargement of the Erie canal, and was one of the commissioners connected with the building of the Panama canal, and is the designer of the locks used upon the great interoceanic waterway.

Lucian V. Ripley grew to manhood in St. Clair county, Michigan, receiving his early education in the common schools and taking up the lumber business with his father as soon as he was old enough. Disaster overtook his father's business in 1865 and the following year his father died. Lucian V. Ripley for a time struggled to build a new business out of the wreck of his father's enterprise, but the outlook was not promising, and in 1868 he began to locate pine lands for N. W. Brooks, of Detroit, a gentleman who had early recognized young Ripley's ability as an appraiser of forest timber, and who had unbounded confidence in his judgment and integrity. He did a great deal of valuable



Lurien V. Ripley



work for Brooks and soon others sought his services, and he has continued in that line of business to the present, operating largely in Michigan and Wisconsin, and also in states bordering on the Mississippi to the West, and in timber states East to the Atlantic ocean. For more than fifty years he has been a prominent factor in the timber business of America, and that fifty years the most marvelous half century the world has ever known in the lumber industry as well as in other lines of exploitation, all of which have set the days of our grandfathers nearer to the dark ages than they are to us. In this great constructive period Mr. Ripley has been not only an active worker but a leader among the leaders. Everywhere he is regarded as an expert in estimating the value of timber lands, and he makes reports for investors and corporations all over the country. The fact that Cornell University is one of his principal patrons is a clear indication of his knowledge and ability as an appraiser.

Mr. Ripley has been a resident of Eau Claire since 1882 and is one of its leading citizens. He is a man of cultured tastes, engaging personality and felicitous social qualities. At 72 he is a slender man of medium height, active and alert, giving the clear impression that in his prime he was as hardy as an oak and as supple as a willow. For some years he has been interested in farming as well as forestry and has a fine farm near Eau Claire.

On October 20, 1870, Lucian V. Ripley married Belle M. Burdette, daughter of Joseph Burdette, of St. Ignace, Mich. They have three children living, viz: Fred B.; Belle, who is the wife of Dr. R. R. Chase, one of the leading physicians of Eau Claire, and Alie Ripley, who resides with her parents.

John Roach,* who is one of the energetic and well-to-do farmers of Union township, was born in Ireland, and is one of a family of ten children born to Joseph and Mary (O'Neal) Roach, both natives of Ireland, where they were married. Of the others Nicholas, Joanna, Annie and Thomas were born in Ireland, while Mary, Ellen, Margaret, James and Joseph were born in Eau Claire, to which place the parents emigrated in 1856. Soon after arriving here the father purchased the farm on which John, our subject, now resides, and they were classed among the thrifty, enterprising and well-to-do farmers of the county. After a residence in the town of Union of twenty-nine years the father died, November 29, 1885, and the mother passed away in 1865.

John Roach, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools of Ireland, and in 1865 came to Eau Claire. Since the death of his father he has carried on the home farm, which now

consists of 80 acres of highly cultivated land, improved with modern buildings and equipment. He is engaged in general truck farming, and makes a specialty of raising high-grade Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Roach married Miss Frances A. Lawler, of Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, and they have an interesting family of five children: Mary, Catherine, Walter, Annie and Lauretta, all of whom were born in the town of Union, and all are members of St. Patrick's church of Eau Claire.

Joseph Roach, a member of the Wisconsin Refrigerator Company of Eau Claire, was born here on March 16, 1859. His parents, Joseph and Mary (O'Neal) Roach, were born in Ireland, where they married and had five children. They emigrated to America and to Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, in 1856, and settled on a farm in the town of Union, where the balance of their family of ten children were born. (See sketch of John Roach.)

Mr. Roach obtained a good education in the public schools of Eau Claire county, and for twenty-seven years followed the occupation of lumbering in its various branches. He is now associated with the Wisconsin Refrigerator Company, with whom he has been for seven years.

In 1880 Mr. Roach married Miss Hannah McCaghey, of Seymour, Ia., and they have five children, all living at home, viz: Joseph E., Albert T., Francis P., William R. and Anna S. M. Two of the boys are now (1914) employed by the Eau Claire & Chipewewa Falls Electric Railway Company, and Elmer holds a position with the Phoenix Furniture Company, of Eau Claire. Albert holds a position at the N. W. Steel & Iron Works. Mr. Roach is a member of St. Patrick's church, of this city, the Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society and the Modern Woodmen.

Patrick McCaghey, father of Mrs. Roach, was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1858. He married Mary Muldoon, and they reared a family of eight children, viz: Margaret, Lucy, Mary, Hannah, Nellie, Rose, Frank and William, all of whom are married and have families.

Joseph Warren Ross, who is considered one of Eau Claire's pioneer concrete contractors and substantial business men, is a native of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. He was born December 16, 1859, the son of John and Mary H. (Hall) Ross. The former was born March 30, 1835, in Pennsylvania, and the latter September 25, 1835, in the same state. They are the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom are now (1914) living and all married. The parents are both liv-

ing at Osseo, Wis., where they are enjoying their declining years in the comforts of their pleasant home, surrounded by a host of friends and acquaintances, who admire them for their ambition to perform for themselves the labors connected with their home. The grandfathers, named respectively George Ross and John Hall, were counted among the early settlers in the Keystone state.

Joseph W. Ross came to Wisconsin with his parents and received his education in the common schools of Trempealeau county, where he grew to manhood. He came to Eau Claire in the spring of 1891 and engaged in contracting in concrete work, which he successfully carried on until 1904, when he established the Eau Claire Concrete Company, of which he is president and general manager. This concern manufactures all kinds of concrete building material, and under the careful management of Mr. Ross are doing a flourishing business. As a citizen he is public spirited and enterprising and ready to contribute of his time and means to the advancement of the public interest and general good. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters.

Mr. Ross was married December 22, 1890, to Miss Mattie Louis Garfield. She died November 22, 1891, leaving besides her husband and infant daughter, Bernice Vida Ross, born October 18, 1891, who is a graduate of the Eau Claire high school and now in attendance at Lawrence College at Appleton, Wis. On November 20, 1897, Mr. Ross was again married, this time to Anthonette Skoien, of Pigeon Falls, Wis.

Isaac Rothstein, who has been a successful business man of Eau Claire since 1876, was born June 7, 1854, in the Province of Suwalki, in Russia, on the frontier near Germany. There he obtained a good education, mastering the languages of several nations, among them being German, Polish, Russian, Hebrew, Swedish and English, which aided him greatly in facing the world independently, as he did in early life, among strangers and away from his relatives. He left his home in 1874, and after enduring many hardships for two years in Germany and Sweden he finally in the fall of that year sailed for Quebec, Canada. From there he came West to Milwaukee, and obtained a position at selling linens on the road, which he followed for some time, and in 1876 he came to Eau Claire and engaged in the grocery business with his brother-in-law, Julius Kohn, the firm being J. Kohn & Co., until 1884, when Mr. Kohn died, and Mr. Rothstein car-

ried on the business alone. The firm lost heavily in the floods of 1880 and 1884, but this did not affect the persistent efforts of Mr. Rothstein to make a success of their business, which was located at that time one-half block north of Fournier's Academy. In 1881 they built a store on Eau Claire street, where he continued until 1890, when he purchased the hardware stock of George E. Aubner, and took his brother-in-law, William Keller, as partner, the firm name being changed to I. Rothstein & Co., handling furniture, crockery, hardware, etc. They occupied the store at 212 South Barstow street for five years, and during the panic of 1893 gave up that store and moved the business to 311 Eau Claire street, where it has since remained successfully handling all kinds of paper stock, wool, furs, iron, rags, rubber, hides, etc. Mr. Rothstein also has one of the modern homes in Eau Claire, having built his residence new in 1883. He belongs to the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, was a charter member, and is now (1914) its president. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M., Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace of the second ward, but declined to accept it. He cast his first vote for President Grant, and is a staunch Republican, public spirited and generous.

In 1876 he married Miss Sofie Kohn, of this city, and their children are Gizlla, Dalli and Nathan G., a successful advertising man of Chicago, Ill., married Miss Ruth Hoffman, September 11, 1913, of Chicago, Ill., and Tilly.

William Rowe,* ex-mayor of Eau Claire and well known as one of the influential and substantial business men of the city, was born near Scranton, Pa., December 29, 1850. His parents, Henry B. and Lucinda (Biesecker) Rowe, were both natives of the Keystone state, and on the paternal side Mr. Rowe comes of revolutionary ancestry. His paternal grandfather was Henry B. Rowe, Sr., and his maternal grandfather, John Biesecker, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Henry B. Rowe, Jr., came to Eau Claire in 1857, where his family joined him in 1859. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, which occupation he followed until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted and served one year as a member of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Soon after his return from the war he engaged in the grocery business in Eau Claire, which he followed for about fifteen years. His death occurred in 1884 at the age of 52 years. His widow, mother of William, is now (1914) still living at the age of 85. They were the parents

of three children, as follows: William; Emma J., who is the wife of George McDermid, and Mary L., wife of William Hayes.

William Rowe spent his early youth in Pennsylvania and came to Eau Claire with his parents, where he received his education in the public schools and grew up with the city. He began his business career as clerk in the general store of W. H. Smith, serving in that capacity for seven years. In 1875 he formed a partnership with S. J. Smith and under the firm name of Smith & Rowe engaged in the retail grocery business in Eau Claire, following that line of trade for six years, after which for two years he sold logging supplies. In 1883 he became a member of the firm of Honer, Rowe & Co., wholesale grocers, continuing in business under this name until November 7 of the same year, when the Eau Claire Grocery Company was incorporated, and Mr. Rowe became its treasurer, a position he filled for nine years, at which time he became president of the company, acting in that capacity until 1907, since which time he has acted as house salesman.

Mr. Rowe is a man of cultured tastes, engaging personality and solicitous social qualities. He is actively connected with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Royal Arch and the Eau Claire Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans and of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has served several years as member of the school board, was alderman of the third ward for several terms, and served four terms as mayor of the city, two terms of one year each and two terms of two years each, a continuous service of six years from 1900 to 1906.

On September 27, 1876, Mr. Rowe was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Reay, daughter of William and Adeline (Humphrey) Reay, of Hemingford, Canada, and by this union has three children: Clarence H., William A. and Wilfred L. Rowe.

Napoleon Santo, who was one of Fairchild's progressive business men, had been a resident of that village since 1890. He was born at Green Bay, Wis., May 26, 1847, the son of Joseph and Flora (Colville) Santo, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Portage City, Wis. Reared in this state, he became self-educated, and his first employment was in the shingle mills of Green Bay and Shawano counties, where he remained for seventeen years. He came to Fairchild, Eau Claire county, in 1890, and from that time to his death, November 28, 1913, was engaged

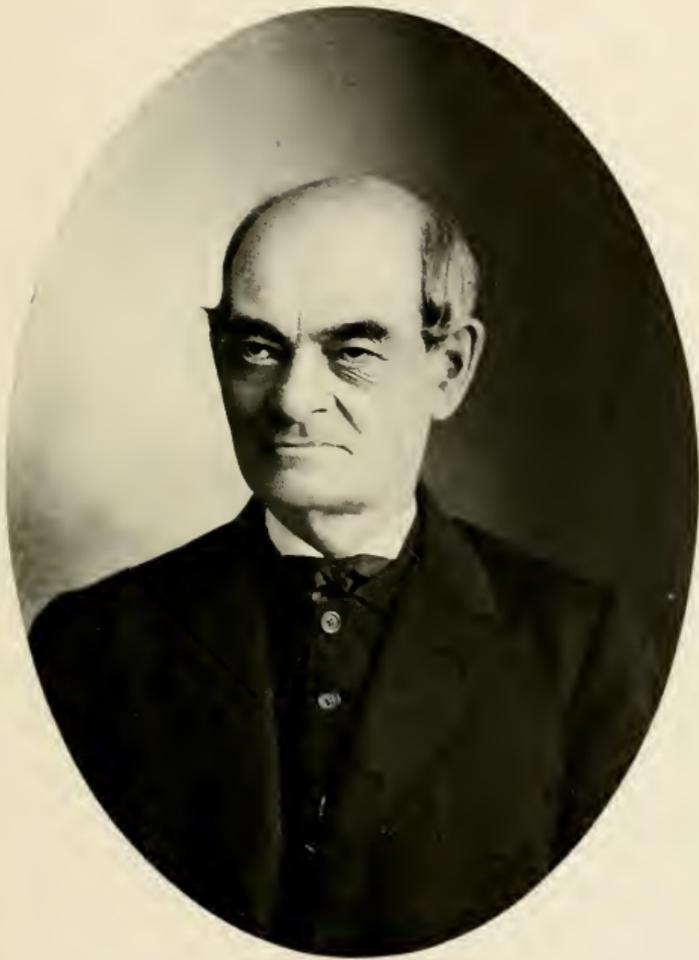
in various lines of business, in all of which he has been successful. He first engaged in the livery business, which he followed for five years, then ran a butcher shop for three years, and for the last fifteen years had been engaged in the cold storage and ice business, and for the same period had been the local agent in Fairchild for the Mitchell Brewing Company, of La Crosse. During his residence in Eau Claire county Mr. Santo accumulated considerable property, consisting of both farm land and village property.

Mr. Santo had been twice married; his first wife was Louisa Champaign, of Green Bay, Wis., by whom he had three children: Charles, Samuel, and Sarah, wife of Julius Lambert. He married for his second wife Miss Ida Allerton, also of Green Bay, and by this second union has four children: Carrie, Clara, Pearl and Raymond.

Mr. Santo was prominently identified with the Catholic church and took a great interest in the affairs of his town and county.

Herman Schlegelmilch, one of the early men of the city of Eau Claire and one who did much to foster and build up the young city, was born in Suhl, Province of Saxony, Germany, May 19, 1830. He was educated in his native town and learned the trade of gunmaker in the famous factory at Suhl. Subsequently he worked at his trade in Bromberg, Hamburg, Magdeburg and Luebeck. In 1853 he came to America and worked at his trade in New York, Bethlehem, Pa., and Chicago. In 1855 he started a business of his own in Beaver Dam, Wis., and remained there until 1860, when he went to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and embarked in the grocery business. This venture did not turn out to his liking and in October, 1860, he came to Eau Claire, where he worked at his trade until 1866. In that year he erected the first brick building in Eau Claire and in it opened a hardware store. This business proved very successful and was carried on by Mr. Schlegelmilch all his business life.

Mr. Schlegelmilch married Augusta Krueger, at Beaver Dam, Wis. She, like himself, was a native of Germany and a woman of superior qualities. They reared a family of five children, namely, Dora, Louise, Emilia, Herman F. and Eda. Mr. Schlegelmilch will always be remembered as one of the men who helped to make Eau Claire a thriving city. By his ability and high character he gave an impetus to the business of the infant city and he took part in public affairs to advance the best interests of the city. He was alderman of the city when it was incorporated and also served for some time thereafter, and he had been one of



HERMAN SCHLEGELMILCH

the supervisors when the community was a little village. He died in the year 1903, and his name will always hold an honored place in the archives of the Old Settlers' Association of Eau Claire, an organization that is of the highest credit to the people of the city and county.

Herman F. Schlegelmilch, son of Herman and Augusta (Krueger) Schlegelmilch, was born in the city of Eau Claire, September 28, 1867, and has lived in this city all his life. He received his early education in the local schools and then became associated in business with his father, who was for many years the leading hardware merchant of Eau Claire. Subsequently Herman F. Schlegelmilch went into the hardware business for himself and was engaged in that line for about twenty twenty years altogether.

In 1909 he became interested in the Union Mortgage Loan Company, of which he is president and a member of the board of directors. He is one of the property owners of the city.

Mr. Schlegelmilch has never taken any active part in politics and is no partisan, believing that the selection of good men for public office shows better citizenship than blind adherence to any party. He is thoroughly a business man and a most successful one, enjoying the confidence of the substantial men of the city and respected by all. He takes a warm interest in the welfare of the city of Eau Claire and for five years held a seat on the board of education. He also served for some time as a member of the associated charities board. He is spoken of as a broad-minded man, liberal not only in his views but in his support of all worthy enterprises, and is regarded as one of the most capable business men of the city. His fraternal organization is the Masonic.

Mr. Schlegelmilch married Miss Kate Chadwick and they have two daughters, Catherine and Edith.

John Schneider, a prominent and substantial German farmer of Union township, Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, was born in Sarbruch, Germany, June 20, 1843. His parents, Nick and Catherine (Leich) Schneider, emigrated to the United States in 1853 and settled in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, on a farm which the father cleared and improved and where he lived until his death at the age of 58 years. His wife, mother of John, also died there at the age of 60 years.

Arriving in Ozaukee county with his parents when ten years of age, John was reared on the farm, attended the district schools and assisted in the farm work, and has ever since followed the

occupation of a farmer. In 1894 he came to Eau Claire county and purchased the farm of 160 acres in the town of Union, 120 acres of which he still owns and has under a good state of cultivation, well improved with a substantial residence and outbuildings, all put there by Mr. Schneider, who in his farming operations uses the latest methods and keeps his place well stocked with up-to-date machinery, good horses, cattle and hogs.

Mr. Schneider married, February 11, 1864, Miss Susan, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine (Wolf) Watry, pioneer settlers of Belgium, Ozaukee county, Wis., and natives of Luxemburg, Germany, and are the parents of sixteen children. Their children are: Nicholas; John, who lost his life at the age of twelve years in a threshing machine; Lizzie, wife of E. P. Neuens; Mary, the wife of Otto Schmid; Thomas; William; Peter; Margaret, wife of Carl Schmid; Daisy, deceased wife of Carl Schmid; John P.; John; Joseph; Rosa; Susan, wife of Frank Bowers; Aloysius, and George. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are devoted members of the Sacred Heart Catholic church of Eau Claire.

Mr. Schneider was a soldier in the civil war, having enlisted in the Fifty-first Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which he served about four months, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Schneider has never sought office, but takes a lively interest in the affairs of his county and state.

On February 11, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider celebrated their golden wedding at the Sacred Heart church and school of Eau Claire, at which event all of their fourteen living children were present with their families. There were twenty grandchildren, of which two are twins, sons of Susan Bowers, and one great grandchild, Miss Harriet Schneider, aged two years, daughter of Thomas Schneider, Jr., of Milwaukee.

William H. Schulz. If one were called upon to name the half-dozen school men in Wisconsin who have the clearest insight into the philosophy and the pedagogy of education as they apply to the elementary and high school, he would name as one of the six Superintendent William H. Schulz, of Eau Claire. Mr. Schulz' type of mind qualifies him for painstaking and systematic study. With this ability he combines the practical skill which applies theoretical conclusions to everyday problems of school life.

The courses of study which are in operation in Eau Claire are unsurpassed in the state. In addition to his practical work as educator Mr. Schulz is the author of a number of essays, stories

and poems. He also ranks among the authorities of the state on Indian myths and legends.

Superintendent Schulz has reached his present eminence in education in Wisconsin by slow degrees. He is a native of Wisconsin and of Sauk county, where he was born July 22, 1858. He got his education in the rural schools of his native county, the high school at Baraboo and the University of Wisconsin.

He began his career as teacher in the rural schools of Sauk county. He was successively assistant principal in the high school at Spring Green, principal of the high school at Argyle, county superintendent of Sauk county, principal of a state graded school at Ableman, principal of high school at Spring Green, principal of the high school at Sauk City, superintendent of city schools at Merrill, and he is at present superintendent of schools at Eau Claire. Under his supervision are 12 schools, 130 teachers and about 4,000 pupils.

He is a member of the Northwestern Wisconsin Teachers' Association, the Wisconsin Teachers' Association and of the National Education Association. He was married in 1885 to Miss Emeline H. Nold. He has two children, Alvina and Henry. Alvina is in her senior year at normal school, and Henry is a graduate of the Stevens Point Normal and the University of Florida.

Charles W. Scott,* one of the pioneers of Eau Claire county and a resident of Scott's Valley, to which place he came over half a century ago, and still remains, one of its most active, enterprising, highly respected and altogether valuable citizens. Mr. Scott was born in Jefferson county, this state, June 17, 1849, the son of Robert E. and Helen (Moore) Scott, natives of Scotland. The parents came to the United States from near Edinburgh, Scotland, and first located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, from whence they came to Eau Claire county, and settled five miles west of where the city of Augusta is now located, in what has become known as Scott's Valley, the same having been named after the Scott family. Robert E. Scott, our subject's father, was by occupation a farmer, and by reputation a good, loyal citizen, and a man of most exemplary habits. He was well educated and before coming to the United States was cashier of a bank at Roxburyshire, Scotland. He held numerous local offices, and took a commendable interest in all public matters. He was a member of the Baptist church, and at the time of his death, which occurred on June 9, 1895, at the age of 75 years, Eau Claire county lost one of her most substantial and representative men. Helen Moore

Scott, mother of our subject, who was a lady of rare womanly graces and domestic virtues, passed away October 1, 1875, at the age of 75 years.

Charles W. Scott received a limited education in the district schools, was reared on the homestead farm, has spent his whole life in farming, and belongs to that class of men who have had part in transforming the county from its wild state to a populous community of rich, fertile and beautiful farms. He owns 680 acres of land under a good state of cultivation and well improved with substantial buildings, and is one of the most progressive and public spirited farmers in the county. A Republican in politics, he takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, and has held many local offices. He has one brother, John M. Scott.

In 1871 Mr. Scott married Miss Emily Shephard, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Fowler) Shephard, of Debonshire, England. Her parents came from New York state and settled at Sagett's Harbor about 1846. There were four children in the family. Those besides Mrs. Scott are Frank A., W. R. and Isabella, wife of Webster Smith, of Eau Claire county.

Martin Severson, who for thirty-one years was in the employ of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, eighteen years of which time he acted as foreman, was born in Frederikstad, Norway, April 20, 1859, son of Sever and Helen (Janson) Anderson. The father came to the United States in 1888 and located at Eau Claire, where he died in 1889, at the age of about 52 years. He was twice married, first to Helen Janson, and they had five children, viz: Martin; Hannah, who is the wife of Oluf Olson; Genne, wife of Anton Johnson; Axel, and Helga, who was the wife of ——— Barland. His second wife was Anna Bergstrom, and they had three sons, John, Gust and Anton.

Martin Severson, our subject, grew to manhood in Norway, receiving his education in the public schools. Upon reaching his majority in 1880 he emigrated to the United States and soon after his arrival in this country located at Eau Claire and entered the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, with whom he remained for three years. He went from there to the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, with whom he remained for thirty-one years, as above stated.

Mr. Severson has been married three times. He first married Sine Torgeson, of Eau Claire, and they were the parents of three children, viz: Minnie, who is the wife of Herman Voss, Elmer and Carl. He married for his second wife Mrs. Thora Erickson, and his last marriage was to Mrs. Tena Johnson. Mr. Severson

is prominently identified in social circles, being a member of Odin Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias; the Equitable Fraternal Union, Sons of Norway and the A. O. F. He has always taken a commendable interest in public matters and for fifteen years, up to the time of the new commission form of government was established in Eau Claire, he represented the fourth ward in the City Council, was president of the Council one term, and has the honor of holding the longest consecutive term of any alderman in Eau Claire.

Arthur Mott Sherman, retired lumberman and farmer of Eau Claire, Wis., was born in Wirt, Allegany county, N. Y., May 30, 1834, the son of Samuel and Malinda (Stanton) Sherman. His paternal grandfather, Peleg Sherman, a native of Washington county, New York, was a pioneer of Allegany county, that state, where he followed the vocation of farmer and miller. He died in Wirt, that county, at the age of 86 years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and fought in the battle of Plattsburg. He married Hannah Willett, who lived to the ripe old age of 90 years. Of their family five children grew to maturity, Samuel, Ruth, Eliza, Harriet and Ann Maria. Benjamin Stanton, maternal grandfather of Captain Sherman, was a pioneer farmer of Onondago county, New York. Samuel Sherman, father of our subject, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1804. He was among the early settlers of Allegany county and one of its foremost citizens. He built the first oil mill and ashery there, wooded the first plow in Wirt, brought the first cook stove to the town, built eight saw mills in the county, the last one being erected at the headwaters of the Allegheny river. The machinery used in this mill was later shipped to Eau Claire, Wis., on a raft constructed of lumber of its own sawing, by way of the Allegheny and Ohio to Cairo, thence up the Mississippi and Chippewa rivers in 1860 by boat to Eau Claire. The civil war broke out and the machinery remained on the banks of the Chippewa until 1863, when it was brought to the Dells and set up by him and his son, Sidney, who sold his interest in 1865 to Elam Burdick. After the close of the war Samuel Sherman lived for twelve years at Petersburg, Va., and then returned to Eau Claire, where he resided until his death in 1897. The children of Samuel Sherman were Hannah, who married Thomas Bauer; Huldah married Thomas Kenyon; Arthur M., Sidney, Mark H. and Stanton.

Captain Sherman was educated at Alfred and Richburgh academies in New York, learned the trade of locomotive engineer at Dunkirk, N. Y., and followed that vocation in various sec-

tions of the country until 1854. In 1855 he went to California via Panama and engaged in gold mining in Calveras county, and there erected quartz machinery. In June, 1857, he came to Eau Claire, and with his brother, Sidney, engaged in the lumber business. When the civil war broke out he was engineer on the steamboat *Stella Whipple*. Resigning this position, he raised a company and went to Milwaukee and was there made captain of Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under Colonel C. C. Washburn. This company was raised in the fall of 1861 and took part in the battles of Ozark Mountain, Batesville, Bayou C'ach, Helena, Clarendon and other skirmishes around Memphis. It also participated in the Grearson raid and in the capture of Vicksburg. Captain Sherman was mustered out of the service at Vicksburg in the fall of 1864 and returned to Eau Claire and purchased his father's interest in the saw mill which he later sold to O. H. Ingram, after which he engaged in logging and farming for twenty years. He cleared and improved three farms, the Oak Grove farm of 80 acres in the town of Union, the Cloverdale farm of 360 acres in the Town of Union, and Lake View farm of 240 acres, the latter being located in Dunn county. He was extensively engaged in breeding heavy draft horses and trotters (he raised Bell Ure and Stet Brino), Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs.

In public affairs Captain Sherman is no less active and influential than as a business man in advancing the interests of the city and county. Believing it to be the duty of every citizen to contribute to the extent of his ability to the good government of the county in which he lives, and believing also that good government is a matter of the greatest importance, he has taken the time from his personal affairs to serve one term as sheriff of the county and also one term as undersheriff. He served as chief of police and chief of the fire department of Eau Claire and was instrumental in uniforming the police department.

Captain Sherman was married in Memphis, Tenn., June 1, 1863, to Antoinette Stetson, daughter of Samuel and Almira (Maxon) Stetson, of Allegany county New York, and by special order of General Hulburt, his wife was allowed to accompany him on the Vicksburg campaign. Captain and Mrs. Sherman have three children living: Arthur S. enlisted and got his death knell in the Spanish war at Porto Rico; Hallie, wife of Arthur Miller; Belle, wife of John Ure, and Fannie, wife of James G. Radebaugh.

Captain Sherman takes a lively interest in Grand Army mat-

ters and is a member of Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R., of Eau Claire.

Oluf Sherman, one of the wideawake and popular jewelers of Eau Claire, was born in Waupaca, this state, July 4, 1869. His parents, Oluf and Juliane (Hasler) Sherman, who were born respectively in Solor and Skein, Norway, emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1869. After arriving in this country they came to Wisconsin and settled at Waupaca, where the father, a shoemaker by trade, followed that vocation until 1874, when he brought his family to Eau Claire and for fourteen years was engaged in business for himself. In 1888 he entered the employ of the A. A. Cutter Shoe Manufacturing Company, in whose employ he has since remained. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman raised a family of four children, as follows: Maurice, Oluf, Adolph and Julia, who is now deceased.

Oluf Sherman came to Eau Claire with his parents when he was 5 years old and has grown up with the city, receiving his education in the third ward public school. In 1885 he began his apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade with G. F. Duncan, of this city, serving altogether five years. He later entered the employ of John Holt, with whom he remained for nine years. In 1898 he embarked in business for himself on South Barstow street, in which he has since successfully continued.

On December 20, 1890, Mr. Sherman married Miss Matilda, daughter of Berger and Maria Semmingsen, of Strum, Trempealeau county, Wis., and formerly of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have an interesting family of eight living children, viz: Oliver, Irvin, Bert, Vietor, Irma, Hazel, Gordon and Sylvia. Mr. Sherman is a member of Grace Lutheran church, the Mystic Workers of the World and the I. S. W. A., and politically is a Republican.

Richard D. Shipman,* a prominent man of business in Fairchild, was born at Neillsville, in Clark county, Wisconsin, June 3, 1872, a son of Shulan and Lydia (Savage) Shipman, the father was born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Nova Scotia, who settled in Trempealeau county, this state, about 1879, on a farm of 80 acres, in the town of Sumner, which they cleared and improved, and where they still reside. They reared a family of three children: Frances, wife of Bert Wilson; Richard D. and Monroe J.

Richard D. was raised in this state and educated in the common schools. He began early in life as a laborer in the lumber camps, and later was a section hand on the Mondovi branch of

the Omaha Railroad. In 1894 he embarked in the butcher business at Osseo, Wisconsin, and conducted a thriving meat market there for about ten years. In 1905 he moved to Fairchild and associated himself with Mr. A. Smith in the meat business under the firm name of Smith & Shipman, in which he has since successfully continued. He conducts an up-to-date market, and also is an extensive buyer and shipper of live stock for the Chicago market, in addition to which he makes a specialty of dealing in milch cows.

On May 15, 1892, Mr. Shipman was married to Miss Eliza Jennie, daughter of James and Mary (Wood) Curry, of Postville, Iowa, and they have two children, Cleo O. and Richard D. Jr.

Mr. Shipman is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 213, and the Modern Woodmen of America, both of Osseo. He is a Republican in politics, and has served six years as a member of the board of trustees of the village of Fairchild. He is a man of good judgment and well liked for his business ability and square dealing.

Frank A. Shute, a popular merchant of Altoona, Wis., was born in Monroe county, January 17, 1864. His father, Benjamin Shute, was a native of Nuneton county, Warwickshire, England, while his mother, Jane (Gillan) Shute, came from the North of Ireland. They were pioneers of this state and lived in LaCrosse, Monroe and Eau Claire counties. He was a railroad man by occupation and superintended the construction of all bridges and buildings for the Omaha division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. In 1882 he located in Eau Claire, where he resided until his death in 1896, at the age of 72 years. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shute, Sophia married George B. Robinson; John; Sarah and Edgar are deceased; Marion married A. D. Brewer; Emily married E. W. Pond, and Frank A., the subject of this sketch.

Frank A. was raised on a farm in Monroe county until he reached the age of 18, and was educated in the common schools and Tomah high school. In 1882 he entered the employ of the Omaha Railroad Company as bridge builder, and was later in the grocery business for two years in Eau Claire, then again took a position with the same railroad company, with whom he remained until 1901, employed as carpenter, fireman, round-house dispatcher, etc. He has been a resident of Altoona since 1896, and has been engaged in his present business since 1901.

In 1896, on June 17, he married Miss Mabel, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Stallard, of Humbird, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Shute are attendants and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Shute is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Foresters, and has served as alderman and treasurer of Altoona. He is a well-informed man and highly esteemed by a host of friends.

Charles A. Singel, treasurer of Eau Claire county, was born in the city of Eau Claire, March 17, 1884, the son of Charles B. and Eva Singel, both natives of Germany, and who came to the United States early in the 50's, going first to St. Louis. After a short sojourn there they moved to Durand, in Pepin county, from whence they moved to Eau Claire, where they have since resided. The grandfather of our subject was Carl B. Zengle, the name being changed to Singel by our subject.

Charles A. received his education in the German Catholic schools of Eau Claire. After leaving school he was first employed for six and one-half years by the Pioneer Furniture Company. He then entered the employ of the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha railway, now a part of the Northwestern system, as brakeman. After five years' service, while making a coupling he was accidentally injured, losing his left arm on September 5, 1908. After his recovery from the accident he was employed for four years as collector for the law firm of W. H. & T. F. Frawley, and on November 4, 1912, he was elected treasurer of the county, succeeding Hans Lund, and in the primary election September 1, 1914, he was renominated for the same office.

Mr. Singel is a man of genial, social temperament, and enjoys the friendship and confidence of the residents of Eau Claire, and is filling his responsible position to the satisfaction of the community in general.

Erick Skamser,* one of the old settlers of Eau Claire, where he has resided for nearly half a century, thirty-three years of which time he has devoted to the hotel business, is a native of Norway, and was born February 11, 1857. When twelve years of age, in 1869, he came to Eau Claire, and while still quite young he started in the lumbering business, which he followed for about eleven years. After severing his connection with the lumbering industry he entered the employ of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, remaining with them for two years. He then embarked in the hotel business, in which he has since continued and is still successfully engaged.

His parents, both of whom are now deceased, were Erick and Bract (Saker) Skamser, who were the parents of twelve children,

as follows: Sever, Loss, Louis, Christ, Edward, Alif, Erick (the subject of this sketch), George, Leona, Thayer, Thomas and Otto. Mr. Skamser is a thrifty, progressive and up-to-date hotel man, and is one of the prosperous citizens of the city who is in sympathy with any movement tending to the betterment of his community. He is a member of the Sons of Norway and of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

He was married to Miss Sarah Olson, daughter of Abraham Olson, of Eau Claire, and they are the parents of four children, viz: Erick, Archie, Leonard and Esta Skamser.

John M. Slagsvol, successful business man of Eau Claire and son of Thorvol Slagsvol, is a native son of Eau Claire and was born February 13, 1882. He has spent his entire life in this city, receiving his education in the public schools. He embarked in the mercantile business in early life, and for thirteen years has been connected with the Samuelson store, one of the finest and up-to-date dry goods stores in northwestern Wisconsin, of which he is now vice-president and treasurer.

Mr. Slagsvol married Miss Margaret Kelley, daughter of Capt. John Kelley, of Eau Claire, in 1908. He is prominent in business as well as in social circles and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Thorvol Slagsvol is one of the wideawake, popular and progressive business men of Eau Claire, where he has been a resident for forty-three years. A son of Norway, he was born in Modum, Christiania Stift, October 12, 1843, and came to Eau Claire in 1871 and for a time was employed by Knap, Stout & Co., and for twenty years following his arrival in Eau Claire he was engaged in the timber business, and in 1891 he started in the buying and selling of real estate, a business which he still continues, and at this time is an extensive dealer in western Canada lands. The success he has attained in his business ventures is the result of his straightforward, upright and manly methods and his persevering industry.

Mr. Slagsvol is a man of pleasing personality, a lover of good cheer and in sympathy with whatever tends to the normal or material betterment of his fellows. He is a member of the Grace Lutheran church and an extensive owner of business and residence property in Eau Claire. He was united in marriage with Merritt Thompson, of Eau Claire, by whom he has six children, named, respectively, John, Thomas, Oscar, Marvin, Anna and Severre.

Earl V. Slawson, deceased, was a native son of Wisconsin and born in Janesville, the son of George R. Slawson, a representative and highly respected citizen of that place. He spent his youth in Janesville, receiving his education in the public schools; he later went to Minnesota, locating at West Red Wing, where he engaged in the grocery business. In 1890 he came to Eau Claire, Wis., and resided here until his death, which occurred October 9, 1901. He was a public-spirited man, of sound judgment and clear foresight, and was always ready to do his part in furthering any project looking to the betterment of his city and community. He confined himself to legitimate business transactions, avoiding speculation, and his success was due to sound business principles and steady application. Soon after his arrival here he entered the employ of the Mill Supply Company as bookkeeper, remaining with this firm for several years, and then became associated in a like capacity with the Phoenix Manufacturing Company. It was while in the employ of the last named company that Mr. Slawson, associated with other employees of the firm, organized the Phoenix Furniture Company. They purchased the woodworking business of the old company and secured the plant of the old National Electric Company, which they used for a factory. Mr. Slawson became manager of the new concern and it was then that he displayed his wonderful executive ability, and under his management the business was made a success from the start, adding an important factor to the industrial enterprises of the city. During the two years that Mr. Slawson was at the head of this institution he placed it on a solid footing and was constantly enlarging the forces, and his untimely death was a severe blow not only to his own enterprises but to the people of Eau Claire generally, and was mourned by the entire community as well as by his family.

He was married in Bay City, Pierce county, Wis., to Miss Margaret E. Goggins, of Diamond Bluff. To this union two children were born, viz: Paul E., who resides in the state of Washington, and Margaret F., who is now attending the State University at Madison. Mr. Slawson was prominent in fraternal and social circles: was a member of the Baptist church, and also of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mrs. Slawson has been for many years an active member of the Woman's Club of Eau Claire, and for two years has been matron of the Eau Claire Children's Home, and is now (1914) worthy matron of the Eastern Star, Eau Claire Chapter, No. 126.

Absalom Smith, who for more than two score years has been prominent among the successful lumbermen of the Northwest, was born February 10, 1854, and while his birthplace is given as Lincoln, Sunbury Parish, N. B., he was really born in the state of Maine, while his mother was there on a visit. His grandfather, Jeremiah Smith, was a native of England and a captain in the British army, and after his removal to New Brunswick at about the age of 30 he also served as captain in the army there, and later successfully carried on an extensive lumber business, and died at the age of 80 years. His son, Jeremiah Smith, father of our subject, was born in New Brunswick, February 19, 1823, and also served as captain in the army stationed there, and was a successful lumberman. He married July 29, 1843, Elizabeth Foss, who was born in Sunbury county, July 29, 1815, and died July 29, 1890. She was of German descent, and the name "Foss" was originally spelled "Fofs." She had a brother named Leonard, a bachelor, who lived in Cape Town, South Africa, and was many times a millionaire, but he and his wealth have both disappeared. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Orin (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work) was born April 26, 1845; Leonard, born September 18, 1846; David, born April 26, 1850; Louisa, born November 3, 1852, married Thomas E. Till; Absalom, our subject, and Emeline, who was born September 6, 1855, married George Armstrong, of New Brunswick, and had one son, Moses, who now resides in New Brunswick. She died August 1, 1876.

Absalom Smith attended the common schools of New Brunswick until he was thirteen years of age, and from that time on he worked on his father's farm and in the lumber woods until 1872. In October of that year, accompanied by his brother, he came to Eau Claire county and for one year was engaged at lumbering with J. S. Goodrich. For the next six years he was in the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company and was at one time foreman of the Valley Lumber Company. In 1879 he engaged in lumbering on his own account on the Chippewa river, employing at that time fifty men, but his business has increased to such an extent that he now employs 400 men. His seat of operations is now in St. Louis county, Minnesota, where he uses the most modern and up-to-date appliances in his lumber and logging operations. In addition to his many thousand acres of timber land he owns a fine farm in Union township of 240 acres, which is carried on under the supervision of his wife, while he

spends a great part of his time in the woods looking after his extensive lumber interests.

On March 25, 1877, Mr. Smith married Margaretta Mealy, who was born April 22, 1857, daughter of John and Mary Mealy, of New Brunswick. Mrs. Smith died on March 26, 1891, leaving besides her husband two sons, Charles M., born February 23, 1878, and Claude V., born August 12, 1885, both of whom reside at Fairbanks, Minn., where they are extensively engaged in the lumber business.

On May 29, 1892, Mr. Smith took for his second wife Matilda Israel, who was born August 19, 1870, daughter of Israel, now aged 74 years, and Martha (Nelson) Isrealson, now aged 54 years. Her father is a member of one of Eau Claire's pioneer families.

John Smith, son of the first Jeremiah Smith, went to California in 1849 during the gold excitement and while there succeeded in accumulating a fortune. He later went to Australia and from there moved to Alberta, B. C., where he had a family and made his home.

Fraternally Absalom Smith is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Masons, and religiously is a member of the Baptist church. While he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, he has never aspired to political fame, but is always ready to sanction any movement on foot tending toward the betterment of his community and the county at large. He is rated as one of our most successful and public-spirited citizens, and a man well worthy of prominent mention in the history of Eau Claire county.

Arthur Myron Smith,* of Union township, Eau Claire county, belongs to that younger class of progressive farmers of his section. His father, Leonard Smith, was born in Lincoln, Sunbury Parish, New Brunswick, September 18, 1846. He married Emma Jennie Montieth, who was born February 2, 1856, and they had two children: Edith May, born December 24, 1878, married Alexander Graham, an engineer, and Arthur M., the subject of this sketch. The parents came to Eau Claire county in 1872, where the father found employment in the lumber camps. During the winters for many years, his time was spent in the woods at logging, and at one time he owned nearly 100 head of horses, which he employed in his lumbering operations. In 1878 he purchased a large farm in Union township which he successfully carried on until his death. He was thrifty and progressive, and everything he undertook was done in a systematic manner and

he took great pride in making his farm a model country home, and every acre of his land was under a good state of cultivation. His wife, mother of our subject, whose death occurred February 27, 1908, was a woman of charming personality, was held in high esteem by all who knew her.

Captain Jeremiah Smith, grandfather of our subject, was born in New Brunswick, February 19, 1823; he also followed lumbering and served as captain in the British army. He married Elizabeth Foss, who was born July 24, 1815, and moved to Eau Claire county after the death of her husband, and made her home in Union township with her son, where she died at the age of 80 years.

Captain Jeremiah Smith, great grandfather of Arthur, was born in England, served as captain in the British army both in England and New Brunswick, whither he came when he was thirty years of age, and followed lumbering and farming during his lifetime.

Arthur M. Smith was born on the farm in Union township, December 30, 1892. He attended the common schools until he reached the age of 16 and was then employed at farming by his father and others until 1913. In 1910 he purchased from the estate of his father a farm of 140 acres and in April, 1914, started at farming on his own account and had in crops this year the whole 140 acres. His land is in a good state of cultivation and improved with up-to-date buildings. He is energetic and uses many modern labor-saving devices in his farming operations. In addition to his general farming he is engaged in market gardening, finding a ready market for his produce in the city of Eau Claire.

Mr. Smith was married in April, 1914, to Miss Emily Ellen Lymburner, daughter of Millard and Bertha A. Lymburner, of Union township. He is a Republican in politics, while fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Eli Arthur Smith, who ranks among the prosperous farmers of Washington township, is the son of the late William E. and Priscilla (Crandall) Smith, and was born in Pepin county, Wisconsin, October 27, 1870.

William Eli Smith, father of Eli A., was born in Trumbull county, O., July 17, 1844. His father, William Smith, was born in Herkimer county, New York, February 25, 1812, and married February 25, 1834, Cornelia Gilbert, who was born at Fairfield, Conn., November 25, 1814. In 1849 the family moved to Wisconsin and settled at Hanchettsville, Dane county, where they

lived until 1853, thence moved to Oxford, Marquette county. In the summer of 1859 William E. Smith came to Eau Claire and when the civil war broke out he enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and served with distinction until his discharge on New Year's Day, 1865. He then returned to his home in Eau Claire, where he remained until 1867, at which time he purchased an 80-acre farm in Albany, Pepin county, and there followed farming until 1874, when he sold his farm and returned to Eau Claire county and bought another 80-acre tract in section 8, Washington township, to which he subsequently added until he owned 327 acres and where he lived until his death, January 24, 1894, his remains being laid to rest in Forest Hill Cemetery, Eau Claire.

In 1867 he married Priscilla Crandall, daughter of Gardiner and Bridget (Crandall) Crandall, natives of New York State. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Ella, who died when young; Carrie C. married Ira Schwartz and resides in Eau Claire; Eli A., the subject of this sketch; Anna M. was married first to Stephan Springate and second to P. Thomson and resides in Chicago, Ill.; Charles H., who lives at Barton, N. D., engaged in the coal and wood business, and Edith, who died while young. The mother of these children died April 12, 1876, and on December 30 of the same year Mr. Smith married Louisa Riley, daughter of William O. and Catherine (Van Horn) Riley, who now resides in Eau Claire.

Eli A. was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools of Washington township and the city of Eau Claire. He worked for his father on the farm and then for a time was employed by the Arbana Rolling Stock Company at Decatur, Ala., after which he purchased a team and for nine winters engaged in teaming for various lumber companies. He then for two seasons ran a threshing machine, and in 1898 purchased the old Fleming farm of 160 acres in Washington township and since that time has carried on general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of Percheron horses, Polled Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. In addition to his general farming operations he does quite an extensive dairy business.

Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his town and for sixteen years was school treasurer and six years treasurer of the town and three years as road commissioner. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Yeomen and the Percheron Society of America. In 1899 he married Dora May Frank, daughter of Nicholas and Della (Blair)

Frank, both old settlers of northern Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born six children: Howard E., Frank E., Mabel Isabel, Floyd Norman, Ruth Marie and William Wallace Smith.

Fred Smith, farmer and stock raiser of Bridge Creek, Eau Claire county, was born at Neukalen, Germany, January 9, 1851, the son of Frederick and Augusta (Busch) Smith. His ancestors were all natives of Germany and for the most part farmers. He had one uncle who filled the office of public weigher in his native town, receiving a salary of twenty cents per day. He was also secretary of one of the home banks. In 1852 the father wishing to better his condition financially, came to America on a prospecting tour. Arriving in this country, he made his way to Watertown, Wis., where he found employment. At the end of two years, having saved his earnings, he returned to Germany for his family. Upon his second arrival to the United States, he located on a farm in Eau Claire county where he died at the age of 67 years, and the mother was 59 at the time of her death. In their immediate family were seven children, of whom Fred is the eldest. Of the others Laura is the wife of F. J. Hill, and resides at Beach, North Dakota; Amelia is now Mrs. C. A. Riek, of Augusta, Wis.; Matilda is now Mrs. Otto Wirth, also of Augusta; May married Samuel Horrel, from whom she was divorced and is now the wife of George Hiltz, of Augusta; Anson is also a farmer near Augusta, and Frank, who is at present, 1914, in Canada.

Fred received a limited education in the common schools and grew to manhood on the farm. In 1859 he moved to his present location in Bridge Creek where he owns 200 acres of highly cultivated and well improved land. In 1876 he went to Minnesota where he lived for twenty years. He returned to Eau Claire county in October, 1895, and resumed his residence in Bridge Creek, where he is now considered one of the prosperous and well to do citizens. In addition to his home farm of 200 acres, he owns 80 acres in Minnesota which is being operated by his son, Howard.

Mr. Smith married in 1879 Miss Augusta, daughter of August and Eliza (Matthews) Sherman, and they are the parents of three children, viz.: Harry E. resides in Minneapolis; Howard L. lives at Waltham, Minnesota, and Grace L. resides at home. Mrs. Sherman, mother of Mrs. Smith, was born in Canada, October 9, 1829, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Hall) Matthews, and is the only surviving member of a family of eleven children. She was married in 1842 and raised a family of whom Mrs. Smith

and one son survive. She makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Smith, and is a charming lady of 85 years, loved and respected by all who know her.

Mr. Smith, who has practically been a resident of this county since 1859, has seen many changes take place, and has had a hand in making many of the improvements in his township. He is public spirited and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances. He is prominently connected with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a regular attendant of the Universalist church and is independent in politics.

John Henry Smith, one of the pioneers of western Wisconsin, who is now retired and resides in Fairchild, Eau Claire county, was born near Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana, September 11, 1832, the son of Adam C. and Cynthia Ann Smith, natives of Scotland and pioneer settlers of Bartholomew county where they lived until 1835. They then moved to Illinois, locating on the East side of the Illinois river ten miles above Peoria, and there purchased 80 acres of land which they improved and brought to a good state of cultivation and there made their home until 1854, when they sold out and moved to Vernon county, Wisconsin, and homesteaded a quarter section of land. Here they set to work to clear and subdue the land and establish the family home where the father died in 1880. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, four grew to maturity: John H., William T., Annie E., who first married Daniel Smalley and taking for her second husband George Norris, both of whom were veterans of the Civil War, and James M.

John Henry grew to manhood in Illinois, receiving his education in the common schools of that state and the graded schools of Kokomo, Ind. He came to Vernon county with his parents in 1854 and on July 21, 1863, located on Scott's Creek, Jackson county, within half a mile of what is now the village of Fairchild. There he purchased a farm of 80 acres, 40 of which he improved and there resided for five years when he disposed of his place and re-purchased 40 acres, one and a quarter miles east, of which he improved 20 acres and here made his home until 1906, when he retired and moved to the village of Fairchild, where he has since resided. A man fond of out-door life and adventure, a large part of Mr. Smith's early life, after he became seventeen years of age, was spent in hunting and trapping in Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin.

On September 15, 1853, he married Rachel Gravley, daughter of William and Lydia (Higgs) Gravley, of Clarksville, Va., and

to them four children were born, Mary J., who married James Sires, is deceased; Sarah A., married Freeland Engalls; Ella and Lena A., wife of Thomas Wilson. Mr. Smith was a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted July 31, 1862, in Company B, 20th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., where he was wounded. He was also in several skirmishes in all of which he received three gun shot wounds, and on account of disability, was honorably discharged at Springfield, Mo., June 15, 1863, and has since made his home in Jackson and Eau Claire counties. Mr. Smith is the inventor of a patent potato machine which peels and washes the tubers ready for use. He is also an inventor of a patent barrel hoop which does away with rivets. Mr. Smith is now 82 years old, but his eyesight is perfect, and he can shoot with a rifle as accurately as in early life.

Orin Smith,* a representative and progressive farmer of Union township, was born in Lincoln, Sunbury Parish, New Brunswick, April 26, 1845, and is the eldest of a family of six children born to Captain Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Foss) Smith. Of the others, Leonard, born September 18, 1846, is deceased; David, born April 25, 1850, resides with our subject; Louisa, born November 3, 1852, married Thomas Till, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Absalom, born February 10, 1854, and Emeline, born September 6, 1855. The father, who was born and raised in New Brunswick, was a well known lumberman, having been engaged in that business for many years. He lived to see many miles of timber land cleared and converted into fine farms. The latter part of his life was spent in farming. He died and was buried at Lincoln, New Brunswick. After the death of her husband, the widow, mother of our subject, moved to Eau Claire county and made her home with her sons in Union township, where she died at the age of nearly 80 years, and her remains were laid to rest in Lake View Cemetery.

Jeremiah Smith, grandfather of Orin, was born near Farmingham, England, and after serving as Captain in the British army, came to North America when about thirty years of age, locating in New Brunswick, where he also served as captain in the army located there. He was a pioneer of that country, which at the time of his locating there, was but a wilderness. He cleared the land and followed farming as well as lumbering, and was instrumental in having Great Britain make many colonizing settlements, and at the time of his death, he was considered one of the leading citizens of that section. Captain Jeremiah Smith, father

of Orin, was born in Lincoln, N. B., February 19, 1823. He served as captain in the British army then located there, and married Elizabeth Foss, who was born July 24, 1815.

Orin Smith, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of his home town and lived at home with his parents, engaged in farming and lumbering until 1872, when he came to Wisconsin, locating at Eau Claire. Soon after his arrival here, he entered the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, remaining with that firm six years. He spent eleven winters in the employ of the Valley Lumber Company, and since 1882 he has followed farming in Union township, devoting the winter months to lumbering up until 1898, since which time, his whole attention has been given up to farming and dairying. His fine farm of 220 acres is well improved with modern buildings, and the place is well equipped with many up-to-date labor-saving devices, and although he is now, 1914, 69 years old, he is active and can do a day's work with the best of men. He keeps a good herd of milch cows in his dairy, and the cream is sold to the Eau Claire Creamery Company.

Mr. Smith has been twice married; his first wife, Elizabeth Grass, whom he married in New Brunswick, died in the town of Union in 1892 and was buried in Lake View Cemetery in Eau Claire. He married for his second wife, Barbara Alma Smith, daughter of George Smith, of Union township, but of no relation. Mr. Smith is one of the prosperous men of his town and takes pride in making his one of the model homes in the county. He is a stockholder and director in the Union Threshing Machine Company of the town of Union, while in politics he is an independent Democrat.

S. E. Smith,* whose death occurred in Eau Claire on April 7, 1907, was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, was one of the city's enterprising and public-spirited men. Mrs. Smith, a charming lady of culture, opened a dress-making establishment in 1889, and by her good business qualifications, honorable and upright dealing, has built up a good and substantial business, and at this time, 1914, is one of Eau Claire's most fashionable ladies' tailors, conducting her business at the same location in which she started some twenty-five years ago. In religious circles she is prominently identified with the Catholic church, while Mr. Smith, in his life time, was a Congregationalist.

Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Parquette) Charland. Her father, for some years, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Washington township, but later moved to

Seattle, Wash., where he now resides. They were married at Montreal, Canada, and reared a family of eight children, viz.: John, Ephriam, Mary, Eli, Frederick, Mildred E., Elizabeth and Henry.

John M. Sorlie, senior member of the firm of Sorlie-Buchholz Company, clothiers and gents' furnishings, Eau Claire, was born in Fredrikstad, Norway, October 3, 1861, son of Sever A. and Oleane Sorlie. He was reared in his native city, a place of twenty thousand population, graduated from the high school in 1877 and received a diploma from the agricultural school in 1879. He came to the United States in 1880 and located in Eau Claire on April 16, of that year, where he has since resided. After his arrival here, he worked several years at lumbering, spending the winters in the woods and the summers in the mills of Eau Claire for various lumber companies. On October 3, 1887, he entered the clothing house of H. J. A. Schafer, of Eau Claire, as clerk, and followed that occupation until 1900, when he was elected clerk of Eau Claire county, and served two consecutive terms. On January 7, 1904, he embarked in the grocery business as a member of the firm of Sorlie & Buchholz, in which he was engaged until March 9, 1905, when the Sorlie-Buchholz Company was incorporated. The company deals exclusively in clothing and gents' furnishings, and is one of the leading and largest establishments of its kind in Eau Claire.

On June 11, 1887, Mr. Sorlie was married to Hannah, daughter of Anton and Marie Hanson of his native city, who came to Eau Claire in 1882. To this union two children were born, Martha, deceased and Mahala Otellie. In religious belief Mr. Sorlie is a Lutheran, but is an attendant and supporter of the United Conference Church, of Eau Claire. He is a member of the W. A. W. of A., and the I. S. W. A. In 1912, under the new commission form of government, he was elected as councilman of Eau Claire by special election to fill an unexpired term to April 21, 1914. This office he filled with credit to himself and the citizens generally. Politically he is a Republican.

Joseph Berton Spaulding was born on the farm in the town of Koshkonong, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, September 18, 1868, of New England ancestry, the family dating back to early colonial days. His grandfather served in the war of 1812. Lyman Spaulding and Olive Mellicia (Beach) Spaulding, parents of J. B., were both born in Madison county, New York. The father settled in Jefferson county in the early forties and followed

farming all his life. He enlisted in Company H, 49th Wisconsin infantry during the Civil War. He moved to Nebraska in 1880 and took up a homestead, where he died at the age of 56 years. The mother died April 17, 1896. They had a family of six children, as follows: John, county superintendent of schools at Alexander, Neb.; Medora, married Irving Spitzer and resides at Fort Atkinson; Ira Ulyssis, killed in a storm in eastern Colorado; Margaret, married Lee Hake, of the state of Washington; Martha, died at the age of three years, and Joseph B.

Raised on the farm, Joseph received his education in the common schools and the high school of Fort Atkinson. He learned the printers' trade in the office of the W. D. Hoard Company at Fort Atkinson, publishers of "Hoard's Dairyman," remaining with that firm ten years, afterwards superintendent of the Western Advent Publishing Association, Mendota, Ill., for three years. In 1903 he purchased a 200-acre farm near Augusta and carried on general farming and dairying until 1909, when he sold his farm and returned to the printer's trade, taking a position with the "Daily Telegram," and still remains with that paper. He was a charter member of the Diamond Valley Society of Equity, of which he was at one time purchasing agent. He is a charter member of Eau Claire Typographical Union, No. 558, and a member of the United Order of Foresters. He enlisted as a musician in Company B, 1st regiment, Wisconsin National Guards in 1890 and served eight years as bugler. In 1909 he re-enlisted in Company E, 3d regiment as a private, and has risen to the rank of corporal. During the Spanish-American war in 1898 he was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Harvey and served seven months in the 7th army corps.

Mr. Spaulding married Anna Margaret Christianson, daughter of Peter and Elsie (Peterson) Christianson, of Grant, Mich., and to them seven children have been born: Dorothy Viola, died in 1913; Anna Margaret; Joseph Berton; Jonathan Michael; Elsie; Ernest Edward, and Clara June Spaulding.

Guy Speirs, president of the Wisconsin Creamery Owners' and Managers' Association, and prominently identified with the successful business men of Eau Claire, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 16, 1862, the son of Gavin, of Strabungo, and Ellerslie, Elizabeth (Stuart) Speirs, of Argyshire, Scotland. The father was a prominent lumberman and manufacturer of packing boxes, while the mother was one of the old-time Stuarts. The men on both his father's and mother's side had a leaning

toward the military, and at the time of Mr. Speirs' removal to this country, five or six of his uncles were officers of the British army.

In February, 1873, Mr. Speirs landed in New York and remained in and about New York City until he came west to Eau Claire county in 1876. He first settled near Augusta, where he was engaged in farming for several years. He then moved to the town of Washington and there divided his time between farming and lumbering, and for some years was a confidential and trusted employe of the Anderson Brothers, John and William, who were extensively engaged in logging. During this period, Mr. Speirs, not only familiarized himself with the logging business, but developed a model farm in the township and during his residence there, he served several years as a member of the county board of supervisors, and in 1901 was appointed by the circuit court a member of the Clark county tax commission. In 1904 Mr. Speirs moved to the city of Eau Claire and engaged in the implement business, and shortly thereafter became interested in the creamery. He soon disposed of his other interests and devoted his entire time to building up the business of what is now known as The Eau Claire Creamery Company, of which he is president. In addition to Eau Claire, this company has branch creameries at Chippewa Falls, Greenwood, Cadott and Cameron, New Auburn and Bruce, and besides making butter, they manufacture cheese and ice cream. Mr. Speirs has also been treasurer of the Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association and is a director for the state of Wisconsin in the National Dairy Association.

In 1886 Mr. Speirs married Lodema M. Smith, of Augusta, who died in the late '90's, and on September 18, 1901, he married a second time and chose as his wife Laura Hobbs, daughter of Jos. Hobbs, one of the pioneer settlers of this county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Speirs: Richard, Donald, Jennie and Doris. Fraternaly Mr. Speirs is a member of the Masonic Order, while he is a Republican in politics. In addition to his many business enterprises which consume much of his time and attention, he finds great pleasure in working among his flowers and beautifying his home.

Clarence George Sprague, is another one of the well known farmers and dairymen of Brunswick township, and is the son of George Asa and Alma Ann (Amidon) Sprague. His father, George Asa Sprague, was born at Bordino, Oneida county, New York, September 11, 1824, and during his younger days was for many years engaged in railroad contracting and building, and

he superintended the construction of many miles of railroad, both in New York and Indiana. He came to Eau Claire, Wis., in 1854, and it was he who built the first ferry over the Chippewa river, in about 1856. He at one time owned and operated for a number of years a blacksmith shop, and also conducted a livery stable for two years. In 1875 he purchased a farm of 120 acres in Brunswick township, and from that time on until his death, which occurred on December 1, 1904, carried on general farming. He was twice married, first to Lydia Rich, to whom one child was born and died in infancy. He took for his second wife Alma Ann Amidon, who was born at Marshfield, Vt., November 6, 1841, the daughter of William Harrison and Louisa (Mann) Amidon. They had three children, viz.: Benjamin Clayton, born May 26, 1861, died September 28, 1867; Clarence G., the subject of this sketch and Mary Alma, born June 3, 1873, married C. P. Moses and resides in Eau Claire. Mrs. Sprague, the mother, still survives and makes her home with Mrs. Moses.

Clarence G. was born on the old homestead in Brunswick township, June 21, 1868, where he now resides, 120 acres of well improved land and carries on general farming and dairying. Reared on the farm, his boyhood days were spent about the same as that of most country boys, attending the common school and assisting with the farm work, and lumbering and logging. For two years he worked at lumbering on the famous Beef Slew. In 1900 he took charge of and operated the home farm of 120 acres until the death of his father, and since 1904 he has conducted the same farm on his own account, where he now resides. In addition to his general farming he does an extensive dairy business, shipping his cream to the Rock Falls Creamery, and besides, he is an extensive breeder of Guernsey cattle and Percheron horses.

Mr. Sprague is a progressive and public spirited man and has held many offices in the town and county. He is now president of the board of trustees of the county insane asylum and poor farm, and also the tuberculosis sanitarium at Mt. Washington. He has been chairman of the Brunswick town board, served as assessor three years, was school treasurer one year, school clerk for many years and a member of the county board for several years. In fraternal matters Mr. Sprague is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter Council and Commandery.

Mr. Sprague married, June 13, 1900, Miss Marie Olson, daughter of Ole and Mary (Olson) Olson, natives of Trumsenrev,

Norway. Two children have been born to them, Helen Maria, born May 16, 1901, and George Clinton Sprague, born August 17, 1904.

H. E. Steinbring,* the popular postmaster of Fall Creek. Eau Claire county, was born at Menomonie, Dunn county, March 26, 1891, and is a son of Gottlieb Steinbring. He was reared in his home county, receiving his primary education in the common schools, which was supplemented with a course of study at the Northwestern University at Watertown, and at the Dr. Martin Luther College, of New Ulm, Minn. He came to Fall Creek in 1908, and was variously employed as bookkeeper and clerk in the stores of the village, and while thus employed, showed such superior ability that he easily formed a wide acquaintance among the business men and citizens generally. He was appointed postmaster of the village, a position he has since filled with honor to himself and credit to his constituents.

In 1911 Mr. Steinbring married Miss Laura Kopplin, of Eau Claire, and they have one child, Lorain.

Joseph A. Stilp, secretary and treasurer of the Dells Paper & Pulp Company, one of the largest industrial concerns in Eau Claire, is one of the public spirited and substantial citizens of the city, who has attained to success by patient and persistent efforts in the line of an honest calling, and who holds the confidence and esteem of his acquaintances by reason of the honorable, upright and manly character of his dealings. He was born in Neenah, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, April 23, 1870, the son of John Stilp, who was born in Prussia, where he learned the trade of shoemaker. When a young man, he came to the United States and for a time followed shoemaking at Milwaukee. He later moved to Neenah, continuing at his trade there, which he followed until his death in 1899, at the age of 82 years, and became well and favorably known as one of the best boot and shoe makers in Winnebago county. He married Josephine Birling, who died in 1905, aged 74 years, and was laid to rest beside her husband in the cemetery at Neenah. They were both prominent members of the Catholic church, and the parents of six children, as follows: Mary C., married Thomas Cavanaugh; John is a merchant at Neenah; Margaret, who died in 1911, married F. J. Sensubrenner, of Neenah; Josephine is the wife of W. H. Fieweger, of Oshkosh; Joseph A., the subject of this sketch, and Stephen R., who is engaged in the paper business at Kimberly, Wis.

Peter Stilp, grandfather of Joseph, who was also a shoemaker

by trade, came from Prussia to America in about 1840. After his arrival in this country, he came west to Milwaukee, and there made his home, engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He reared an interesting family of children, among whom may be mentioned, Jacob, Matthew, John and Barbara.

Joseph A. was raised in Neenah, receiving his education in the parochial schools of that place, finishing with a commercial course at Pionona College, at St. Francis, Wis. After finishing this course, he secured employment with McGregor Brothers Lumber Company, at Menasha, Wis., as bookkeeper. Later severing his connection with this firm, he entered the postoffice at Neenah and Menasha as postal clerk. He afterwards became associated with the J. R. Davis Lumber Company, at Phillips, Wis., and his next employment was with the Spokane Hardware Company, of Spokane, Wash., remaining there three years. He then purchased a half interest in the company of King & Smith, in Spokane, the firm name changing at that time to King, Stilp & Company, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. After being engaged in this business for several years, he returned to Neenah and spent one year with the Kimberly & Clark Company, manufacturers of paper. In 1900 he came to Eau Claire and became associated with the Dells Paper & Pulp Company, as bookkeeper, later assuming the position of cashier. He later acquired an interest in the concern, of which he is now secretary.

Mr. Stilp is a thorough business man, well versed in all branches of paper making. He is a man of generous impulses, social and domestic in his tastes and habits, a lover of good fellowship and alive to all that is best in life. He has been connected with various organizations, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the St. Patrick's Church. In April, 1891, he married Miss Nina B. Snyder, daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Cleveland) Snyder, of Spokane, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Stilp are the parents of two children: John Henry, who fills a position in the sulfite department of the paper mill, and Arthur Roland Stilp.

Hans S. Strandness, vice president of the Union Savings Bank, of Eau Claire, was born in Kenyon, Minn., July 28, 1882. His father, Jacob O. Strandness, was born in Norway, and while yet a young man, emigrated to the United States. Soon after his arrival in this country, he came west to Goodhue county, Minnesota, via prairie schooner and located at Kenyon, that state, where for many years he was engaged in the mercantile business. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and at the time of his

death, in 1887, was one of the substantial and influential men of his town. He was married to Anna Westermo, a native of Wisconsin, who after the death of Mr. Strandness, married Nelson Nordby, and resides at Kenyon, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Strandness were the parents of seven children, viz.: Inga, who married Lars Helverson, a farmer of Hettinger, N. D.; Matilda, married A. Finsterm, an attorney in Kenyon, Minn.; Christian, is a farmer at Bowman, N. D.; Hannah, married G. A. Flom, a banker of Kenyon; Jacob, is engaged in the butcher business in Minneapolis; Hans S., the subject of this sketch, and one child who died in infancy.

Hans S. spent his boyhood in Kenyon and was educated in the common and high schools. After his graduation from the latter, he spent one year as clerk at Kenyon, Minn., and three years as bookkeeper in the Bristol National Bank, and for the next eight years was in the bank at Courtney, N. D., serving three years of the time as assistant cashier. He next went to the Stutsman County Bank, purchased an interest in that institution and was one of the officials until 1914. At this time he moved to Eau Claire and connected himself with the Union Savings Bank, of which he is vice president. In 1911, associated with others, he organized the Kenyon State Bank, of which institution he is still a stockholder and director. In addition to his banking affiliations, Mr. Strandness is secretary of the Union Mortgage & Loan Company, of Eau Claire.

On June 3, 1906, he married Miss Lulu A. Wolf, daughter of John C. and Julia (Brekke) Wolf, of Eau Claire, and granddaughter of the late Victor Wolf, of military fame. Besides the important positions Mr. Strandness occupies in the financial circles of Eau Claire, he is prominently connected with the Masonic Order.

August Strauch, a prominent resident of Bridge Creek township, and one of the foremost German farmers of Eau Claire county, is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born February 18, 1852. His father, who was also born in Germany, died when August was a child, and his mother married for her second husband, John Luetke. By her first marriage there were two sons, Edward and August. To the second union one daughter, named Tena, who became the wife of August Sinskie, was born.

August attended the common schools in Prussia and came to the United States with the other members of his family. In 1866, when August was fourteen years of age, the family came to Wisconsin and located in Green Lake county, where they re-

mained five years, then in 1871 came to Eau Claire county, where August has since made his home.

Mr. Strauch owns 400 acres of fine land, highly improved by cultivation, substantial and commodious buildings, and has one of the finest country homes in the community, well indicative of the thrift and ambition of its owner. In addition to his general farming, he carries on stock raising and does a successful dairy business. In 1879 he was married to Miss Minnie Burndt, daughter of Frank Burndt, a native of Germany, and they have raised a family of seven children, viz.: William married Ida Bedke, August married Emma Warmbier, Edward married Dora Zank, Tena is the wife of William Clark, Rudolph Gust married Miss Elma Reetz and Emil. Rudolph and Emil live at home and assist in operating the farm.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Strauch has never aspired to political fame, but is always ready to sanction any movement on foot tending to improve his community and the county at large. He is rated as one of our best citizens and a man worthy of prominent mention in the history of Eau Claire county.

John Strasburg, a lifelong resident of Eau Claire county, is the son of Joiehim and Christiana Strasburg, who were born in the Province of Pommern, Germany, where they lived until 1858, when they emigrated to the United States. Upon their arrival in this country, they came west to Wisconsin, stopping first in Jefferson county, where they remained one year, and in 1859 came to Eau Claire county, and here spent the balance of their lives engaged in farming. They were among the energetic and thrifty pioneers and were held in the highest esteem by the citizens of their community. The father died at the advanced age of 84 years, and the mother at the age of 72. They reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, the latter are now Mrs. Louise Steinke and Mrs. Caroline Krause. The sons are August, Frederick, Herman, Henry and John.

John Strasburg was born in Eau Claire county, August 20, 1869. He was raised on the home farm, and his boyhood was spent in about the same manner as most farmer boys, attending the district schools in winter and assisting on the farm during the summer months. His whole life has been spent in this county where he is now successfully engaged in farming. He is associated with his brother, August, the eldest of the boys, who was born August 19, 1858. They are carrying on prosperous and extensive farming operations on a fine farm of 190 acres, located in sections 14 and 23, Lincoln township, four miles southwest

from the village of Fall Creek. This farm, which is owned by August Strasburg, is under a high state of cultivation and well improved with a modern residence and barn, the place being well equipped with many of the latest labor-saving devices and up-to-date appurtenances, which go to make a model and attractive farm home.

In 1893 Mr. John Strasburg was married to Miss Tillie Schacht, daughter of John Schacht, by whom he has two children, Edward and Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Strasburg and family are devoted members of the Lutheran church.

Robert H. Stokes, who ranks among the successful business men of Eau Claire, is a native of Blenheim, Kent county, Ontario, Canada, where he was born July 16, 1870. His parents, Joseph and Mary Ellen Stokes, were born in Grantham, England, and Morpeth, Kent county, Ontario, respectively. The father came from England to Canada in 1852, and engaged in farming, and there married.

Born on a farm, Robert H. there spent his early boyhood, attending the common schools and assisting in the farm work until he was sixteen years of age, when he worked as clerk in a grocery store, remaining thus employed for two years. He next learned the tailor's trade, which he followed but a short time, when he entered Albert College, at Belleville, Ont., where he prepared for the university. Completing his education, he came to Wisconsin in 1895 and entered the Methodist ministry. After six years of labor in his chosen profession, his health failed and at the conference held in Miller, S. D., May 1, 1901, he resigned his pastorate. He later came to Eau Claire, and on October 1, 1905, he embarked in the undertaking and picture business, which occupation he has since followed with marked success.

Mr. Stokes has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and while he is in no sense a politician, he has served as justice of the peace of the 7th ward of Eau Claire for four years. He has been elected and is now serving his third term as coroner of the county. Mr. Stokes is careful, conservative and methodical in his affairs, and in all his business dealings, is known for his uprightness and fairness. He is a man of fine personal qualities, social and companionable and a lover of good comradeship. On August 4, 1897, Mr. Stokes married Miss Jennie M. Cash, of New Lisbon, Wis., and they are the parents of three children, viz.: Robert B., E. Wallace and Vernon C. Stokes.

Andrew Sutherland was born in St. George, N. B., Dec. 5, 1820. His father was Alexander Sutherland, of Sutherland Shire,



ANDREW SUTHERLAND

Scotland, and his mother, Flora MacInnis, of Mull, Scotland. He was married to Catherine MacVicar, daughter of George and Christina MacVicar, pioneer residents of Waukesha, Wis. He came to Waukesha, Wis. with his young family, in the fall of 1854, and during the winter of 1855, visited Eau Claire as a land-seeker. In June, 1856, he moved from the southern part of Wisconsin in covered wagons drawn by oxen, and made a permanent settlement in the town of Union, in Eau Claire county. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland were an active force in the social and religious life of their community. They were noted for their genial hospitality, and both friend and stranger received from them a kindly welcome. Through their whole life they were both ardent advocates of temperance reforms. They were two of the six constituent members of the First Baptist Church, of Eau Claire. In politics Mr. Sutherland was of the Republican party. He is survived by his aged wife, six sons, three daughters, thirty-four grandchildren, and nineteen great grandchildren.

Richard B. Swarthout,* publisher of "The Fairchild Observer" and dealer in real estate and life insurance, of Fairchild, Wis., was born in Lee county, Illinois, December 2, 1862, to Elijah and Elizabeth (Brown) Swarthout, natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Lee county, where the father purchased a farm of 160 acres, upon which he made all the improvements. He retired to Paw Paw, Lee county, in 1876, where he built a residence, and there resided until his death. He was a successful farmer, and owned besides the homestead two other farms. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Joshua Swarthout, also a native of Pennsylvania, whose father emigrated to the United States from Germany. The maternal grandfather, Solomon Brown, was a prominent and successful hotel keeper, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he was the proprietor for many years of the White Horse Tavern.

Richard B. was raised on the home farm in Lee county, Illinois, attending the common schools and assisting in the farm work. In 1876 he began his apprenticeship at the printers' trade, at Paw Paw, Ill., serving three years. He then started out to see some of the world. He spent six months in Bloomington, Ill., landed in Chicago in 1879, and in 1880 again went on the road. In 1884 he located at Caldwell, Kan., where he published the "Caldwell Journal" until 1891. He then returned to Chicago and was employed on the Chicago Tribune and other papers until 1905 when he went to Rockford, Ill., and was there engaged in newspaper work for two years, and in 1907 came to Eau Claire

county, locating at Fairehild, where he has since owned and successfully published the "Fairehild Observer," which is a wide-awake and up-to-date country newspaper. He is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

On February 16, 1887, he married Henrietta, daughter of John and Henrietta (Houghton) Dawson, of Caldwell, Kan., and they are the parents of two children, Elizabeth, wife of W. A. Butler, and Orville R. Mr. Swarthout is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has served as a member of the board of supervisors of Eau Claire county three years and is one of the influential Republicans of his town.

William Swift. The Swifts were one of the best known families among the early pioneers in Eau Claire county. Edward Swift, father of William, was a native of Fermana county, Ireland, and was born in 1804. He married Ann Maegomery, and soon afterwards they came to America, locating first in New York City. Later they moved to Albany, N. Y., and from there went to New Haven, Conn. Allured by stories of the great west, Mr. Swift came to Wisconsin, and after a short stay in Kenosha county went to Milwaukee county and located near Hale's Corners, in 1842. There he remained for seven years and then moved to Portage City, Columbia county, where he lived for another seven years, but finally came to Eau Claire county and settled on a farm in Brunswick township, in 1856. There he remained during the rest of his life. He died in 1873, at the age of 69.

William Swift, son of Edward and Ann (Maegomery) Swift, was born at Albany, N. Y., May 25, 1835. He received his education in the public schools, took up farming for his occupation and lived with his parents until their death. When his father died he purchased a part of the old homestead, and subsequently added to it until he owned a fine farm of 320 acres. He carried on general farming, but was also well known as a successful stock raiser. For nearly 60 years he was a resident of the township of Brunswick and came to be regarded, not only as one of its most enterprising and successful farmers, but also as one of its leading men. In politics he was an Independent, yet such was the confidence reposed in him that he was honored with positions of public trust. He was chairman of the town board for five years and was also road commissioner, pathmaster, school treasurer and a member of the county board.

One of the first settlers in Brunswick, he lived to see the third generation growing up, and as time went on he grew more



WILLIAM SWIFT

and more into the affections of the people who knew him. He lived a clean, honorable life and was one of the best of neighbors. He died August 16, 1914, after a short illness, and, although in his 80th year, was active of body and vigorous of mind until a few weeks before his death.

Speaking of him the Eau Claire Leader said: "He was one of the county's earliest and best loved citizens. His life was so filled with kindly acts that he was endeared to all who knew him. Throughout the community William Swift was admired and respected. A successful farmer, he was also an exemplary citizen and his memory will long be cherished."

His gentle disposition and his generous heart on the one hand and his long life and successful career on the other recall that beautiful statement in the Beatitudes: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

The following remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Eau Claire, at the funeral services over Mr. Swift:

"Some one adopted this resolution for each day of life, 'I will this day try to live a simple, sincere, serene life.' Add a few great words and we have what must have been the life resolution of Mr. Swift. 'I will this day try to live a simple, sincere, serene, kindly, earnest, useful life.'

"He was one of that fine type of men who came from the East into the West, whose purpose and wisdom and hard work changed Wisconsin from a wilderness into a garden, and made her a really great state.

"He was a temperate man. He knew that to live his life successfully, to do his work, to be useful to the world, to be a comfort to those who loved him and whom he loved, he must take care of himself, must not waste his powers.

"He was an industrious man. Day after day, year after year, for more than half a century, he knew by experience what hard work means.

"He was a likable man. So many have spoken tenderly of him during these days of his sickness and death; so many loved and respected him, and the better they knew him, and the longer, the more they loved him.

"And he was a kind man. One close to him by the ties of blood, said with tears, 'He was a father to us.' We read, 'A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.' This was pre-eminently true of him. Neighbors, acquaintances, those who met him in a business way, relatives, all unite in calling him a kindly

man. And the sister who lived with this brother in beautiful relationship for more than half a century knows that he was a kindly man.

"He is not dead. He lives. He lives in the memory of many. 'The memory of the just is blessed.' He lives in other lives through his fine, uplifting influence. Out on the old farm everywhere there are marks of his purpose, thought, decision, work. He lives in the old farm. But we believe also that he still lives an individual consciousness. Shall a farm last longer than a man? That part of a human being which thinks, decides, is kind, loves, is lovable, is the real part, the mind, the soul. The soul does not die."

Robert Swift, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising in the town of Brunswick, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 22, 1839, a son of Edward Swift, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States and settled first in New York City, going from there to Albany, thence to New Haven, Conn. When Robert was quite a young boy, his parents came west to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Eau Claire county. He received his education in the common schools, was reared on the farm and remained with his parents assisting with the farm work until he became of age. He then went to California, and located in Monterey county, where for six years he was employed as a sheep herder, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with sheep raising and then branched out for himself and was engaged in this business for six years, owning at one time many thousand head of fine sheep.

After twelve years spent in California, he returned to Eau Claire county, Wis., and purchased 80 acres of land in Brunswick township formerly owned by his father, where he has since carried on general farming and stock raising. In addition to this, he keeps a fine herd of Jersey cows and does an extensive business. He is one of the most enterprising farmers of his neighborhood, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his town and county. He has served as a member of the town board, and in national affairs sides with the Democratic party.

Mr. Swift was married in the town of Brunswick, to Annie A. Hauxhurst, daughter of J. V. Hauxhurst, of Long Island, New York, and they are the parents of four children as follows: Mary married Pearl Sterns, of Eau Claire; Margaret is the wife of Albert Schultz, a farmer in Montana, and William and Maude, who reside at home with their parents. Mr. Swift has lived a long, honorable and successful life, and is greatly respected by

all who know him because of his sterling integrity, his upright character and his honorable dealings with his fellow men.

John Tebo,* one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Augusta, Eau Claire county, is a native of Surrell, Canada, where he was born April 28, 1828, the son of Mitchell and Mary (Defo) Tebo. The father was a sawyer by trade, and lived to the age of 70 years, his death occurring from an attack of cholera.

In the Spring of 1864 Mr. Tebo came to the United States and located in Columbia county, Wisconsin, where on December 11, of that year, he entered the Union Army as a member of the 44th Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted at Portage City, and served until April 29, 1865, when he was mustered out. He came to Augusta in the Spring of 1874, and established himself in the retail shoe business which he successfully carried on for many years.

On March 31, 1849, Mr. Tebo married Miss Lena Hutchinson, who was born in New York. By this union, he had a family of seven children, four of whom, Irving, William, Emma, wife of William Wood, and Jennie, wife of Frank Reed, are living, and all making their homes in Seattle, Washington. The mother of these children died February 9, 1903, and Mr. Tebo afterwards married Mrs. Margaret Smith, widow of J. C. Smith, of Augusta.

Mr. Tebo has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the county, has been energetic and prosperous and is now living in retirement and enjoys the confidence and respect of the people of his community.

Frederick W. Thomas, treasurer of the Drummond Packing Company, of Eau Claire, was born in Monomonic, Wis., November 6, 1872, the son of Evan Q. and Lydia A. (Botsford) Thomas, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother a native of Wisconsin. His paternal grandfather, Evan Thomas, a native of Wales, came to the United States about 1830, locating near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and worked in the anthracite coal mines of that vicinity for a time and later engaged in farming near Dundaff, where his death occurred. The maternal grandparents were Anthony and Caroline (Bennett) Botsford, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. They came to Wisconsin in an early day and were pioneers of this state, residing at the time of his death, at Humbird. Evan Q. Thomas was a soldier in the Civil War, being a member of Company K, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and served four years in the Union Army, being wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. After the close of the war, he returned home and in 1866 came to Wisconsin, locating at Bangor,

LaCrosse county, and there learned telegraphy in the office of the Omaha Railway Company. He then became agent of stations along the line as fast as the road was constructed. He came to Eau Claire in 1873, where he held the position of station agent until 1882, when he was appointed traveling freight agent for the company, holding that position until his death in 1904, at the age of sixty-two years. His family consisted of four children as follows: Frederick W., Edward B., David E. and Edna, the wife of A. J. Airis.

Frederick W. was reared in Eau Claire, receiving his education in the public and high schools of this city, graduating from the latter in 1890, after which he attended the University of Wisconsin, graduating from that institution in 1895. He afterwards taught school for several terms, and in 1904 became connected with the Drummond Packing Company, of Eau Claire, as bookkeeper, was admitted to the firm in 1906 and since 1908 has served as treasurer of this corporation.

On July 2, 1902, he married Miss Elsie, daughter of Patriek and Mary (Drummond) Fitzgerald, of Eau Claire, and to them four children have been born, viz.: Mary, Robert, Eleanor and Frederick L.

Mr. Thomas is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Eau Claire Blue Lodge, No. 112, of which he is past master, the Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., and the Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Industrial School Board.

✓ **George Thorson*** was born at Wheaton, Eau Claire county, on February 11, 1879, the son of Theo. and Dorothy (Johnson) Thorson. The father was born in Christiania, Norway, and came to the United States when a young man, and followed the life of a sailor until he reached the age of 45 years. For the past twenty-eight years he has been engaged in farming, and now at the age of 73, in 1914, resides with his wife in Wheaton. They raised a family of six children, as follows: Thomas is yardsman for the New Dells Lumber Company; George; Gus is a locomotive engineer; Marie married Henry Lysser and resides at Cameron, this state; Eliza married John Hohum of Eau Claire, and Lawrence is a moulder, employed by the Phoenix Manufacturing Company.

Mr. George Thorson was educated in the public schools and in the Chippewa College, and was employed by the Clark & Taylor Grain Company, buying grain for a period of three years, then for two years was in business at Stanley, Wis., and for six years was associated with the C. W. Cheney Elevator Company.

at Eau Claire, and afterward with the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company in their warehouse in Eau Claire until 1907. He is now, 1914, secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Flour & Grain Company, to which he devotes his entire time and to his grain and milling interests. He is a stockholder in the bank of Allen, and owns a farm of 240 acres near Wheaton.

In 1902 Mr. Thorson married Miss Josephine Lee, daughter of John Lee, and they have one son, Delos Russell.

In fraternal matters Mr. Thorson is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and the I. S. W. A.

Thomas E. Till,* deceased, who, for nearly forty years was a prominent logging contractor of Eau Claire, was born in Sunbury county, New Brunswick, November 3, 1850, and died in Eau Claire, October 3, 1913. His father, John Till, was a resident of Sunbury county, where he followed blacksmithing, and also engaged in farming. He came to Eau Claire county and for a number of years followed his trade of blacksmith in the employ of the Valley Lumber Company. He later returned to New Brunswick and carried on a blacksmith shop and farm. He married and raised a family of ten children, as follows: Alfred, who is a lumber dealer at Cloquet, Minn.; Levina married Emory Smith, of New Brunswick; Thomas, deceased, the subject of this sketch; George, now engaged in farming in New Brunswick; Jane married Oliver Craney, a lumberman of Eau Claire; John follows the trade of blacksmith in New Brunswick; William is engaged in teaming in Eau Claire; Ella is deceased; Rose married John Smith and resides in New Brunswick, and Edwin is deceased.

Thomas E. Till received his education in the common schools of New Brunswick, and was employed in the woods as lumberman until 1874, when he moved with his family to Eau Claire. Soon after his arrival here, he entered the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company, and later the Valley Lumber Company, and at one time had charge of the camp for both of these companies and later was engaged with William Anderson at logging. He then started in the same business on his own account, and for over thirty-eight years never missed a winter in the woods. He owned twenty horses, which he used during the summer months in railroad work, and also owned and operated a complete threshing machine outfit with others and did threshing in Eau Claire and adjoining counties, but his principal business was logging contracting. He was progressive, public spirited and charitable and had many warm friends, some of whom took

advantage of his generosity to the disadvantage of himself. He was thrifty and progresisve, and had at the time of his death, accumulated sufficient means to enable his wife to live the remainder of her life in comfort and ease. Some thirty-three years prior to his death, he invested in property located on the Chipewewa river, which has since increased in value about five times. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a man devoted to his home and family.

In 1868 he married Louisa Smith, who was born November 3, 1852, the daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Foss) Smith, of New Brunswick. To this union were born three children: Harvey, who died at the age of 19; Thomas Austin resides with his mother in Eau Claire, married Ethel Thames, daughter of William and Adeline (Muck) Thames of Mondovi, Wis., and they have one child by adoption, Edith May, born March 21, 1914, and Leonard, who resides in Eau Claire, engaged in lumbering, married Miss Mary Meyers, of Mondovi.

Mrs. Louisa (Smith) Till, sister of Absalom and Orin Smith, residents of Union township, Eau Claire county, was born in New Brunswick. She was married at the age of sixteen and became the mother of three children. She came to Eau Claire with her husband in 1874, and for eight winters following, went into the woods and did cooking in the lumber camps, and with the money thus earned, together with that provided by her husband, purchased in 1882, the property where she has since lived, for thirty-three years. Mrs. Till has been an extensive traveler and in company with her son has made prolonged trips through the western part of the United States, visiting Seattle, Wash., Los Angeles, Calif., and many other places of interest.

Reverend Henry M. Toeller,* Pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Congregation, at Altoona, was born in La Crosse, Wis., January 27, 1880, the son of Frank and Rose (Niello) Toeller, natives of the Province of the Rhine, Germany. His paternal grandfather, Frank Toeller, and maternal grandparents, Matthew and Mary (Valiechek) Niello, were all pioneers of Wisconsin. Father Toeller was reared in La Crosse, where he remained until fourteen years of age; he received his education in the St. Joseph Parochial School, in La Crosse, after which he entered the Pontifical College, Josephinum, Columbus, Ohio, where after twelve years of classical and theological study, he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop James Hartley, on June 9, 1906. His first assignment was as assistant pastor to Rev. Father

Mathias Hannon, of Darlington, Wis., where he remained one year. In 1907 he was appointed to his present charge at Altoona.

Charles Lyman Tolles, one of the well known citizens and representative business men of Eau Claire, was born in this city August 28, 1859, and is descended from a long line of prominent New England ancestry. His father, Robert Tolles, was born near Plymouth, Conn., August 2, 1827, and was the son of Lyman and Almira (Andrews) Tolles, farmers of Terryville, Conn. He was a nephew of Seth Thomas, the clockmaker, and when ten years of age, went into the clock factory at Thomaston, Conn. After acquiring a knowledge of clock making, he took up mechanical engineering and was employed in a machine shop in that state, and Windham, N. Y. During his residence in Windham, he married Mary Richards Graham, daughter of Charles Graham, a prominent shoe dealer on November 7, 1852. She was born June 21, 1825. They came to Eau Claire in 1857, and he installed the first steam plant of any account in this section, for the old Eau Claire Lumber Company at their steam mill, and was in their employ for about four years. He subsequently engaged with his brother-in-law, Hiram P. Graham, in the business that was finally merged into the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of today. During his earlier days in Eau Claire, he did some steambotting on the Chippewa river, and was also connected with the Dells Lumber Company and for a time had full charge of an important grist mill at Sand Creek, Dunn county, which was owned by this firm.

He was a member of the first board of aldermen for the city of Eau Claire and until his death, which occurred July 7, 1879, held a prominent place in the business and social life of the city.

Mr. Charles L. Tolles grew to manhood in Eau Claire, attended the public schools, but being thrown upon his own resources early in life, he was compelled to go into business before his education was completed. His final schooling was received under the tutelage of T. F. Frawley, attending classes in the winter and working in the shop in summer. In 1876 he became associated with the Phoenix Manufacturing Company and has been connected with that concern continuously ever since, having worked his way to the presidency of the company. On May 25, 1879, he was sent to Sand Creek, in Dunn county, to take charge of the flouring mill there, which was owned by this company, and after spending four years there, he returned to Eau Claire and the office of the Phoenix company, remaining there three years, then went

with the Eau Claire Mills Supply Company, a branch corporation. The mill supply company was subsequently sold, in about 1904, to W. H. Hobbs, and Mr. Tolles returned to the Phoenix company.

Mr. Tolles is one of the best examples of what the hustling American boy can make of himself, a clean-cut, wide-awake business man, ready to adopt new business methods whenever exigency of trade demands them, and ever ready to devote his time and talent to the use of the public in all matters pertaining to the improvement of his home city.

On June 5, 1882, he married Miss Ida May Fox. To this union have been born two children, Romaine Graham and Helen Athalia. In social circles as well as in commercial life Mr. Tolles occupies a prominent place; he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the United Commercial Travelers, the Eau Claire Club and the Traveler's Protective Association.

Michael J. Toner, overseer of the Eau Claire county poor farm, is a product of Pennsylvania, born at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, that state, November 7, 1866, to Francis and Ann (McGough) Toner. The father, who was a native of Ireland, came to the United States in the early fifties and located in Pennsylvania, where for thirteen years he was employed in the anthracite coal mines. In 1866 he came west to Wisconsin and settled in Eau Claire county, purchasing at that time a tract of land containing 100 acres in what is now the city of Eau Claire. From that time on until his death, which occurred April 7, 1910, he resided in the city. The mother died at the age of 68 years, while the father was about 75 years old at the time of his death. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. James, Michael J., Frank, Daniel and Annie, wife of Stephen Curry, are the only ones now living. Those deceased are Kate, who married Michael Carroll; John; Edward; Sarah; Mary, and Maggie.

Michael J., who was an infant when his parents came to Eau Claire, grew up with the village and received his education in the district schools of the county, and after reaching his maturity, he followed the occupations of lumbering and farming until April, 1906, since which time he has occupied his present position, which is sufficient evidence of his fitness as overseer of the poor farm.

On November 7, 1905, he married Miss Bertha, daughter of Nels and Olena (Fjerstad) Silverness, natives of Norway and pioneer settlers of Mondovi, Buffalo county, Wisconsin. The

issue of this union is three sons, Edward, Robert and Francis. In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Toner are Catholics and he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Peter Truax. Standing prominent among the representative men of Eau Claire was Peter Truax. He was born in Steuben county, New York, February 24, 1828, and was the son of Jacob and Mary Truax, both native Americans of sturdy, progressive disposition. While yet a youth, he moved with his parents to Alleghany county, New York. He received his education in the public schools of that state, and on September 23, 1852, married Miss Cordelia Avery. The adventuresome spirit of the times made itself felt in Mr. Truax, who concluded to seek his fortune in the west, where the opportunities for advancement were so much greater than in the East. Accordingly in 1854, he started westward to Wisconsin, and after a residence of two years in Walworth county, he in 1855 came to Eau Claire and settled on a tract of land on what is now known as Truax Prairie. Here he successfully engaged in general farming for ten years and then removed to the then village of Eau Claire, in 1865, and established himself in the general merchandising business. Seeing greater opportunities in lumbering, in 1873 he disposed of his mercantile interests and engaged in logging and extensive farming. He acquired large interests in the sawmill property of the Cloquet Lumber Company, and was also extensively interested in an electric railway in Idaho, as a stockholder. He became associated with Mr. Thorp, and together they built the first opera house erected in Eau Claire.

Mr. Truax erected a residence in the city of Eau Claire, but preferred his country home as a place of abode, which he had occupied some time prior to his decease, March 18, 1909, at the age of 81 years. The death of Mr. Truax closed the career of one whose long life was well spent in doing good in the community in which he had lived. Mrs. Truax who resides in Eau Claire, is a lady of charming personality and noble Christian character, whose bequests and benefactions will perpetuate her name in Eau Claire.

James M. Vance, highway and bridge contractor, with post-office address Chippewa Falls, was born in Monroe county, Iowa, October 8, 1854, the son of Rev. John A. and Nancy J. (Snodgrass) Vance, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and pioneers of Monroe county, Iowa, where the father improved a farm of eighty acres. He was also a clergyman of the United Presbyterian church. In 1876 he came to Wisconsin and was

pastor of the Lisbon congregation, of Sussex, Waukesha county, eleven years. He was twice married; his first wife was Nancy J. Snodgrass, by whom he had three children, as follows: Mary Ann, wife of C. H. Dunlap, of Seattle, Wash.; Martha J., wife of C. C. Palmer, of Eddyville, Ia., and James M., the subject of this sketch. His second wife was Lucinda Presley, and they were the parents of two children: John P., a civil engineer on the Canadian Pacific railroad and who lost his life in a blizzard in northwestern Canada, and Jennie, a trained nurse of Newcastle, Pa.

James M. grew to manhood in Iowa, was educated in the common schools and began life as a farmer in his native state. He came to Eau Claire county in 1887 and settled on a farm of 190 acres in the town of Seymour, to which he has subsequently added until now his farm contains 230 acres of well cultivated land, improved with substantial buildings. From 1887 to 1906 Mr. Vance carried on farming operations on this farm. In the last named year he turned the management over to his son, Martin Roy, and since that time has given his sole attention to highway bridge contracting in northwestern Wisconsin, his operations extending over nine counties. This business was started by Mr. Vance in 1902 and for four years he carried it on in connection with his farming operations, but the business grew to such large proportions he finally turned his farm business over to his son, as stated above. Mr. Vance has always taken an active interest in social as well as civic affairs and has been many times honored by his friends for office. He was elected and served as chairman and clerk of the town of Seymour for about sixteen years. He was elected treasurer of Eau Claire county and served in that capacity during the years of 1905, '06, '07 and '08. In politics he is a Republican, while fraternally he is a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M.

On October 24, 1878, he married Miss Jeannette Rogers, daughter of Archibald and Agnes Rogers, natives of Dundee, Scotland, and pioneers of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. They have a family of five children living, as follows: James T.; John A., in business with father; Jesse George, Methodist Episcopal minister; Martin R., on farm, and Jennie D., at home, and two deceased, Willard and Charles.

Henry Clay Van Hovenberg, deceased, one of the very early settlers of this part of Wisconsin, and closely identified with the primitive struggles of the city and county of Eau Claire, was

born September 25, 1831, in Schenectady county, New York, and was the son of Dewitt and Katherine (Becker) Van Hovenberg, and grandson of Rudolph and Lydia (Van Dyck) Van Hovenberg. He was educated in the county schools and the city of Schenectady, and in 1842 came west to Wisconsin with his parents and settled in Green Lake county. There Henry Clay Van Hovenberg followed the occupation of farming until about twenty years of age, when becoming allured by the current stories of Eau Claire, he came here in 1856, and for more than half a century made this his home. For five or six years after locating here, he followed the business of carpenter and joiner, also taking up the work of millwright. He became associated with Mr. Flavius Mills, and they started the publication of the Chippewa Valley News, which in 1869 became the Eau Claire News, the publication of which was continued by them until 1870, when Mr. Van Hovenberg sold his interest to W. F. Bailey.

Mr. Van Hovenberg took an active part in the organization of the town government of west Eau Claire and was for many years engaged in the implement business with the late Jacob Strum, which business had been closed out somewhat prior to the death of Mr. Van Hovenberg. He was for many years largely interested in real estate in Eau Claire and was prosperous and successful in all his business ventures. He was prominent in the Congregational church, and at times conducted services at school houses and missions, and was a member of the New York Society of Cincinnati. His grandfather, Rudolph Van Hovenberg, was one of the original members of the New York Society of Cincinnati, having signed the roll in 1783. A portion of his journal while with the Sullivan expedition is found in Cook's journals of the military expeditions of Major General John Sullivan.

In 1860 Mr. Van Hovenberg married Mary Eliza Pease, who died in 1873. To this union were born the following children: Dewitt Joseph, who died September 28, 1913, at the age of 52 years; Mary Elizabeth married Eli W. Keck, on December 29, 1908; Katherine was married June 15, 1899, to Harold Winthrop Brown and resides at Dover, New Hampshire; Margaret, who was married July 8, 1891, to Frank Asa Morrill, resides in Norwood, Massachusetts, and Karl Henry, who is a practicing lawyer and a professor in the public schools of Chicago. In September, 1880, Mr. Van Hovenberg was again married, this time to Mrs. Sarah Stinchfield Teague, who still survives and makes her

home in the city of Eau Claire. Mr. Van Hovenberg died January 3, 1910.

Albert Ventzke, a representative citizen and substantial farmer, whose fine farm of 200 acres adjoins the village of Fall Creek, is another of Wisconsin's native sons, having been born in Marathon county, this state, and is the eldest of a family of seven children born to Albert and Minnie (Wartleman) Ventzke. Of the others, Gustav is now in Montana; Minnie is the wife of Henry Wittmer; Emma is the wife of William Scheefelbin; Laura is the wife of Julius Haas; Anna married Julius Kranz, and Ida, who is the wife of Reinhold Stobe. The parents were both born in the Province of Pommerian, Germany, and in an early day emigrated to the United States, settling in Wisconsin, where the father died at the age of 64 years. The mother still survives and is honored and respected by her many friends and acquaintances.

Albert received his education in the common schools and came to Eau Claire county in 1874. He has always been a hard working man, energetic, thrifty and economical, and has carved his way to the top round of the ladder. His 200 acre farm, which for the most part is under a good state of cultivation and improved with a substantial and commodious dwelling, barns and other out buildings, makes an ideal country home, of which he may well be proud. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and uses the most modern methods in his operations. In politics he is independent and takes a lively interest in all public matters in his town and county. He is a member of the Lutheran church and contributes liberally to its support.

Mr. Ventzke married Miss Julia Stabenow, of Fall Creek, and they have an interesting family of three children, two sons and one daughter, named respectively, Herman, Amanda and Walter Ventzke.

Memory Victory,* one of the early settlers and highly respected citizens of Augusta, where he is now engaged in the grain business, is the son of Thomas J. and Eliza (Dodge) Victory, and was born at Masena, St. Lawrence county, New York, April 3, 1833, and is named after his grandfather, Memory Victory, who, as did his other ancestors, followed agricultural pursuits in New England. Thomas Victory, father of our subject, left the state of New York with his family for the west in 1859, and the same year settled on a farm in Wisconsin, where he followed the life of a farmer until his death.

Memory Victory was raised on his father's farm, receiving a

common school education. He followed the vocation of farming until 1870, when he engaged in the mercantile business which he followed until 1905 and again engaged in farming, and is now associated with his son in the buying and shipping of hay and grain. In 1870 he married Miss Elisa Crowles, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and they have had four children, only one of whom, Wallace O'Dell Victory, is living and in business with his father. Mr. Victory is a Democrat in politics and has held several local offices. He is a high minded, public spirited man and takes a lively interest in all matters of benefit to his town and county.

Amos Ward, for forty-eight years a resident and highly respected citizen of Eau Claire, is a native of Canada and was born September 20, 1830. When a young boy he left Canada and from that time until 1866 lived in the states of Maine and Pennsylvania. For several years during his residence in Maine he was engaged in farming and shipbuilding. He lived nine years in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and from there he came to Wisconsin, arriving in Eau Claire August 15, 1866. Soon after his arrival here he entered the employ of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, with whom he remained until 1905, at which time the interests of this company were sold. During the civil war Mr. Ward enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. He is a member of Eagle Post, No. 52, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eau Claire, and for a number of years has lived in retirement.

Mr. Ward was married in the state of Maine to Miss Lydia M. Trott, by whom he has six children: Charles R., who is a practicing physician in the city of Eau Claire and resides at home; Syntha; Eva J.; Louis, who is also a physician and resides at Bemidji, Minn.; Allen and Kate. His daughter Syntha married A. E. Henderson, a physician, and also resides at Bemidji, Minn.

Samuel Welke,* of Lincoln township, is the only surviving member of a family of five children born to Gottlieb and Mary (Steinke) Welke, in the Province of Posen, Germany. He was born on January 14, 1837; the other children were Theodore, Gustav, Robert and Julia, who married William Harding.

Mr. Welke attended the common schools of his native country, where he remained until sixteen years of age, and in 1853 the family emigrated to the United States. Soon after arriving they located in Marquette county, Wisconsin, and there the par-

ents spent the balance of their lives, the father dying at the age of 91 and the mother at 96 years of age. Samuel Welke remained with his parents in Marquette county seven years, and in 1861 moved to Eau Claire county and purchased 80 acres of State University lands, paying for same \$2.50 per acre. The city of Eau Claire at that time was only a small village, with one store and one hotel, and this was Mr. Welke's nearest trading point. Loyal to his adopted country, Mr. Welke in 1864 enlisted as a private under Captain Stocking in Company G, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served for ten months, principally in Missouri. After his honorable discharge he returned to Eau Claire and resumed his farming operations, which have since absorbed his time and attention. His farm, which is now being operated by his son, John, consists of 160 acres of highly cultivated and well improved land in sections 24 and 25, Lincoln township. The residence and outbuildings are substantial and commodious and the farming equipment is modern and up-to-date.

Mr. Welke was married to Wilhemina Wing, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters. John resides on the home farm, which he carries on with good success; Fred lives in Altoona, this county; Julia married Charles Kisler, and Emma is the wife of William Grant. A member of the Lutheran church, Mr. Welke contributes liberally to its support. He has been a resident of Eau Claire county for more than half a century and has not only seen but has taken an active part in the transformation that has taken place in the county from a wild and uncultivated state, inhabited by wild game and beasts, to one of fine farms and lovely homes. He has also taken an active interest in the public affairs of the county and has always been ready to co-operate in any movement which he has considered for the improvement of the county.

James P. Welsh, chief of the fire department of Eau Claire, was born in Eau Claire on March 22, 1865. His father, James Welsh, was born on Prince Edwards Island in the year 1838 and was a lumberman by trade. He came to Eau Claire in 1857, being one of the very early settlers, and was employed by various companies for a time, then became connected with the Eau Claire Lumber Company, with whom he remained for about forty years, during that time being in charge of sorting works on the Eau Claire river. His death occurred on June 14, 1897, at the age of fifty-nine years. Mrs. Welsh, mother of our subject, was Miss Mariah Beekwith, who was born in Dane county, Wisconsin,

February 22, 1841. They had a family of eleven children, viz: James P. (our subject), John, William, Edward, Kattie, Peter, Arthur, who are all deceased; Frederick is connected with the Eau Claire fire department; Ella is married to Charles Halblieb, a conductor on the Omaha railroad; Albert is a gas fitter in Eau Claire, and Frank is a railroad conductor. Mr. Welsh was a staunch Democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic church. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Eau Claire.

James P. obtained a good common school education and his first employment was with Charles Alber, of Eau Claire, where he went to learn the trade of furrier, but remained at this work only about six months, then went to work in the grocery store of Bonell & McGraw, and later in the store of N. J. McIntyre, remaining in this latter position about two years. From 1882 to 1889 he worked at the lumbering business in its various branches, and on September 1, 1889, he became connected with the Eau Claire fire department in the capacity of pipeman; on November 1, 1891, he was made superintendent of firm alarm; on May 4, 1899, he was appointed city electrician; May 4, 1901, was appointed fire warden; May 4, 1905, was appointed assistant chief, filling all four positions at one and the same time; November 2, 1906, he was appointed chief, at which time he resigned the above four offices and has since been at the head of the department, where he has proven himself a most worthy official. At this date he has given more than twenty-five years of an unbroken service in the fire department.

Mr. Welsh is independent in his politics, is a member of the Catholic church and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He was married on May 27, 1890, to Miss Evelyn Van Strattum, daughter of A. H. Van Strattum, of Appleton, Wis., and five children have been born to them, as follows: Vernona E., Evelyn, William W., Dorothy and Patricia, who died in infancy.

Albert J. Wenzel,* president and general manager of the Wenzel Broom Company, of Eau Claire, was born at Augusta, this county, February 13, 1873. His father, Julius Wenzel, was born in Germany, and in 1872 he married Pauline Wagner, and the same year came to America. He settled at Augusta and engaged in farming, an occupation he has followed all his life. He is now, 1914, residing on his home farm and has reached the age of seventy-eight years, and is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel, as follows: Albert J., the subject of this sketch; Emil F., treasurer of the Wenzel Broom Company; Anna; Bertha, who keeps house

for her father, and two children who died very young. The mother of these children died April 2, 1911.

Albert J. was raised on the farm and attended the common school. Starting out in life for himself, he found employment first in the planing mills of various companies, among them being the Rice Lake Lumber Company, N. C. Foster & Company and the Iron River Lumber Company. Later he went west and worked at the carpenter's trade in Oklahoma and Arkansas. He was a member of the firm of Red Rock Land & Lumber Company, and was also engaged in the manufacture of wagon spokes in Oklahoma. Returning to Eau Claire, he followed carpentering for several years during the summer months and assisted in erecting furnaces in the winters. In 1912, associated with his brother, Emil F., he started in a small way in the manufacture of brooms, and on June 13, 1913, the Wenzel Broom Company was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin with a capital of \$30,000.00, he being president and manager of the company and his brother, Emil, treasurer.

Mr. Wenzel married Amelia Zank, daughter of Christ Zank, of Augusta, and one son, Henry, was born. Mrs. Wenzel died September 3, 1910, and was buried at Red Bank, Arkansas. On November 16, 1913, Mr. Wenzel again married, taking for his second wife, Emma Schaek, who died on March 16, 1914, and her remains laid to rest in Eau Claire cemetery. Mr. Wenzel is a member of the German Lutheran church, of which he is trustee, and politically is an independent Republican.

Charles F. West has attained a position of prominence in public life as well as in the business circles of Eau Claire. He is a native son of Wisconsin and was born in the town of Brunswick, county of Eau Claire, January 24, 1863, of German parentage. His father, John West, was born in Germany and was one of the pioneer settlers of Eau Claire county, having come here in 1854. He was a farmer by occupation and owned 320 acres of choice land in Brunswick township. He married Charlotte Roeck, and to them two children were born, Charles F., the subject of this sketch and Mary W., who is the wife of F. W. Woltersdorf, who is associated with Mr. West in the cigar business. They have one child, Hazel. The father died October 11, 1883, and is survived by his widow and the two children.

Born and reared on a farm, Charles F. received his education in the public schools, and in 1879 started in the cigar business. He is a member of the popular and well known firm of West & Woltersdorf, manufacturers of Havana and domestic cigars.

Their factory at 770 First avenue, Eau Claire, is an important center for the manufacture of high grade cigars, some of the best brands in the country coming from their factory. The popular brands made by them include the Mascot and Eau Claire Crooks and Mildeza of the 10c grade, and the San Rexo, Miss West, Little Mascot in 5c goods. Their business covers the whole Northwestern Wisconsin and their already large trade is constantly increasing.

Mr. West was united in marriage with Miss Louise Schriener, of Sand Lake, New York, and they are the parents of 5 children, viz.: Charles F. Jr., deceased; Ruth M., deceased; Lulu, deceased; Charlotte M., and Frederick J. Among the fraternal and benevolent societies of Eau Claire with which Mr. West is connected, may be mentioned Freedom Lodge, No. 254, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Equitable Fraternal Union and the American Yeomen.

In public affairs he is no less active and influential than in business, and has for many years been identified with the Democratic party. He is chairman of the 10th Congressional district, and also chairman of the Eau Claire county Democratic central committee, has been assessor for ten years, and is now, 1914, candidate for postmaster of Eau Claire.

Charles Westberg,* shipping clerk for the Dells Lumber Company of Eau Claire, who resides on his farm in Brunswick township, was born near Gothenburg, Sweden, March 29, 1857, the son of Erick and Annie (Anderson) Westberg. The father was a well-known farmer near Gothenburg, where he and his wife spent their lives. They were the parents of seven children, who are all now deceased excepting Charles, our subject.

Charles received his education in the public schools and remained at home, assisting his parents in the farm work until 1881, when he came to America, landing first in Philadelphia. He came West to Wisconsin and located at Eau Claire, and for nineteen years was employed by the Northwestern Lumber Company in and around their mills at Porter's Mills. In 1900 he moved to the city of Eau Claire and was engaged in grading lumber for the same firm six years, being continuously in their employ for twenty-five years. In 1906 he became connected with the Dells Lumber Company as shipping clerk and still holds that position. In 1909 he purchased the Campbell farm of 80 acres in Brunswick township, where he resides with his family, his son, Warner Westberg, having charge of the farming operations.

Mr. Westberg has been twice married. His first wife was

Tillie Borg, who is now deceased. She was the mother of three children: John A., an engineer on the Northwestern railroad, Nora and Tillie. For his second wife Mr. Westberg married Annie Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, of Eau Claire, and the following children have been born: Leonard, Warner, Escall, Arthur, Ruth and Chestea.

Mr. Westberg is a Lutheran in religious belief and contributes liberally to the support of the church, and is a Republican in politics.

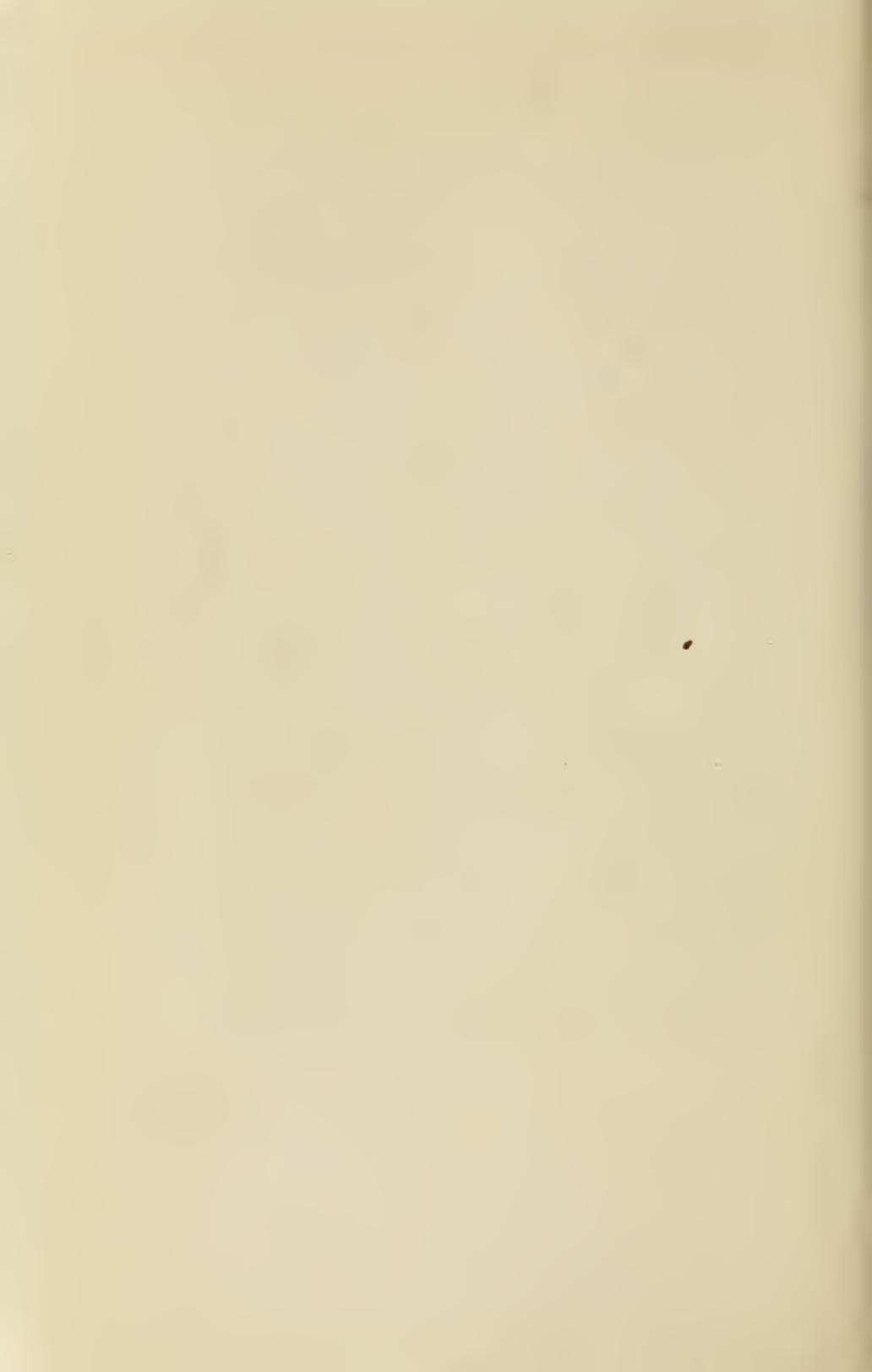
Samuel S. Wethern,* of Union township, is one of the wide-awake, prosperous and thrifty farmers of Eau Claire county. He was born at New Portland, Somerset county, Maine, November 22, 1861. His parents, Samuel Gould and Asenath (Quint) Wethern, were both natives of Maine and of Welsh and Scotch-Irish descent, and at this writing (1913) the father is still living at the age of 81 years, making his home in Los Angeles, California.

Samuel S. spent his youth in Maine, receiving his education in the common schools. Becoming interested in the possible fortunes to be made in Wisconsin, when he reached the age of twenty, in 1881, he came to Eau Claire county where he soon found employment as driver for the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company, which position he held for five years, and for the next two years occupied a like position with John Jacobs and at the same time did some farming. He purchased a farm of 148 acres of raw timber land situated in the town of Union in 1886, and the following year by himself cleared and improved twenty acres, working a part of the time by moonlight to accomplish his purpose. He subsequently added to his original purchase until he now owns 257 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land, all of which has been reclaimed from its wild state and subdued by Mr. Wethern. His buildings are substantial and commodious and he keeps his place well stocked with good horses, cattle and hogs and uses in his farming operations the most modern and up-to-date methods, and by his shrewd and economical management since he purchased his farm he has made it one of the most attractive country homes in the county.

On April 4, 1888, Mr. Wethern was married to Miss Margaret McMillan, a lady of charming personality and daughter of Alvin and Sophia (Hunter) McMillan, natives of Nova Scotia and prominent pioneer settlers of Eau Claire. To Mr. and Mrs. Wethern have been born three children. viz.: Floyd, Charles and Margaret Asenath.



NELSON C. WILCOX



A man of prominence and public spiritedness, Mr. Wethern takes a commendable interest in all public affairs and is always ready to assist in furthering any movement which tends to the development and advancement of his town and county. He served as chairman of the Union town board for thirteen years and is now serving his second term as chairman of the Eau Claire county board and was a member of the committee appointed to select a site for the Eau Claire county training school for teachers. Politically Mr. Wethern is a Republican, while fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

Nelson Chapman Wilcox, deceased, who for many years was prominent among the leading citizens of Eau Claire, Wis., was a native of New York state and was born in Oneida county on January 1, 1836. He was the only son of Reuben and Louisa (Chapman) Wilcox. Reuben Wilcox was born in Connecticut in 1796 and lived to the age of 85 years. Nelson Wilcox' mother died at the age of 28 years, when he was 10 months old. The early ancestors of Mr. Wilcox were of English descent and came to the United States early in colonial times.

Nelson C. was reared on his father's farm, attending the district school and assisting in the farm work. When he reached the age of 19 he entered the Oxford Academy, where he completed his education. At the age of 20, in 1856, he came west to Eau Claire and was employed by the firm of Chapman & Thorp, both of whom were his uncles. He remained with them until 1861 and then engaged in business with W. J. Bridges. At the end of two years he disposed of his interests and went to Massachusetts on account of the ill health of his wife. Returning to Eau Claire, he went into the logging business, which he followed until 1867, then disposed of his interests and again went East with his wife. At the end of one year he returned to Eau Claire, but did not again engage in business until 1880, when, associated with G. B. Chapman and B. J. Churchill, he opened a general store under the firm name of G. B. Chapman & Co.

Mr. Wilcox married in 1861 Miss Frances A. Blanchard, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and who died in 1868. On June 28, 1870, he was married again, this time to Mrs. Angie T. Bellinger, by whom he had three children, viz: Roy P., born June 30, 1873, a prominent attorney of Eau Claire; Nelson J., born January 27, 1875, an attorney-at-law in practice at Minneapolis, and Thorp J. Wilcox, half owner of the Linderman Box & Veneer Company, born May 20, 1877.

In politics Mr. Wilcox was a Republican. He served three terms as township treasurer, served as a member of the city council, and was tendered but refused the nomination for mayor. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace, and at the time of his death, which occurred March 21, 1906, was United States revenue ganger. No citizen of Eau Claire was held in higher esteem than was Nelson C. Wilcox. Upright, conscientious and broad-minded in his views of men and affairs, firm in his convictions and always true to them, he commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Thorp Joseph Wilcox is one of the prosperous manufacturers of Eau Claire, Wis., whose achievements are the result of his own untiring efforts. He has a genius for hard work, and with unusual clear-sightedness, has been able to avail himself of opportunities when they occurred and to make them when they did not, with the result that he now ranks among the leading substantial citizens of this city. He was born in Eau Claire, May 20, 1877, the son of Nelson Chapman and Angeline (Tewkesbury) Wilcox. During his boyhood he attended the public schools, then entered the Central High School, from which he graduated in 1896. Immediately after his graduation he entered the employ of the Linderman Box & Veneer Company. He worked in the lumber yards, sorting sheds and all the machines in the factory. Starting at the bottom, he advanced to a position in the office and from that into ownership and management, which last promotion came in 1902 when the Linderman Box & Veneer Company was reorganized, of which company he is now vice-president and general manager, and under his careful, conservative and skillful management the business has shown a constant growth from the start and is recognized as one of the prominent manufacturing industries of Eau Claire and second largest in the state of Wisconsin.

Mr. Wilcox is a man of fine social qualities, and by the force of a pleasing personality attracts many warm friends. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent Order of Elks, the Eau Claire Country Club, the Civic and Commerce Association and the Eau Claire Business Men's Club. On June 12, 1902, Mr. Wilcox was married to Miss Minnie McDonough, only daughter of Dennis McDonough. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox two daughters have been born, Petronilla and Margaret Wilcox.

Wales H. Willard, superintendent of the Eau Claire City Water Works, was born October 21, 1843, at Jamestown, N. Y. His father, Hermis Willard, was born at Townsend, Windham

county, Vt., in 1797, and was an expert pattern maker in the machine shops and a skilled mechanic. He followed the art of pattern maker all his life; was engaged in business for himself for many years, during which time he built many models for machinery. He died in 1882 and was buried at Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Willard's mother, whose maiden name was Alvina Kidder, was born in Wardsboro, Windham county, Vt., in 1799, and died in 1885. Of their eight children Wales A. died in infancy; Darwin was a captain during the civil war in the Seventy-second New York Regiment, Third Brigade, under command of General Sickles, and was killed in battle May 5, 1862; Lucius N., who died in 1900, was a machinist at Jamestown; Corbin K. is a retired farmer at Jamestown, N. Y.; Herbert died in infancy; Caroline, who resides at Fredonia, N. Y., married Robert Jones, a captain of a whaling ship, who lost his life in the Arctic Ocean; Henry Kirk, deceased, was a musician in General Sickles' brigade during the civil war, and Wales H., the subject of this sketch.

Oliver Willard, grandfather of Wales H., was born in Massachusetts and was a member of the old Willard family of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Wales H. attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, and then went to work in a machine shop at Jamestown, N. Y. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he enlisted in the New York National Guards, was mustered into the army at Harrisburg, but only served seven weeks, when he returned home. He later went to Detroit, Mich., and there followed the trade of machinist in a locomotive works for three months, then went to Galesburg, Ill., and for a short time followed his trade there. In 1867 he came to Eau Claire and was employed in the Shaw machine shops for one year, then clerked one year in a store and was also clerk on a steamboat on the Chippewa river. He next followed the machinist's trade until 1870, when he became bookkeeper in a grocery store, after which he was employed by the city of Eau Claire as engineer of the steam fire engine "W. F. Bailey" for fourteen years. In 1885 he was made inspector of construction of the water works, with which he has since been connected, being now (1914) superintendent. Many changes have taken place during his administration, and practically all the water mains in the city have been laid under his supervision. In all city affairs he takes an active interest, and has served as alderman from the fifth ward for two years. He is a member of the Rod and Gun Club and of the First

Congregational church. In 1872 Mr. Willard married Julia Deyarman, daughter of Alexander and Naney (Greenley) Deyarman, and has one daughter, Jessie D.

Albert L. Williams, the son of Lucius L. and Elvira A. (Searl) Williams, was born August 18, 1877, at Augusta, Eau Claire county, Wis. He received his education in the schools of Eau Claire and Curtis College at Minneapolis. After completing his education he entered the furniture store of his father as book-keeper in 1898, later becoming salesman, a position he held for four years until 1902, when the firm was changed to the Williams Furniture Company and he became secretary, holding that position until 1908, when he was elected president of the company and is still acting in that capacity, he being one of the largest stockholders. He is enterprising and progressive and takes a commendable interest in all matters pertaining to the betterment of his city. He married in 1898 Francis Girau, a daughter of Peter Girau, of Eau Claire, and has two children, Clarence and Elvira. Mr. Williams is a member of the Episcopal church, the Modern Woodmen of America and Loyal Order of Moose, and is independent in politics.

Lucius L. Williams, father of Albert L., was born in Kirtland, Lake County, O., March 14, 1843, and remained there until he came to Augusta in May, 1869. In the spring of 1870 he engaged in the book and stationery business with his brother, O. A. Williams, and in 1875 erected a brick store building. This business arrangement continued until 1879, when L. L. Williams purchased his brother's interest, and early in 1881 added a stock of dry goods and groceries to his former business and was at one time quite an extensive dealer in fruits. In 1883 he came to Eau Claire and engaged in the furniture business and followed this the remainder of his life.

In August, 1876, he became agent at Augusta for the American Express Company, and in 1877 was elected a member of the county board and served four years as treasurer of his town. He was married at Chardon, Geauga county, O., in 1855, to Elvira A. Searl, who was born in LeRoy, Lake county, that state. They were the parents of three children, viz: Dorliska N., Albert L. and Sadie M., who died in August, 1877, at the age of three years.

Heman Benjamin Wilson, an enterprising farmer of Brunswick township, is a native of County Renfrew, Ontario, Canada, where he was born February 9, 1866. His parents were Benjamin and Mary (Visina) Wilson; the former, who was born in the

Province of Quebec, Canada, moved to West Meath, Renfrew county, Ontario, where he made his home all his life, following the lumber industry during winters and in the summer months carried on his large farm. He was successful in his business and died in 1892 at the age of 65, honored and respected by all who knew him. He married Mary Visina, daughter of Eli Visina, of West Meath, Ontario, who is now residing at Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, in his 73d year. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now (1914) living: Joel, a prosperous farmer in Canada; Heman B., the subject this sketch; Walter, a Canadian farmer; Samuel conducts a livery stable at Warren, Ontario; Robert, a blacksmith and wheelwright at Warren, and Allen, a lumber dealer, also of Warren, Ontario. Those deceased are: Cecelia, Emma, and one child who died in infancy.

Joel Wilson, grandfather of Heman B., was born in Scotland. He came to the western continent and located in the Province of Quebec, where he followed farming and lumbering all his life.

Heman B. was reared in his native country, attended the common schools and during the summer months worked for his parents at farming, and during the winters he followed lumbering, being employed by various companies. He came to Eau Claire in 1888 and was employed for more than ten years by the Northwestern Lumber Company, a short time as a laborer and for many years as foreman over a large number of men. He followed lumbering until 1896, when he purchased the Melrose farm of 200 acres in Brunswick township and commenced farming on a large scale, of which he has made a grand success. In addition to his general farming operations he is a large dealer and raiser of stock and carries on an extensive dairy business, shipping his milk and cream to the Rock Falls Creamery Company. He is a man of shrewd management and is considered one of the most prosperous, progressive and substantial men of his neighborhood. He is active in local public affairs and has served twelve years as school clerk and twelve years as road commissioner. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and in religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On July 4, 1892, Mr. Wilson married Miss Mary Melrose, daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Briggs) Melrose, of Eau Claire county. Their children are Robert Benjamin, born January 24, 1897; William, born June 19, 1898, and Carrie, born June 30, 1902.

George C. Witherby, president of the Eau Claire Book & Stationery Company, whose activities in all lines leading toward the progress of Eau Claire have made him worthy of mention in this history, was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 2, 1856. His father, Clark Witherby, was born in Jefferson county, New York, where he was raised and educated. He was a man of influence and honored for his manly character and his straightforward and honorable business methods. His wife was Caroline Melotte, and they became the parents of four children, of whom two are now living, viz: George C., the subject of this sketch, and Charles, an architect. Those deceased are Alice, who died in youth, and Edgar, who died at the age of fifteen.

George C. passed his early life in Watertown, N. Y., receiving his education in the common and high schools, removing to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1883, where he engaged in the book business with a Mr. Andrews under the firm name of Andrews & Witherby, which business was successfully carried on for four and one-half years, at which time Mr. Witherby sold his interest to Mr. Andrews, and in 1887 came to Eau Claire. After arriving here he purchased the Putnam interests in the Eau Claire Book & Stationery Company, of which concern he became president, and now owns the controlling interest. Mr. Witherby's whole life has been practically devoted to the book and stationery business. His company not only does a retail business but carries on a manufacturing plant, where they manufacture legal blanks and conduct the largest business in books in the United States for a city the size of Eau Claire.

Victor Wolf,* who had the longest military record of any man in the Chippewa Valley, and who for fifty-two years was a resident of Eau Claire, was born in Obendorf, Baden Baden, Germany, December 28, 1824, the son of George and Margaret (Haas) Wolf, both natives of Germany. In 1847 Captain Wolf came to the United States and upon landing in New York he learned of the Mexican war, and his ancestors having been warriors, the soldier element asserted itself in him and on February 23, 1847, he enlisted in the United States Army in New York City, expecting to go at once to the field of action, but instead he was ordered to Governor's Island, where he did duty until 1850. During the Seminole war he was sent to Florida as second in command of 400 recruits. He was assigned to Company H, Fourth Artillery, and fought there in the swamps and at Key West. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted for another

term of five years. In 1852 he returned to New York and was sent to Fort Niagara, and in 1854 was transferred to Oswego and remained there until 1856, and was discharged with a pension on account of injuries sustained in mounting guns at Fort Ontario. During his ten years of service he served as sergeant four years.

In 1848 he married Miss Ann McLaughlin and to them were born seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of E. M. Harrigan; John C.; Cecelia, wife of Edward Larson; Ada, deceased wife of Louis Schmidt; George; William J., and Lilly, wife of Joseph Figmiller. After leaving the regular army Mr. Wolf became general manager of Ex-Governor Tallmadge's large farms at Fond du Lac, Wis., and in 1858 he came to Eau Claire, built him a home and engaged in teaming. He opened a stone quarry and in the winter did freighting between Eau Claire and Sparta.

When the civil war broke out he drilled a company of recruits and on July 17, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Eighth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and in August following was elected first lieutenant of this, the famous Eagle company of the Eagle regiment. They left Eau Claire for the front in September, 1861, and in May, 1862, he was promoted to captain of the company. This company was selected as the color company of the regiment, and they carried "Old Abe," the American war eagle, through the war, which soared over the regiment in many a bloody fray and was with the command in nearly every action in which they participated, about twenty-two battles and sixty skirmishes. On September 26, 1864, "Old Abe" was presented to the state of Wisconsin, being given to Governor Lewis in person by Captain Wolf at Madison. Among the important engagements in which he took part were Frederickstown, Farmington, siege of Corinth, Burnsville, Corinth, Tallahatchee, Fourteen-mile Creek, Mississippi Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Brownsville, Fort Seurey, Fort de Russy, Henderson Hill, Grand Ecure, Pleasant Hill, Machitoches, Cane River, Clontierville, Bayou Rapids, Bayou Roberts, Simsport and others. He was honorably discharged from the service at Madison April 1, 1865, by special order from the war department.

On his return to Eau Claire he resumed his teaming business, which he continued until 1872, when he was elected first chief of police of the city, serving in that capacity until 1877. In 1880 he engaged in the livery business, which he conducted for several years. He served as town treasurer of North Eau Claire for

two years, was chairman of the town board of supervisors, road master, served for nine years as district clerk and was alderman of the city for two years. His certainly was an eventful life, and at the time of his death, January 21, 1910, at the age of 85 years, he was a member of the Catholic church and Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R., and held the honor of having named the war eagle "Old Abe" after Abraham Lincoln.

John C. Wolf,* the popular proprietor of the omnibus line of Eau Claire, was born in Youngstown,, on June 22, 1852, and is a son of the late Capt. Victor Wolf and Ann (McLaughlin) Wolf. He came with his parents to Eau Claire in 1858 and here grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of 22, in 1874, he became engaged in the bus business and has for forty years followed that occupation, becoming proprietor of the line in 1901.

Mr. Wolf was married November 22, 1880, to Julia Brekke, daughter of Ole and Gertrude (Pouf) Brekke, of Norway. To this union have been born five children, viz: Lula, wife of H. S. Strandness; Harry J.; Mabel G., wife of William Kaiser; Maude E., and Lincoln J. In religious affiliations Mr. Wolf and family are members of St. Patrick's church. He is a member of Branch 26, Catholic Knights, of which he is president; is a Democrat in political sentiment, and has served as supervisor of the eighth ward.

Obediah Works,* who has lived in Eau Claire county for more than half a century, is one of that class of robust, energetic men who have not only witnessed, but who have had an important part in the work of transforming the county from its wild state inhabited by wild game and beasts, to one of fruitful farms and elegant homes. He is of Welsh descent and the son of George W. and Julia (Coolidge) Works, and was born in Essex county, New York, July 3, 1836. His father died at the age of 35 and his mother at the age of 65. Raised in Essex county, Mr. Works acquired his education in the public schools, and when 21 years of age, in 1857, came West to Wisconsin and located in Eau Claire county, where he purchased a farm in Lincoln township. Mr. Works has always carried on general farming and dairying, and for many years has been counted one of the prosperous and thrifty farmers of the community and an influential man. He has been lavish in his expenditure of time and money in improving his farm of 220 acres, erecting commodious and substantial buildings and supplying modern appliances and equipment, so that his is in reality one of the most desirable and attractive

homes in the county. He is quite extensively engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of blooded Guernsey cattle, good horses and hogs.

In 1856 Mr. Works married Miss Lucy Ann Risley, a resident of Baraboo, Wis., who died in 1875, leaving three children: Freeman, Julia and Carrie. Mr. Works was married for the second time, taking for his wife Miss Clara E. Perry, and to this union have been born the following children: George, Mabel, Arthur, Pearl, Robert, Clara, Obediah, Jr., Mildred, Lucile, Lawrence and Donald.

During the civil war Mr. Works enlisted in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and served ten months in the Southwest during the Indian troubles. In politics Mr. Works adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, while in religious belief he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Asigal D. Wyman.* Standing prominent among the representative men of Eau Claire was Asigal D. Wyman. He was born in Meredith, N. Y., and came to Eau Claire before the civil war. During the exciting times of 1861, when men were enlisting in the army, Mr. Wyman was one of those who went out with Captain Sherman's cavalry company, which became attached to the Second Wisconsin Cavalry. He participated in several of the most sanguinary engagements of the war and became conspicuous for his gallant and heroic conduct during his four years' service. Mr. Wyman was a successful business man, held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens. For some time he successfully conducted a bee and celery farm near Putnam Park in addition to his other business interests. He was thoroughly domestic in his tastes, and closely applied himself to all his business interests. The active life of Mr. Wyman furnished a notable example of what may be accomplished by energy and resolution when guided by honorable principles and aided by agreeable personal characteristics. He was in truth a prosperous man, and his actions in all his transactions were marked by scrupulously fair dealing, frankness and kindness and faith in the better side of human nature. Personally a tireless worker, he admired that quality in others and cheerfully helped the man possessed with that vim and energy he so much respected. He was modest and retiring by nature; there was no vanity in his composition, unless it was to do his work well, and to that end he concentrated all his powers. A man of irreproachable habits and pure character, as well as honorable and ambitious, he enjoyed the friendship of all with

whom he came in contact. Mr. Wyman was married to Miss and had three children, one daughter and two sons.

Milo B. Wyman, who for many years was one of the leading and most influential citizens of Eau Claire, was a native of New York state, and was born at Meredith, June 8, 1842. When 12 years of age he came to Eau Claire with his parents from New England and grew up with the city, where he lived for over half a century, and was always active in promoting the business growth of the city. In his earlier years he was engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Carrol, and later was associated with the firm of Graham, White & Co., on the North Side. He was with the Empire Lumber Company for several years. He entered into a co-partnership with Erskine Ingram and formed the Half Moon Lake Shingle Company, of which Mr. Wyman was president for thirteen years.

As a business man his reputation was unblemished, and his success in all his undertakings was the direct result of his industry, integrity and perseverance, while his quiet, unassuming manner and sterling business qualities gained for him the firm friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. No one feared to trust him, no matter in what position they desired him to fill, and his employees always spoke for him their kindest regards. He was called from earth on December 2, 1906, but it can truthfully be said that his was a well spent life, that he was energetic, firm, reliable in all his dealings, helpful in all work tending to the benefit of those around him, loved and revered by his family, respected and trusted by all who knew him. His character and his work were a blessing to the community in which he lived, and he left to his successor the best of all heritages—an honest name.

Mr. Wyman held many positions of public trust, and from its organization was secretary of the Eau Claire Building & Loan Association and Home Building Loan Association. As a member of the Old Settlers' Association he stood among the first in years of service and honorable reputation. He was a member of the Baptist church, regular in attendance and a dependable helper in religious and charitable enterprises. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and an honored member of the Grand Army Post. He enlisted in Company L, Second Cavalry, and held the rank of first sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant successively. On September 19, 1869, Mr. Wyman married Miss Martha E. Kershner, a lady of culture and refinement, and two

children were born, a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Anna, who became the wife of the late Rev. Arthur C. Kempton. She is now the wife of Rev. Edward Babeock, of Utica, New York.

William H. Yule,* another one of the prominent residents and progressive farmers of Thompson Valley, is descended from New England ancestry, all of whom were farmers at one time in New York state. A son of the late George M. and Adeline (O'Brien) Yule, he was born near Owego, N. Y., February 23, 1845, and is a grandson of John Yule, a prominent citizen of that state. The parents of Mr. Yule came to Wisconsin with their family in 1856 and for four years lived in Dodge and Columbia counties. At the end of that period, in 1860, they moved to Eau Claire county, where they spent their lives, the father living to the age of 85 and the mother to the age of 84 years. They were thrifty, progressive and kind hearted, and were counted among the most successful and better class of pioneers. Their family consisted of nine children, five sons and four daughters, as follows: Addie died in childhood in New York state; George H. is now a resident of Post Falls, Ida.; Helen, deceased wife of Frank Whittaker; Willis T. lives in Augusta; Stella married C. H. Elkerton and is deceased; John is a resident of Scott's Valley; Charles, of Washington township; Frank is single, and Pearl is deceased.

Mr. Yule, who is the eldest of the family now living, received his education in the common schools of the county and at the Eau Claire Seminary, and grew to manhood in the county where he has since lived, and from a small beginning has worked himself up to a position of independence and influence. His farm of 120 acres of well improved land in Thompson Valley, Otter Creek township, is well equipped with many labor-saving devices which go to make up a model country home. In addition to general farming he does quite a little dairying and raises good blooded stock. In politics he is a Republican, and outside of holding the office of town clerk continuously since 1880 and some other minor offices he has never sought political preferment. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and religiously he is devoted to the Baptist church.

In 1869 Mr. Yule was married to Margaret A. Bennett, daughter of Lorenzo Bennett, one of the pioneer and highly respected citizens of Eau Claire county. To Mr. and Mrs. Yule have been born six children: Addie is the wife of Hallis Rowland; Alice; Earl; Curtis; Fannie, and Victor, who is now deceased.

Gustav Zank,* chairman of the town board of Bridge Creek township, and one of the prosperous and influential German farmers of this place, was born in the Province of Posen, Germany, April 14, 1856, and is one of a family of seven children born to Christ Zank. The others are August, Christ, Fred, Julius, William, who died in the old country, and Minnie, who died when young. In 1867 Christ Zank, father of our subject, emigrated with his family to the United States from Germany. He first located at Ripon, Wis., where he resided one year, thence in 1868 came to Eau Claire county and settled on a farm.

Gustav was reared on his father's farm, attending school in winter and assisting in the farm work during the summer months, and has continuously been engaged in that vocation. He owns 320 acres of good land in section 26, Bridge Creek township, where he is successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. His farm is in a good state of cultivation and well improved with substantial buildings, and he is numbered among the prominent and well-to-do men of his town.

In 1883 Mr. Zank married Bertha Wiegand, a native of Germany, and to them the following children have been born: Adelina, wife of Charles Gruen, of Eau Claire; Emil lives in Augusta; Rudolph; Ernest; Suzane, and Mamie. Religiously Mr. Zank is a member of St. John's Lutheran church, and politically he is an active member of the Democratic party.

Julius E. Zank.* Among the successful German farmers of Bridge Creek township, Eau Claire county, must be reckoned Mr. Zank. He was born in Prussia, Province of Posen, near the village of Grabowa. His parents, Christopher and Wilhelmina (Cheutschner) Zank, were also natives of Germany, where the father worked as a day laborer. In 1866 the family emigrated to the United States, and after reaching this country came to Wisconsin, locating first at Ripon, where they remained a year or two, then in 1868 they moved to Eau Claire county and spent one year in Augusta. The following year they moved to a farm in Bridge Creek township, where our subject now resides.

Mr. Zank was raised on the farm, attended the common schools and assisted in the farm work. He had five brothers and one sister, of whom four of the brothers are now living: Gustav is chairman of the Bridge Creek town board; August, Christ and Fred.

Julius E. married in 1879 Miss Amelia Wigand, who was also born in Germany, and nine children have been born to them, as follows: Albert; Minnie, wife of William Sieg; Emma, wife of

Henry Ludt; Martha, married Gus Gerth; Herman; Otto; Ferdinand; Hans, and Erwin. Mr. Zank carries on general farming, stock raising and dairying; is a thrifty, progressive and enterprising citizen, and has earned his way by hard work and persevering efforts, to a land owner of 200 acres, which is well improved with substantial buildings and farming equipment, a most attractive country home where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his many friends and acquaintances. He is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and a member of the Lutheran church.

Reinhard H. Zempel, who is one of the progressive and influential farmers of Lincoln township, was born in Marquette county, Wisconsin, August 18, 1861, the son of Daniel Zempel, a native of the Province of Posen, Germany, who in an early day emigrated to the United States and settled in the state of Wisconsin. When our subject was 4 years old, in 1865, the family moved to Eau Claire county, where the father engaged in farming and where he lived the balance of his life and died at the age of 67 years. His wife, mother of our subject, lived to be 76 years old. They were thrifty and enterprising people and represented the best class of pioneer citizens, who devoted their lives to building up the country and adding to its taxable wealth.

Reinhard H. Zempel, who is the oldest son of the family, was raised on the homestead farm, assisting in the farm work and attending the district schools. He married in 1882 Miss Katrina Faber, who is now deceased. He was married for the second time, taking as his wife Miss Christina Frederick, and they have had a family of ten children, as follows: Elfrida is the wife of August Koepke; Ervin and Edwin (twins); Margaret; Mollie; Martha, who is deceased; Ilma; Christina; Amanda, and Lydia. On the death of his mother Mr. Zempel purchased his father's farm of 160 acres in 1887 of valuable, highly cultivated and finely improved land in section 5, Lincoln township, close to the village of Fall Creek, and in addition to his home farm he owns another 80 acres of timber land.

His modern residence, commodious and substantial barns, which are equipped with the latest labor-saving devices, makes his one of the ideal country homes of the county. In his general farming operations he uses the most modern and up-to-date methods and keeps his place well stocked with Guernsey cattle, good horses and hogs.

Mr. Zempel is a man of strong domestic attachments and

companionable disposition, is an upright and highly respected citizen, energetic and well to do, and belongs to the Lutheran church.

Julius E. Zetzman, enterprising and successful business man of Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, was born in Saxony, Germany, December 15, 1858. His father, Stephen Zetzman, a native of Germany, emigrated with his family to the United States in 1860 and settled at Zumbrotta, Minn. He followed the occupation of farming and made his home during his lifetime in this county and Minnesota, where he died at the age of 82 years.

Mr. Zetzman lived on the home farm, attending the common schools until he was thirteen years of age, then went to Watertown, Wis., where he entered college, supplementing his schooling with an academic course at the Northwestern University. Completing his education, he taught school for a few years, then went to St. Paul, Minn., where he was employed as clerk for several years in various retail stores. In 1880 he came to Fall Creek, Wis., and for a time continued clerking in a store in that village, thus obtaining valuable knowledge of the retail merchandise business, which has since been a great source of help to him in carrying on his extensive retail business. A short time after severing his connection as clerk in the stores of Fall Creek he started in business for himself, opening a general store under the firm name of J. E. Zetzman & Co. His business was successful from the start and grew in volume until it became necessary for him to enlarge. Accordingly in 1907 he organized a stock company, which was incorporated as the Fall Creek Mercantile Company, with Mr. Zetzman as secretary and general manager, and the following gentlemen as stockholders: J. E. Bartz, F. C. Lanna, R. P. Rainey, H. C. Hinterburg and F. A. Persa. Besides a general store the company are operating under the same management The Fall Creek Variety Store, and in both branches are doing a thriving business.

In 1882 Mr. Zetzman was married to Amelia Roesler, daughter of William Roesler, and they became the parents of five children. Mrs. Zetzman died in 1910, and Mr. Zetzman married a second time. His present wife was Miss Emma Quast, daughter of Ludwig Quast. Mr. Zetzman is a member of and contributes liberally to the support of the Evangelical church; he is prominent in business and social circles of Fall Creek and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party.

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