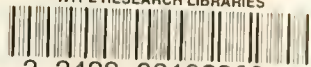


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PORTRAIT AND
BIOGRAPHICAL



—OF—

Green Lake, Marquette AND Waushara Counties,
WISCONSIN,

CONTAINING

Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and
Representative Citizens of the Counties,

TOGETHER WITH

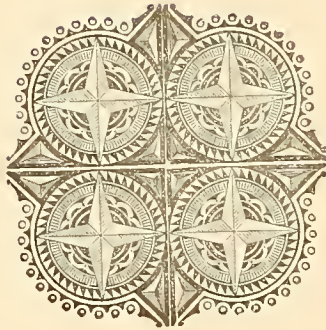
PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO:
ACME PUBLISHING CO.

1890.

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PREFACE.



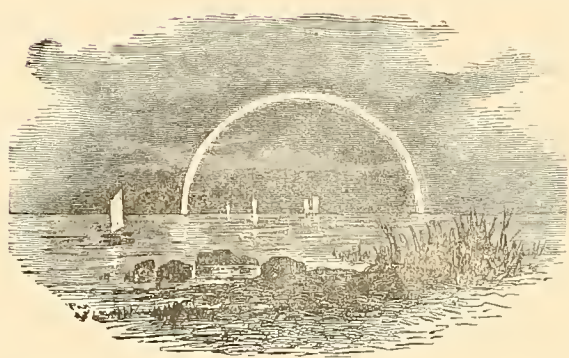
THE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM of this county has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"they have done what they could." It tells how that many in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to the biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men could never be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

CHICAGO, March, 1889

ACME PUBLISHING CO.



PORTRAITS
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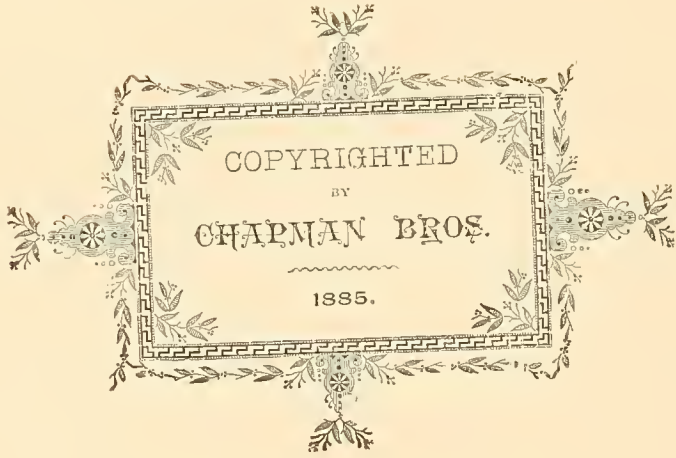
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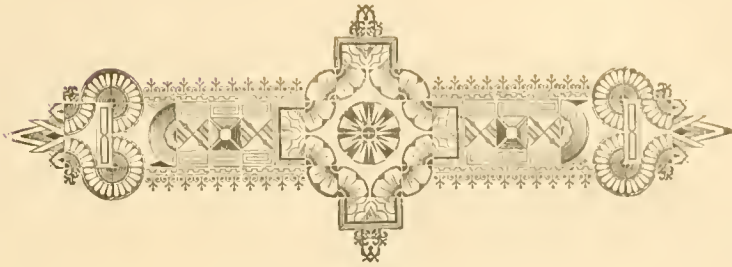
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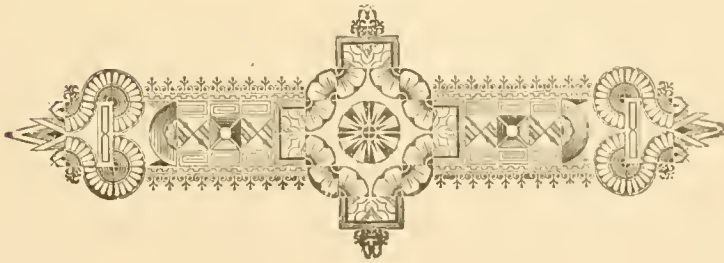
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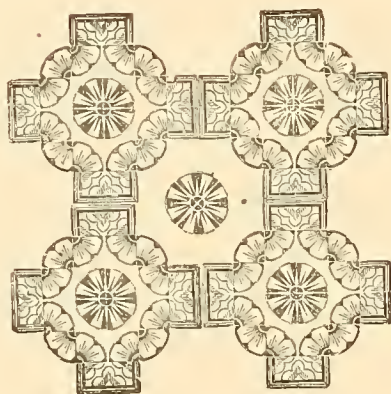


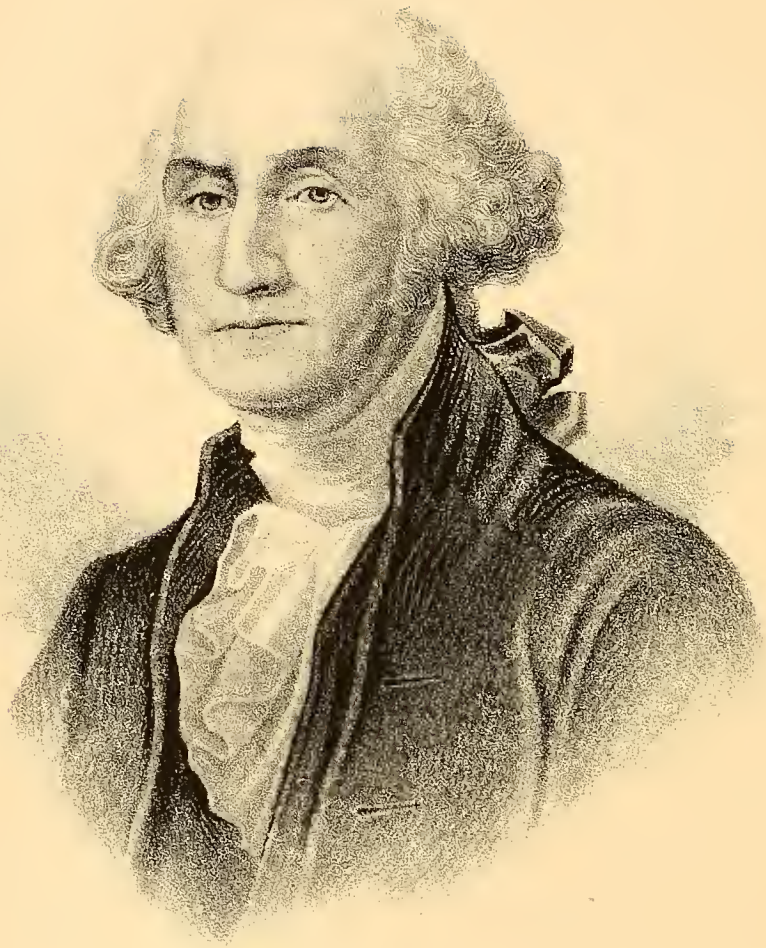
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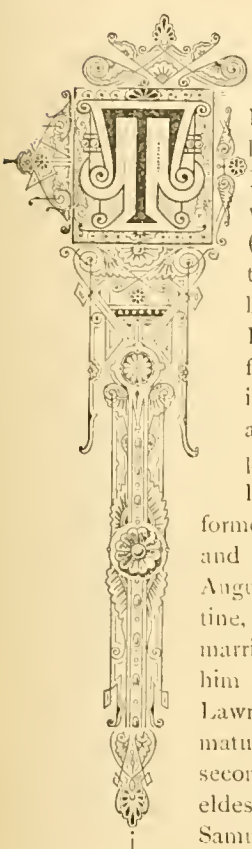




George Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON,



HE Father of our Country was born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Patomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective.

Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in North-western Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The

trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge)-Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his

commission as commander-in-chief of the army to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiration of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

The person of Washington was unusually tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.

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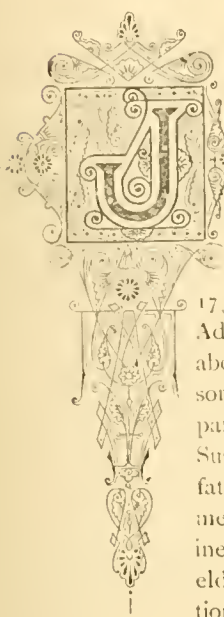
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John Adams



JOHN ADAMS,



JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John

graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils of diabolical malice, and Calvinistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolu-

tions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows-

games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France, and to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britain, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposals. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustrious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great

French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhorred the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.

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Th. Jefferson



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and

there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and accuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that

man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, sovereign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second administration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses,—fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniver-

sary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birthday of a nation,—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

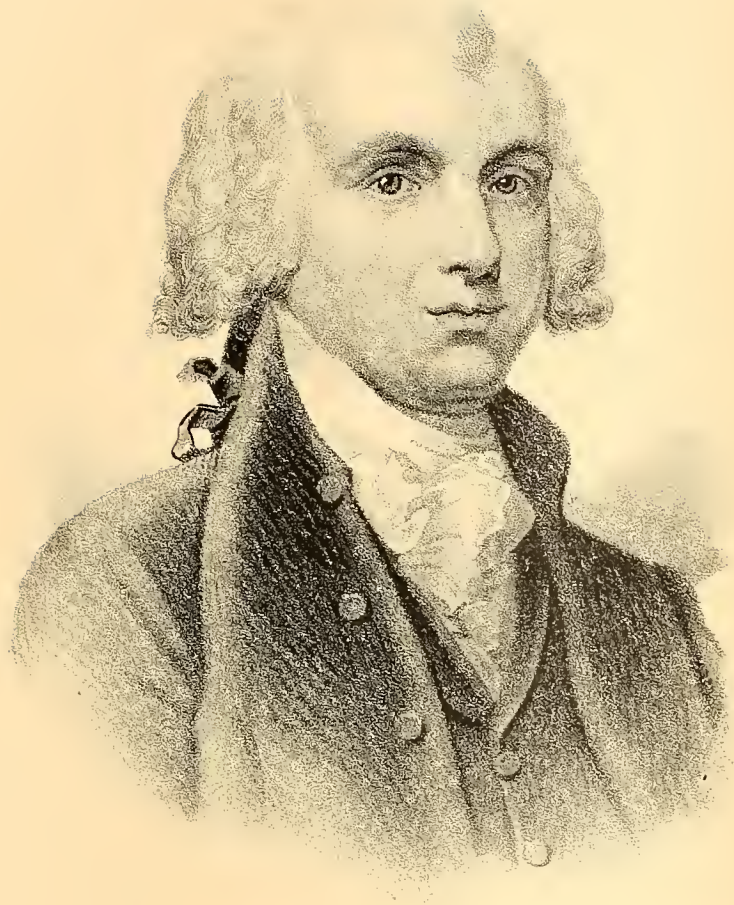
In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.

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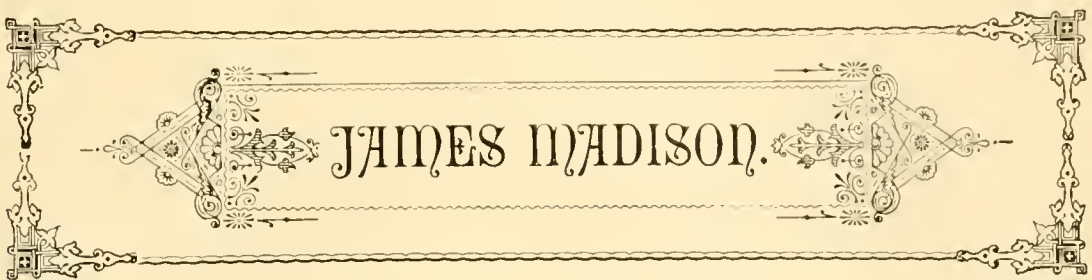
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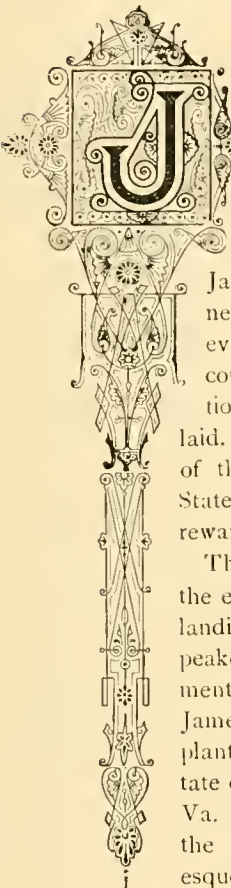
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James Madison



JAMES MADISON.



JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most im-

prudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his

intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war.

British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gun-deck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

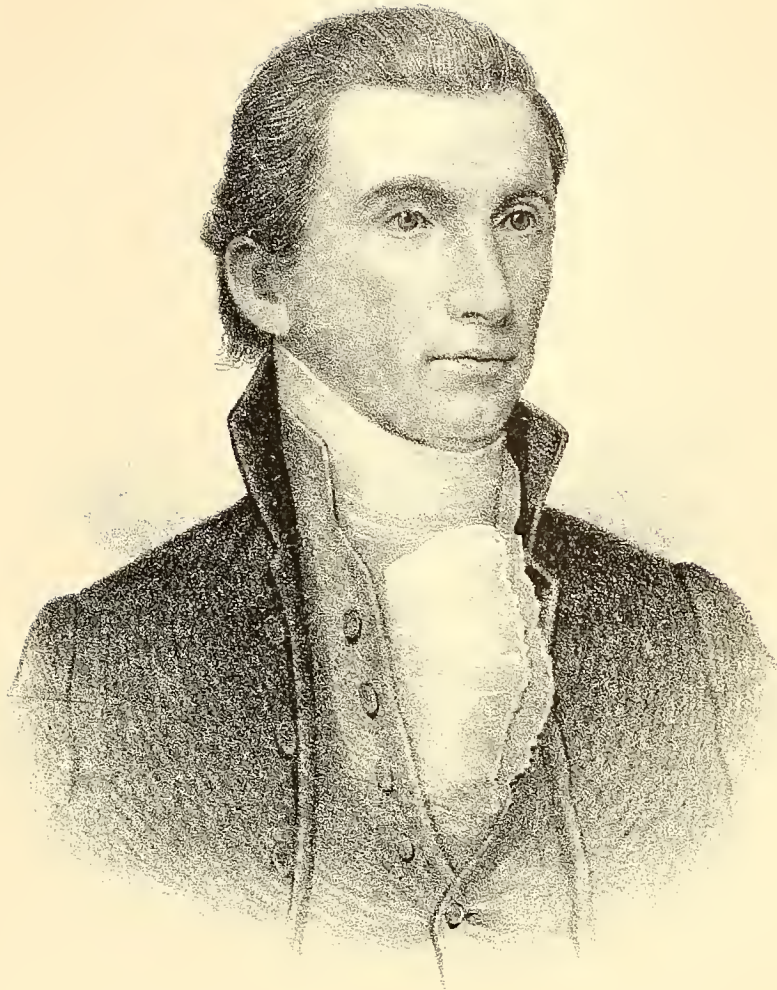
The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.

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James Monroe



JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britain, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence.

Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife

for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harlem Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Fenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at 23 years of age; and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards employed with unremitting energy for the public good,

he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation, which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's administration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

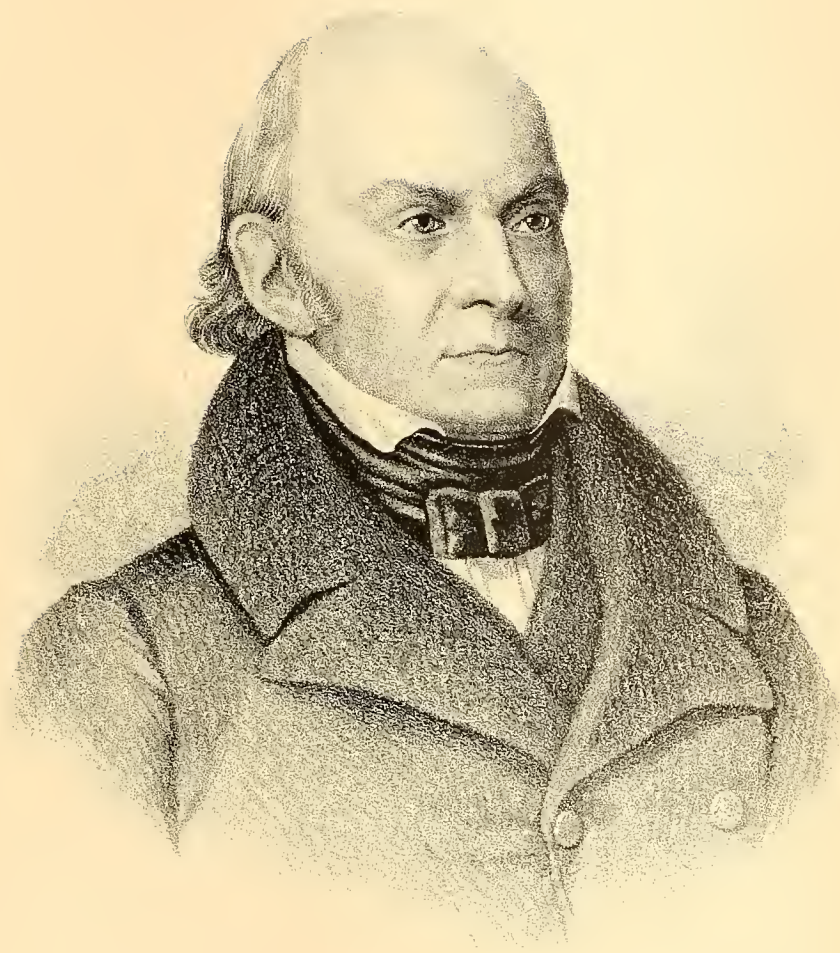
Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."

This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

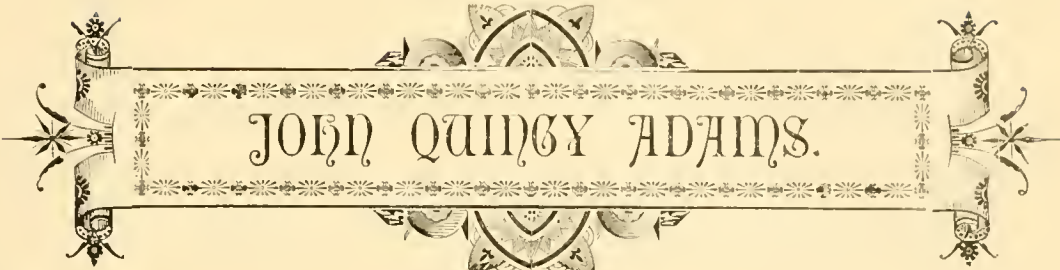
At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.

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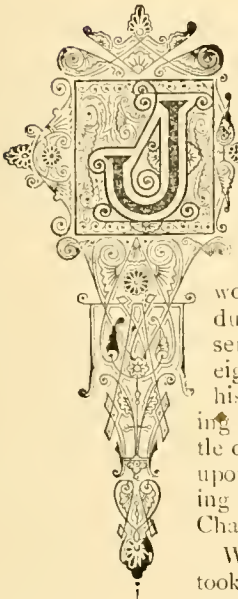
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J. 2. Adams



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of ennobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence

in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent; examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive; but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endow'd with that beauty and those accomplishments which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which

was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

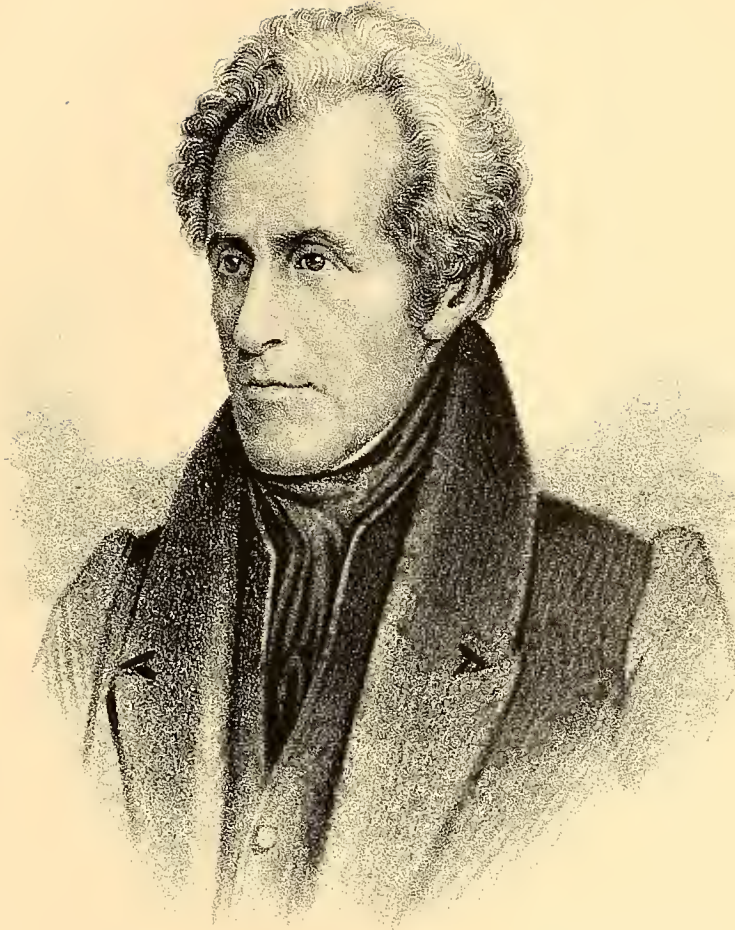
Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast, seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination: but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "*This is the end of earth*;" then after a moment's pause he added, "*I am content*." These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."

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Andrew Jackson



ANDREW JACKSON.



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very

little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange,

and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philadelphia, where Congress then held its

sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's administration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britain commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who could do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayetteville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March, 1814. The bend

of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breast-work of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample supply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly everyone of the nine hundred warriors were killed. A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terrific slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians. No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue. Immediately he was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans. And the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were that of a devoted Christian man.

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Mr. Van Buren



MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is

a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face.

The lot is unfenced, unbordered or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village,

he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing reputation led him after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's administration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had

the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned

home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.


He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism; and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect of the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.

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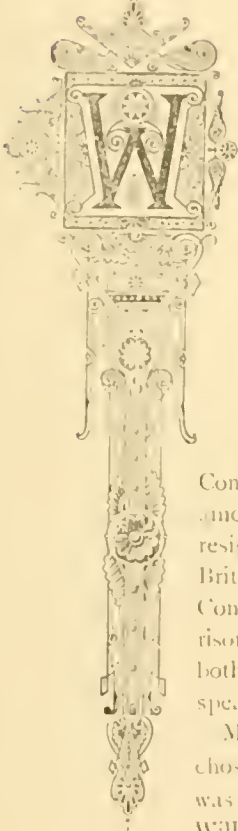
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W. H. Harrison



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from Presi-

dent Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his administration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About

the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnee tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting-grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accoutrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompanied by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen. Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

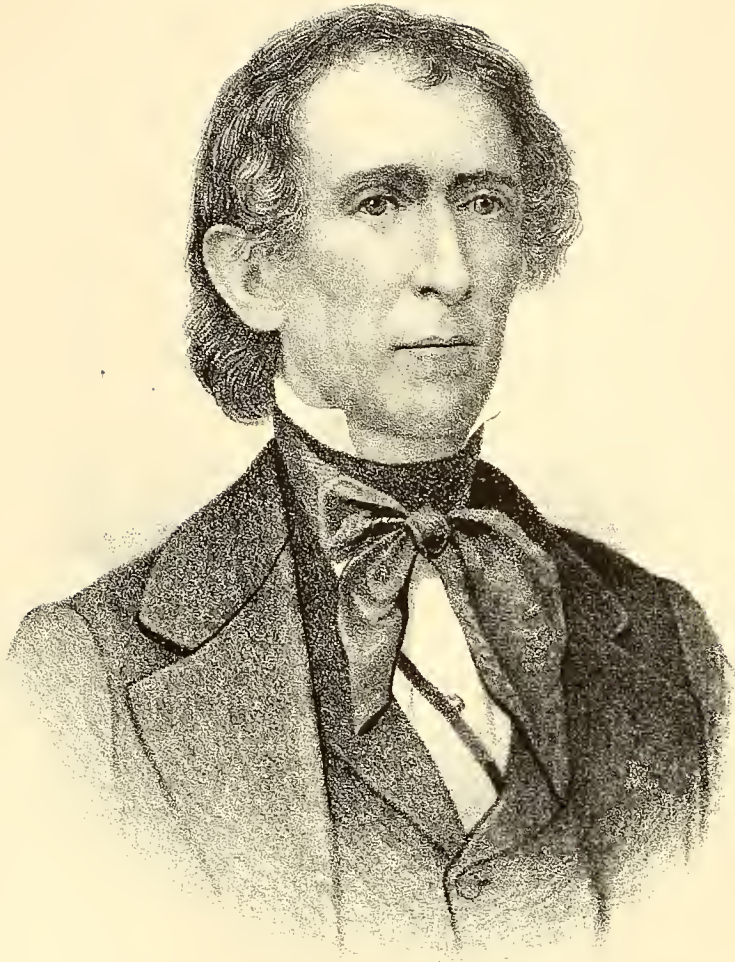
In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

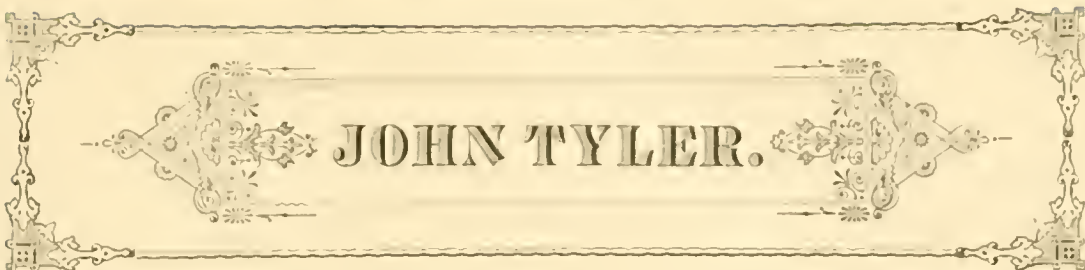
The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.

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John Tyler



JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was

not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Govern-

ment, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus constantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic

party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North: but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occurred. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He recommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would

approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

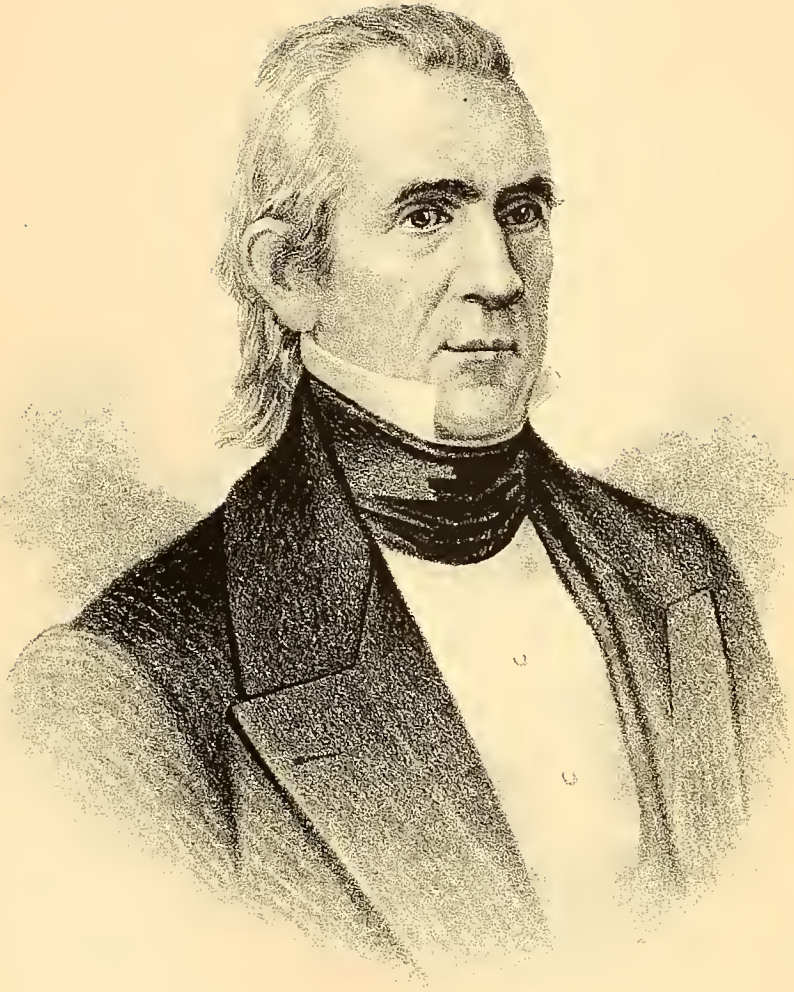
The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State-rights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.



James K. Polk



JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until

he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a

sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and

courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House. Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr. Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent

with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

"To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.

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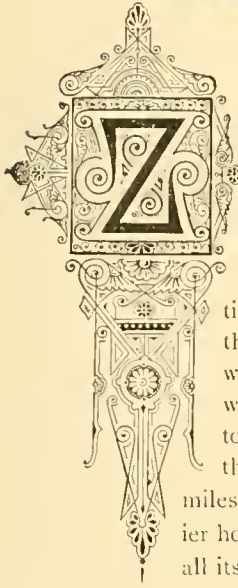
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Zachary Taylor.



ZACHARY TAYLOR.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary

could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken

company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no imagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-

tellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on. Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col. Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty, had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rouge. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready."

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name

had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy, expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:—"With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

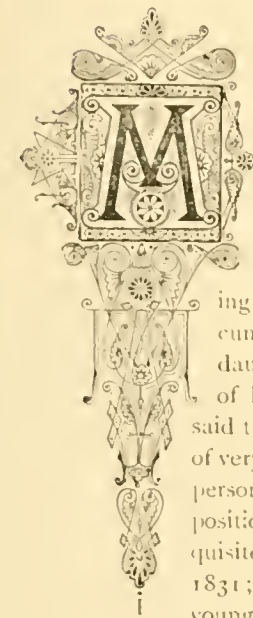
"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind."

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Millard Fillmore



MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a

young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small villiage, where some

enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was kindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university hall and then enters a law office, who is by no means a

well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State.

Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-President. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.

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Franklin Pierce


 FRANKLIN PIERCE.


FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and

genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the fascinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associated.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the

three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladdened by his material bounty.

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James Buchanan



JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghenies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers en-

abled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making repre-

sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed prin-

ciples, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active co-operation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post offices were appropriated by the rebels.

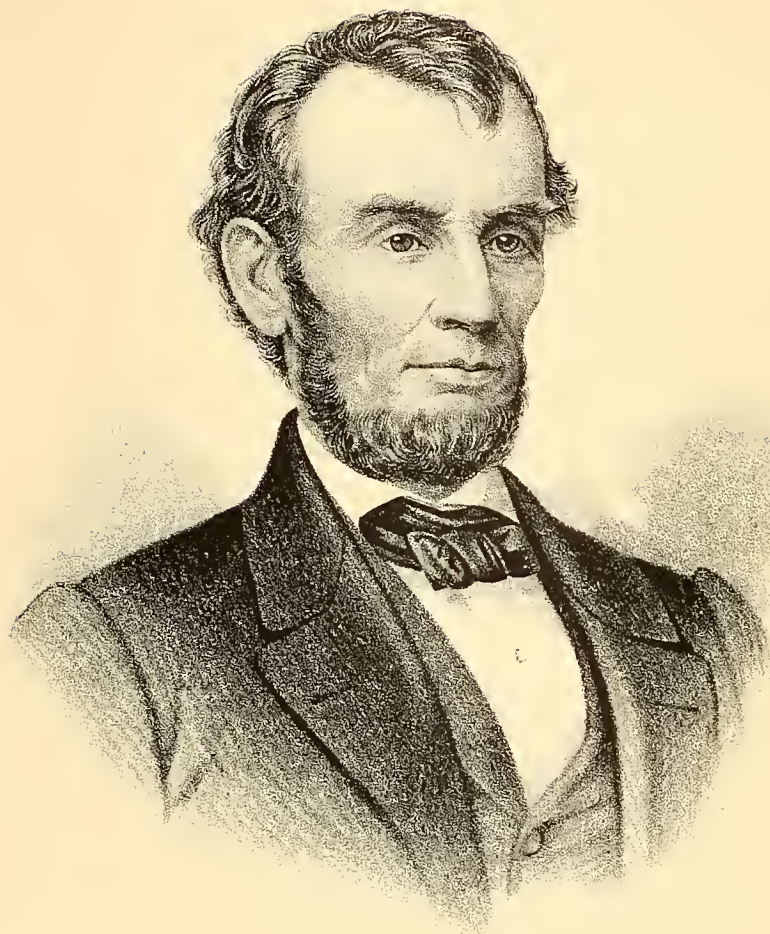
The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness. At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.

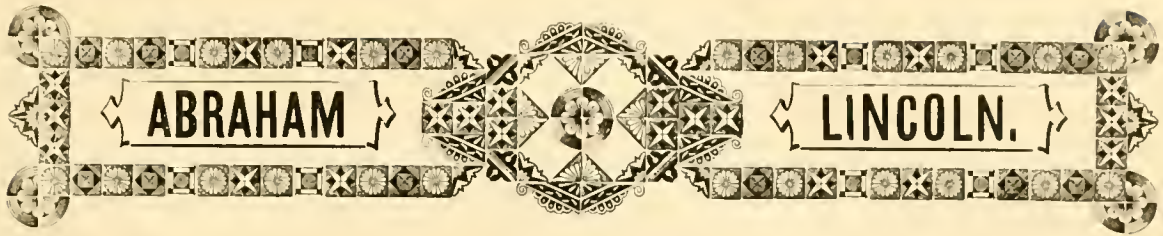
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Your friend or ever
A. Lincoln



ABRAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States

whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a log-cabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his

cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven-

ture his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem. His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected. Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good

and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Ford's Theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.

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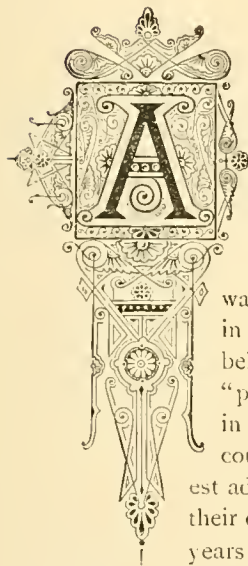
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Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life while heroically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner,

pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abi-

ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennessee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent

opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

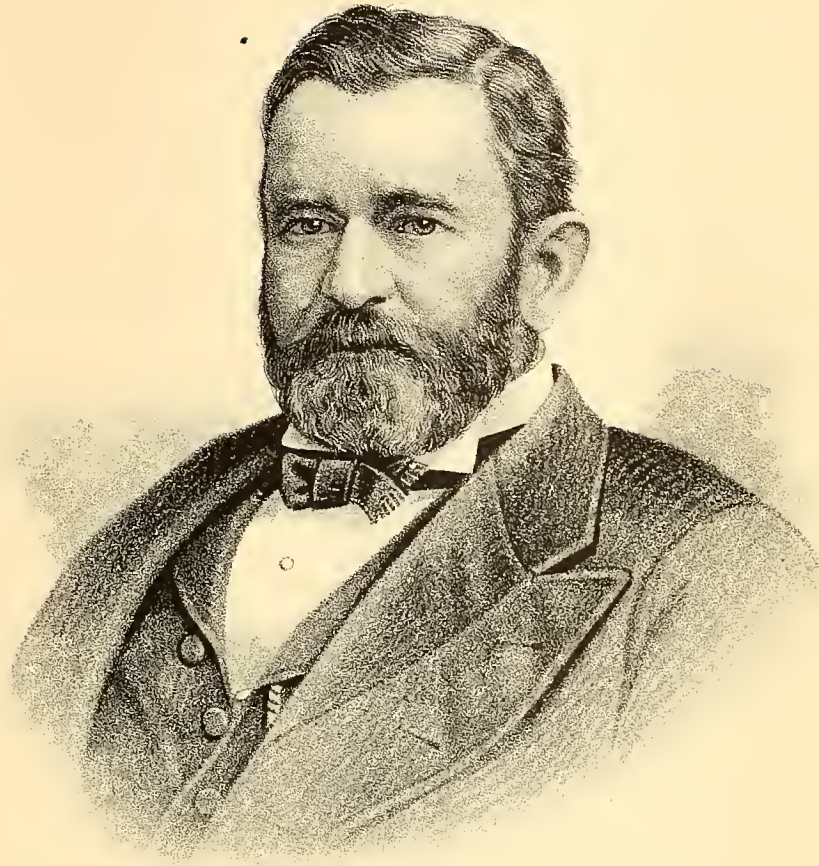
In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Greenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.

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A. S. Grant



ULYSSES S. GRANT.



ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a

solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety.

From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,—“Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too.”

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union Army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a re-nomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.

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Sincerely
R. B. Hayes


 A decorative title frame for the name 'RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.' The frame is ornate, featuring a central arch with floral motifs and two large, stylized torches or floral motifs on either side. The name is written in a bold, serif font within the frame.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Læe, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes the father of President Hayes, was

born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the

subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marriage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase,

Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one.

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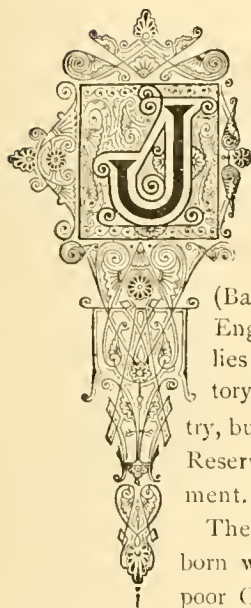
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J. A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD.



JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family to-

gether. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Disciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion:

"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'"

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with

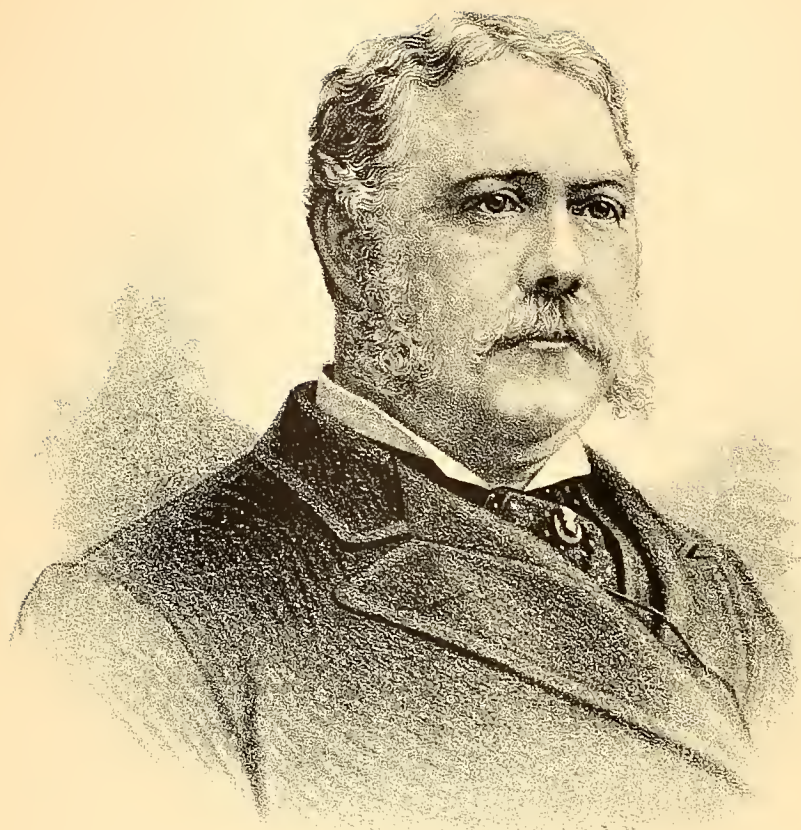
his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunal of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

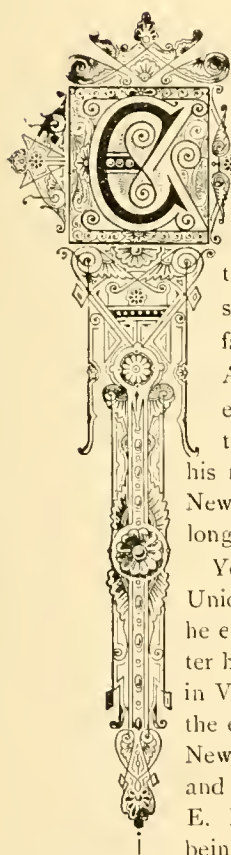
Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U. S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world." Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.

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C. A. Astor,



CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with \$500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed

a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant

Hemdon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal. Wm. M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly

followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

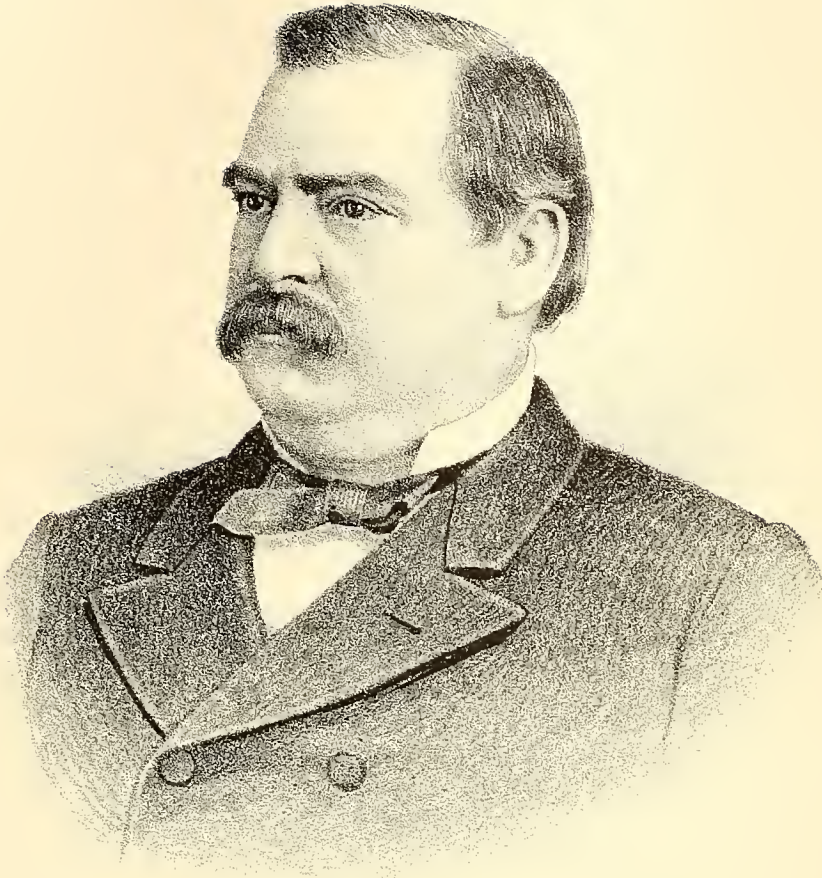
Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized na-

tions were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly God-like. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully, until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself.

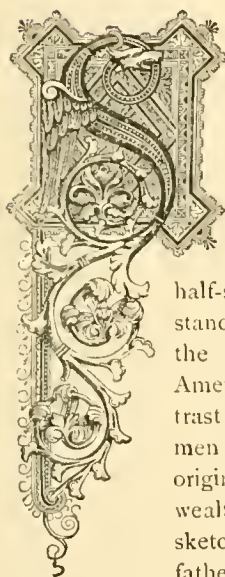
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Grover Cleveland



S. Grover Cleveland.



STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-a-

half-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most

emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid \$50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive \$100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his

calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at \$50 a year, while he could "look around." One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, for the nominal sum of \$3 or \$4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair and his overcoat—he had none—yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service here, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms

in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The *New York Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-trying Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

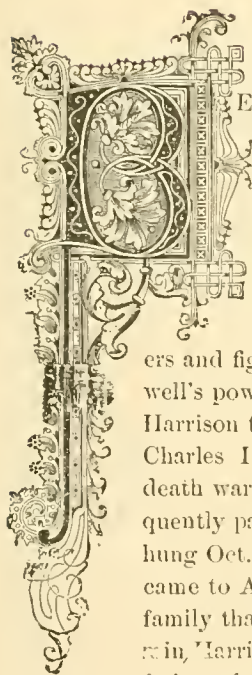
The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.

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Benj. Harrison



ENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President, is the descendant of one of the historical families of this country. The head of the family was a Major General Harrison, one of Oliver Cromwell's trusted followers and fighters. In the zenith of Cromwell's power it became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I, and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king. He subsequently paid for this with his life, being hung Oct. 13, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the next of the family that appears in history is Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and

after whom he was named. Benjamin Harrison was a member of the Continental Congress during the years 1774-5-6, and was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was three times elected Governor of Virginia.

Gen William Henry Harrison, the son of the

distinguished patriot of the Revolution, after a successful career as a soldier during the War of 1812, and with a clean record as Governor of the Northwestern Territory, was elected President of the United States in 1840. His career was cut short by death within one month after his inauguration.

President Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. His life up to the time of his graduation by the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, was the uneventful one of a country lad of a family of small means. His father was able to give him a good education, and nothing more. He became engaged while at college to the daughter of Dr. Scott, Principal of a female school at Oxford. After graduating he determined to enter upon the study of the law. He went to Cincinnati and then read law for two years. At the expiration of that time young Harrison received the only inheritance of his life; his aunt dying left him a lot valued at \$800. He regarded this legacy as a fortune, and decided to get married at once, take this money and go to some Eastern town and begin the practice of law. He sold his lot, and with the money in his pocket, he started out with his young wife to fight for a place in the world. He

decided to go to Indianapolis, which was even at that time a town of promise. He met with slight encouragement at first, making scarcely anything the first year. He worked diligently, applying himself closely to his calling, built up an extensive practice and took a leading rank in the legal profession. He is the father of two children.

In 1860 Mr. Harrison was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1862 he raised the 17th Indiana Infantry, and was chosen its Colonel. His regiment was composed of the rawest of material, but Col. Harrison employed all his time at first mastering military tactics and drilling his men, when he therefore came to move toward the East with Sherman his regiment was one of the best drilled and organized in the army. At Resaca he especially distinguished himself, and for his bravery at Peachtree Creek he was made a Brigadier General, Gen. Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

During the absence of Gen. Harrison in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of the Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment until the fall of 1864 he had taken no leave of absence, but having been nominated that year for the same office, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time made a brilliant canvass of the State, and was elected for another term. He then started to rejoin Sherman, but on the way was stricken down with scarlet fever, and after a most trying siege made his way to the front in time to participate in the closing incidents of the war.

In 1868 Gen. Harrison declined a re-election as reporter, and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he was a candidate for Governor. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign he made won for him a National reputation, and he was much sought, especially in the East, to make speeches. In 1880, as usual, he took an active part in the campaign, and was elected to the United States Senate. Here he served six years, and was known as one of the ablest men, best lawyers and strongest debaters in

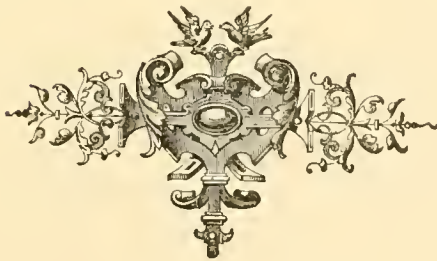
that body. With the expiration of his Senatorial term he returned to the practice of his profession, becoming the head of one of the strongest firms in the State.

The political campaign of 1888 was one of the most memorable in the history of our country. The convention which assembled in Chicago in June and named Mr. Harrison as the chief standard bearer of the Republican party, was great in every particular, and on this account, and the attitude it assumed upon the vital questions of the day, chief among which was the tariff, awoke a deep interest in the campaign throughout the Nation. Shortly after the nomination delegations began to visit Mr. Harrison at Indianapolis, his home. This movement became popular, and from all sections of the country societies, clubs and delegations journeyed thither to pay their respects to the distinguished statesman. The popularity of these was greatly increased on account of the remarkable speeches made by Mr. Harrison. He spoke daily all through the summer and autumn to these visiting delegations, and so varied, masterly and eloquent were his speeches that they at once placed him in the foremost rank of American orators and statesmen.

On account of his eloquence as a speaker and his power as a debater, he was called upon at an uncommonly early age to take part in the discussion of the great questions that then began to agitate the country. He was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and was matched against some of the most eminent Democratic speakers of his State. No man who felt the touch of his blade desired to be pitted with him again. With all his eloquence as an orator he never spoke for oratorical effect, but his words always went like bullets to the mark. He is purely American in his ideas and is a splendid type of the American statesman. Gifted with quick perception, a logical mind and a ready tongue, he is one of the most distinguished impromptu speakers in the Nation. Many of these speeches sparkled with the rarest of eloquence and contained arguments of greatest weight. Many of his terse statements have already become aphorisms. Original in thought, precise in logic, terse in statement, yet withal faultless in eloquence, he is recognized as the sound statesman and brilliant orator of the day



GOVERNORS.






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Henry Dodge



Henry Dodge.



THE first Dodge in America settled on Block Island, a portion of Rhode Island, in the year 1660, and is down in the records as Trustrome (Tristram) Daudge. Israel, father of Gov. Henry Dodge, settled in Kentucky during the bloodiest period of the Indian massacres, and built the first stone house at Bairdstown. He erected large mills at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and during one of his journeys between his house and that place with his wife, was inter-

cepted at Vincennes, Ind., where, on Oct. 12, 1782, Henry was born. The name Henry was bestowed in honor of a gunsmith named Moses Henry, who, when a savage had seized and was about to dash the child's brains out, by an extraordinary exhibition of intrepidity, saved its life.

A little later the Dodges moved to Ste. Genevieve. Henry's education was completed in a log school house at Bairdstown, but later he read law a little and at twenty-one was appointed Sheriff of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo.

When the War of 1812 broke out, he enlisted as a subaltern and successively filled every intermediate rank to that of brigadier-general, which he received in 1814.

In 1820 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Missouri, and appointed United States Marshal. In 1827 the discovery of

lead in Wisconsin having created considerable excitement, he emigrated to the "lead region," settling at Dodgeville, Iowa County, which was named in his honor.

Here he erected the first smelting works and for some time carried on with great energy the business of mining and smelting, going in person down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers on flatboats to New Orleans with cargoes of lead.

Soon after reaching what is now Wisconsin, the Winnebago Indians began raiding the feeble settlements, killing and scalping men, women and children. The settlers chose Gen. Dodge to lead them, who, after erecting block houses and forging spikes for defense, started in pursuit of the leaders of the uprising. His great energy and full knowledge of the peculiarities of savage warfare so surprised and terrorized the Indians that they surrendered the originators of the raid, who, though tried and convicted, were pardoned by President J. Q. Adams.

Gen. Dodge's name became widely known through the Black Hawk War. The Sacs had yielded the lead regions to the Government, and agreed to remove across the Mississippi into Iowa. Black Hawk contended the treaty had been improperly signed and refused to move. Finally in 1831, United States troops forced him across; but calm, brave and patriotic, he recrossed in April, 1832, with 500 warriors and 1,500 women and children, to recover his villages and country.

Immediately 2,000 troops were raised. Dodge recruiting the Mineral Point "free rangers," a fearless, rough-and-ready and well armed body of

men, who with their commander, commissioned Colonel by the Governor of Michigan, pursued Black Hawk until he was finally captured.

There is an immense amount of bragging and falsehood in the popular accounts of the Black Hawk War, but Gen. Dodge rendered valuable service by terrorizing the Winnebagoes, whose treacherous and sneaking character he seemed to understand, thus keeping them in subjection.

In 1833, Gen. Dodge was placed in command of 1,000 mounted rangers, raised by special act of Congress, for the protection of the frontier. At the end of a year of this precarious service, he was placed in command of the first regiment of dragoons ever enlisted into the army of the United States, and sent towards the head waters of the Arkansas River for the purpose of reclaiming whites held in captivity by the Comanches, Kiowas and other hostile tribes.

In 1835 he penetrated the wild country at the head of the Platte River and formed treaties with more than thirty tribes of Indians. On his return Congress ordered the journal of his expedition, a rare and interesting volume now out of print, to be published.

Wisconsin having been created into a territory in 1836, Gen. Dodge was nominated by President Jackson to be its first Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs.

A "grand independence celebration" having been arranged at Mineral Point, on July 4, 1836, Gen. Dodge was invited to be present and as part of the ceremonies solemnly subscribed to the oath of office in the presence of the people, and made a brief speech. It was the most democratic inauguration ever held in Wisconsin.

The first election having been held, Gen. Dodge convened the Legislature at Belmont, now in La Fayette County, on Oct. 25, 1836. His message, delivered in person to both Houses, was comprehensive. He wished Congress to clear the Rock River of its obstructions, but thought that railways must furnish the future means of transportation, and asked the Government to construct a line from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan.

He also recommended "the propriety of asking from Congress a donation of one township of land

to be sold and the proceeds of the sale placed under direction of the Legislative Assembly for the establishment of an academy for the education of youth." This embodies precisely the principle of the plan on which Universities were established in Wisconsin and other States, by grants of lands from Congress.

There was a certain mixture of dash, self-conceit, energy and insight into the ways and wants of the pioneers, that made him popular. Besides, he had recommended the "right of pre-emption, graduated prices for lands according to values," and that the Government put a stop to "speculation in land, the immediate gift from God to man." He was re-appointed in 1839.

On March 4, 1841, the Whigs came into power, under William H. Harrison and John Tyler, and Gov. Dodge was removed to make room for James Duane Doty. Thereupon the Democrats made him their nominee for delegate to Congress, and he was elected over Jonathan E. Arnold, of Milwaukee; and he was re-elected in 1843, over Gen. Hicox.

In March, 1845, the Democrats, under James K. Polk, assumed national control and Gen. Dodge was re-appointed Governor of the Territory and continued to serve as such until Wisconsin was admitted as a State in 1848.

The new State Legislature met in June and on the 8th elected Gov. Dodge and Isaac P. Walker to the United States Senate; and in casting lots for the long and short terms, Gov. Dodge drew the former. He was re-elected in January, 1851, for the term ending on the 4th of March, 1857. This closed the public career of Henry Dodge.

Though not an educated man he found delight in certain branches of literature, especially during the latter part of his life in careful perusals of "Scott's Bible" and its notes, and at his death, which occurred on June 19, 1869, at the home of his son, Augustus C. Dodge, in Burlington, Iowa, he was a member of the Episcopal Church.

His last years were passed mostly at Mineral Point in a state of complete rest and peace, in emphatic and beautiful contrast to the privations, warfare and stormy activity of his earlier life on the frontier and far into the heart of the Indian country.

In 1870 the Legislature of Wisconsin appropriated \$2,000 for Knowles' marble bust of Gov. Dodge, which stands in the Capitol at Madison. No other citizen was ever thus honored at public expense.

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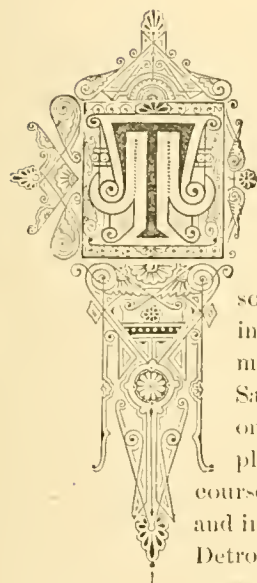
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J. L. Doty



JAMES DUANE DOTY.



commanding presence brought immediate popularity.

In 1819 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and soon after was elected Secretary of the Detroit City Council, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Secretary of the Territorial Legislature. In these positions he increased his reputation, for he seemed to know exactly how everything connected with administrative affairs should be done, and possessed the tact to do it accurately and promptly.

Charles C. Trowbridge, of Detroit, in a letter to Lyman C. Draper, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, says: "I found Doty here when I came, in September, 1819, and roomed with him; made the tour of the lakes with him in Gen. Cass' expedition of 1820, and enjoyed his uninterrupted

friendship. He became the law partner of George McDougal, * * who predicted from the first that Doty would become a man of mark. The partnership continued several years—I think until Doty was made Judge of the Northern District. * * While he lived in Detroit, Gov. Doty was distinguished for close application to his profession and for frugality."

In 1820 Lewis Cass made his famous tour of the lakes, and penetrated to the source of the Mississippi in a flotilla of birch-bark canoes. Doty was secretary of the expedition, and his report is still looked upon as embodying the most accurate information to be had in reference to the condition of the country before it was settled by the whites—game, food-products, Indian tribes and habits, timber, etc. "Northern Wisconsin in 1820," in Vol. VII Wisconsin Historical Collections. At the close of this expedition, at the age of twenty-two, having already revised and published the laws of Michigan, Doty went to Washington and was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

In 1823, all the country west of Lakes Michigan and Superior, in the old Northwest Territory, was set off into a new judicial district, and Mr. Doty was appointed by President Monroe to be its first judge. It is not possible now to fully appreciate the dangers and responsibilities which this appointment entailed. He was compelled to establish this hitherto unknown authority at Prairie du Chien, Green Bay and Mackinaw; traveling with his books, papers and records, on horseback, between these

widely-separated points through a hostile and unknown country. Besides, the condition of such as called themselves settlers was, in its way, even worse. At each point were a few soldiers; here and there were traders living with Indian women and everywhere around and mixed in with them were Indians subject to no authority whatever, as they believed. He was compelled to hear murder trials, divorce suits, actions upon contracts, controversies between trappers, claims to lands yet unsurveyed, to settle conflicts between civil and military authority, and generally to bring order out of social chaos; and here should be recorded Mr. Doty's most important and difficult work—laying the foundation of society and teaching these wild classes to respect and obey the laws. At first the people were disposed to resist the Judge's authority, as he at once began to compel those who had been living with Indian women to marry or leave them and provide for whatever offspring had been the fruits of these strange unions.

Judge Doty's record, from the time of his first term at Mackinaw, beginning on July 21, 1823, to November, 1832, is preserved in the vaults of the State Historical Society at Madison, and is a model of neatness and perspicuity.

In 1832 he was appointed by the Secretary of War to lay out military roads from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien and to Ft. Dearborn, now Chicago, and in 1834 was elected to serve as a member of the Territorial Legislature of Michigan, drafting and passing the act which made Michigan a State, and Wisconsin a Territory.

The first legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin met in 1836 and fixed the seat of government. There were several candidates—some real places, like Fond du Lac, Mineral Point, Cassville, Belmont and Green Bay, and some cities on paper. Mr. Doty, knowing the topography of the country better than any other man, entered a large tract of land between the lakes at Madison—a beautiful location—platted it, and offered free a site in the midst of a fine natural park for the capitol buildings. After a bitter fight he was victorious, and Madison was chosen as the seat of government. From this event dated the unparalleled political assaults upon Mr. Doty, which did not cease until he was com-

pletely out of the public eye—the foundation for it all—being the disappointment of speculators and politicians who wanted the capital located elsewhere; yet all concede now that Gov. Doty selected the most beautiful location in the State for the State House.

In 1837 he was elected delegate to Congress; was re-elected two years later, and served until he was made Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Wisconsin Territory, in which capacity he served from Oct. 5, 1841 to Sept. 16, 1844.

Gov. Doty's first message was long and comprehensive. He opposed all laws creating monopolies—charters granting exclusive privileges; recommended that steps be taken to organize a State; that bank circulation should be circumscribed and rendered more stable; that, to encourage the introduction of sheep and growth of wool, sheep and their fleeces be exempt from taxation; that a more effective system for the support of common schools should be devised, and that all the Indians be removed from the Territory.

Although his administration was stormy and unpleasant—an open rupture occurring between himself and the Legislature—Gov. Doty was active and ambitious in behalf of the people of the Territory. He made a vigorous attempt to have the southern boundary of Wisconsin established on a line drawn westward from the head of Lake Michigan, as the Ordinance of 1787 provided, which would have made Chicago instead of Milwaukee the metropolis of Wisconsin.

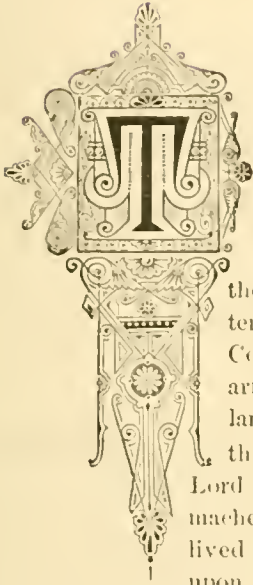
In 1846 he was chosen to serve in the convention called to form a new State constitution, and in 1849 was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1851. While serving in this capacity he was branded as an Abolitionist, because, desiring to protect an important interest in his State, he refused to vote to repeal the duty on lead.

In 1861 he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Utah, and made the first treaty ever had with the Shoshonees. In May, 1863 he was made Governor of Utah, in which capacity he was forced to contend with the bloody and unscrupulous powers of the Mormon Church, and which office he held at the time of his death, June 13, 1865.

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Nathaniel P. Tallmadge



THE Tallmadge family is of Saxon descent, as the name, originally spelled Tollemache, indicates. Burke says, "It has flourished with the greatest honor in an uninterrupted male succession in the County of Suffolk since the first arrival of the Saxons in England, a period of more than thirteen centuries. Tollemache, Lord of Bentley, and Stoke Tollemache, in the County of Oxford, lived in the Sixth century; and upon the old manor-house of Bentley

is still the following inscription: "Before the Norman into England came, Bentley was my residence and Tollemache my name."

Joel, father of N. P. Tallmadge, served with honor in the War of the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne. Nathaniel P. was born at Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Feb. 8, 1795. He first attracted attention by an unusual thirst for knowledge, beginning latin without a tutor, while yet in the district school. So conspicuous was the boy's ability to acquire information that he was placed under the care of William H. Maynard, from whom he imbibed modes of thought that colored his entire life.

After graduating from Williams College with honor in 1815, he began the study of law in the office of Gen. James Tallmadge, in Poughkeepsie, who taught him to be thorough rather than in haste to pass an examination. In 1818 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession,

wholly eschewing politics until 1828, when he was elected to the Assembly from Dutchess County.

Though this Legislature was composed of exceptionally able men, when it came to revising the statutes young Tallmadge showed such a complete knowledge of the principles of law and government that he was soon acknowledged to be a leader.

In 1829 he was elected to the State Senate, where he made a reputation that extended far beyond the borders of his state. DeWitt Clinton's Erie canal project having always been defended by him, he was made chairman of the committee on canals.

The subject of railways had begun to attract attention in the United States. No man in the country had a more thorough understanding than Mr. Tallmadge of the experiments in Europe with steam transportation, and this knowledge was embodied in an elaborate report to the Senate, which discussed the subject in a manner that would do credit to the present day. He pointed out that railway transportation would sooner or later supersede every other form, "as railways do not freeze in the winter nor dry up in the summer, besides in speed and safety, they will be incomparable." He especially desired to see a railroad built along the banks of the Hudson River, between New York and Albany, for the purpose of testing his theory that boats could not long compete with locomotives.

Before the expiration of his term in the State Senate he was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1833. Although perhaps the youngest man in that body, Mr. Tallmadge exerted a marked influence in shaping legislation. He was a sound logician and polished orator and had the reputation of fully under-

standing whatever matter he undertook to discuss. His controversy with Calhoun on the right of colored people to present petitions to Congress was able and memorable.

But that which disclosed his real strength and audacity of character was his controversy with President Van Buren, some of whose recommendations he opposed. At last the two were brought to a personal interview, which was described as very interesting owing to the attempt of the President to intimidate the Senator from New York.

On returning from Washington, Mr. Tallmadge received an ovation, which was intended as an approval of his opposition to Van Buren. A procession met him at the steamboat landing as an escort to the Astor House, and in the evening he was honored with a reception at National Hall.

His popularity was now great, and he proceeded to organize the Democracy of New York for the purpose of defeating Van Buren. While this was going on, in 1839, he was triumphantly re-elected to the Senate. Having been ostracized by the administration organs of his party, hampered by the use of executive power and denounced as an apostate, his re-election was generally regarded as foreshadowing the fate of Van Buren, and so it proved. Mr. Tallmadge could have been the nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Gen. Harrison, but declined that honor, as he did also the offer of a seat in Harrison's cabinet and a foreign mission.

In 1844, having purchased a beautiful tract of land near Fond du Lac, in every way fit for the establishment of a baronial home, with the intention of making Wisconsin his future residence, President Tyler nominated him for Governor of the Territory. After some deliberation he resolved to resign his position in the United States Senate and accept the office.

Mr. Tallmadge succeeded James D. Doty as chief executive of this Territory, on Sept. 16, 1844, and held the office until May 13, 1845, when, the Democrats having again succeeded to power, he was removed and Gov. Dodge appointed.

Mr. Tallmadge, on becoming Governor, found the people full of excitement, owing to the stormy controversy between the Legislature and Gov. Doty; but he soon restored peace and harmony, and worked hand in hand with that body, to which he delivered his message in person on Jan. 17, 1845.

In this message he pointed out that the famous Milwaukee & Rock River Canal had been aband-

oned, its projectors having sold enough of the land grant to build a water power at Milwaukee, and recommended that a railway from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, should be built to take its place.

He also opposed as too early in a new settlement to be wise, the proposed extension of the period required for naturalization to twenty-one years, and recommended the establishment for the promotion of agriculture, of "pattern farms," agricultural societies, and agricultural schools. Those who now take note of our university farm and agricultural experiment station, our farmers' institutes and our numerous agricultural associations, all fostered by public appropriations, must be impressed with the foresight of Gov. Tallmadge.

So dignified, courteous and able was this message that the Legislature authorized 750 copies of it to be printed in German; the first time such an unusual thing was ever done in Wisconsin.

On retiring from the office of Governor, Mr. Tallmadge abandoned active politics, and though continuing his residence at Fond du Lac, spent a large portion of his time in Washington, where he was ever ready to advance the interests of Wisconsin.

Gov. Tallmadge was a lover of literature, philosophy and good company. His speeches and writings abound in apt and beautiful poetical quotations; he eagerly espoused any controversy upon the problem of life, of which he took an ethereal though philosophical view, and his spacious home was ever open to his hosts of friends.

There settled near Fond du Lac at an early day a considerable list of people remarkable for wealth, culture and hospitality. In fact there was no social coterie in the Territory at all to be compared with the one under mention at the time Govs. Doty and Tallmadge settled at Fond du Lac; and the life they lived of constantly interchanging social amenities of the most cordial and polished character, can hardly be understood by the present generation. Their children were taught French, music and art by private tutors; they gave hunting and other parties on a broad scale; they regarded the poor with consideration and respect and they added in every way a charm and wholesome glamour to society that had never been seen in a new country and is not now to be found anywhere. In all this the Tallmadge family were leaders for many years and very popular.

Gov. Tallmadge was romantic and fine-grained in his organization, as may be seen by reading an early volume published by him—"Healing of the Nations." He left an autobiography, which is to be published in the future.



Nelson Dewey



R. DEWEY has been a conspicuous character in Wisconsin for more than half a century, and unless Moses M. Strong be excepted, is personally familiar with more men, events, facts, and political secrets than any man now living. About these matters, however, he was never very talkative, having been a believer in an early admonition by James Buchanan: "Say little and write nothing for the public eye." Mr. Dewey is the son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Webster) Dewey, and was born in the

town of Lebanon, State of Connecticut, on December 19, 1813. The following year his parents removed to Otsego County, in the State of New York, where his youthful days were spent in the town of Butternuts, now Morris.

The early education of Mr. Dewey was commenced in the district school of that place. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Hamilton Academy, then under charge of Prof. Zenos Moore, in the town of Hamilton, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he remained three years. Among his classmates were William Pitt Lynde, for many years Member

of Congress from Milwaukee, and Prof. J. W. Sterling, of the University of Wisconsin, both now deceased.

After leaving the academy Mr. Dewey taught school in the town of Morris one year, after which he read law, first with his father then with the law firm of Hansen & Davis, and later with Samuel S. Bowne, of Cooperstown. Leaving Bowne's office in May, 1836, for Wisconsin, he arrived at the lead mines on the 19th of June, and in Cassville, his present home, in Grant County, on the Mississippi River, about a week later. He was admitted to the bar on an examination held by Charles Dunn, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wisconsin, in 1838, and practiced law with J. Allen Barber (deceased) until May, 1848.

At the first election of county officers in Grant County, in 1837, Mr. Dewey was elected Register of Deeds. He moved to Lancaster the same year, where he lived seventeen years. While residing there he held various county offices, and was elected to the Territorial Legislature three times, once being chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Vice-President of the Council.

In May, 1848, Wisconsin having been admitted to the Union, Mr. Dewey was elected by the Democrats to be its first Governor, over John H. Tweedy, by a majority of over 5,000. The various depart-

ments being new, the functions strange and numerous, and many of the subordinates unused to public service of any kind, his position was one of many difficulties and required great patience and care. For the first time all State matters were divorced from Federal control; appointments must be made in spite, or at the dictation of local influence; responsibility for errors was transferred from Washington to Madison, and there was the general pressure and chaos attendant upon a new order of things on a large scale. So well, however, did he discharge the duties of his office, that he was re-nominated and re-elected, in 1849, by a larger majority than before for the full term of two years. In January, 1853, at the end of his second gubernatorial term, he retired to private life, but at the first opportunity, during the fall of that year, was called out again, being nominated for the State Senate in the 16th District, and elected over Orsamus Cole, now Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, by a majority of three votes.

In 1855 he removed to Cassville, which has been his home since, except five years, from 1858 to 1863, during which time he lived in Platteville. While living in Lancaster he was chosen chairman of the Town Board one term, and also Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors one term. He was Director of the School Board which built the

first school-house in Lancaster. While at Platteville he was twice elected President of the Village Board, and was Director of the School Board that built the brick school-house at that place. He was Chairman of the Town Board of Cassville seven years, and was director of the School Board that erected the new Cassville school building. In 1873 he was appointed State's Prison Commissioner by Gov. Taylor, and for half a century has been a member or nominee of every Territorial and State Convention held in Wisconsin by the Democratic party, besides being many times a delegate to their national conventions for nominating candidates for President, and frequently on the State electoral ticket, either as district elector or elector-at-large. Everywhere, though quiet and reserved, he was a familiar figure, with his long, double-breasted frock coat of black broadcloth, Byronic collar, and intensely black beard and hair.

Gov. Dewey was always a man of strong will and modest actions. It is said that the numberless honors with which his party has adorned his life, came always without solicitation, and in all his positions of trust no one has ever thought of questioning his integrity. In his notions and habits he has been as changeless as in his political principles, and it is said that, until this sketch was prepared, the public had no knowledge of the day or place of his birth.

NOTE:—Gov. Dewey died at his late home in Cassville, July 21, 1889.

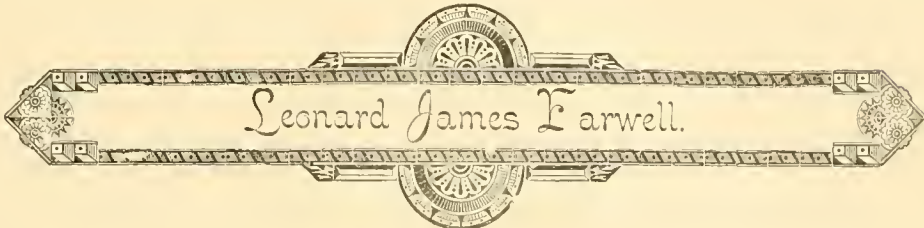


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L. J. Farnwell



Leonard James Farwell.



HIS distinguished gentleman had fewer personal and political enemies than any man who ever served as Governor of the State, and he himself died without knowing exactly why it was so, or why and how he was ever made Governor. Capt. James Farwell, of Massachusetts, married Rebecca Cady, of Vermont, and settled near Watertown, N. Y., where the first fruit of this union, Leonard J., was born on Jan. 5, 1819. In 1824, Mrs. Farwell died, and in 1830 she was followed by her husband. Thus, at the age of eleven years, Leonard was left an orphan and poor. He attended the district school until his fourteenth year, and then entered a dry-goods store. This business not suiting his tastes, he applied himself to

mastering the tinner's trade, at the same time making a careful study of book-keeping and the foundation principles of trade and commerce.

In 1838, having completed his apprenticeship, young Farwell settled at Lockport, Ill., and without other capital than energy, and the tools and knowledge of his trade, opened a small tinshop and hardware store. Although he soon built up a good

business, he thought he could see that Lockport was not destined to become a large city, and therefore, on his twenty-first birthday, namely, Jan. 5, 1840, sold out and removed at once to Milwaukee, where he opened a general hardware store on a large scale.

Having a perfect knowledge of the details of the business, and possessing great energy and capacity, Mr. Farwell soon made his new venture a success, and in a few years, by judicious and liberal advertising, built up the largest wholesale house in Wisconsin, and perhaps the largest in the West.

In 1846 he made a tour of the West Indies, and on his return, having observed that the entire country was growing steadily and rapidly, purchased about one-half of what is now the city of Madison, including the water-power at the outlet of Fourth Lake.

In September 1847, he started on an extended tour of the Old World, visiting between that date and the spring of 1849, the chief points of interest in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Great Britain, contributing regularly to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* incidents of travel and observations upon the countries visited.

On returning from abroad, Mr. Farwell disposed of his business in Milwaukee, and began to carry into execution his plan for making a beautiful and prosperous city of Madison, the first move being to erect a saw-mill and grist-mill, so the people might have lumber and flour without traveling great distances over unimproved roads. He straightened

and deepened the channel of the Catfish River, which connects Fourth and Third lakes; drained the lowlands; laid out roads and streets far into the country; built bridges and sidewalks; planted trees along the streets of his entire purchase; erected many costly buildings and graded the thoroughfares; gave the lakes the Indian names they now bear and planted their waters with new varieties of fish (some of which are now caught by the ton); established the Madison Museum; started a woolen factory and the first machine-shop and foundry; helped to build the gas works, water cure, Capitol House—in fact, either conceived or had a strong hand in building up almost everything that made Madison what it is.

As he had, in 1851, given Madison what in these days would be called a "boom," some one, it is not possible to say who, conceived the idea of nominating Mr. Farwell for Governor on the Whig ticket.

The Whigs were in a hopeless minority, and Mr. Farwell was wholly unknown in politics; indeed, very few could say positively whether he was a Whig or Democrat. His wealth, his energy, his unbounded public-spirit, and his great personal popularity, however, carried him through the convention with a hurrah. The unanimous enthusiasm of the convention became epidemic, and spread over the State like a prairie fire; party lines were broken, the Democracy was demoralized, and Mr. Farwell, though all the other Whig nominees were defeated, was elected.

Thus, at the age of thirty-two, and in ten years, he had acquired a fortune, made long journeys on both hemispheres, built a city, and became chief executive of his adopted State—an unparalleled achievement.

As Governor he tried to do for the entire State what, as a private citizen, he had been doing for Madison, promote material interests in a solid and wholesome way; and though the Legislature was politically adverse, his important recommendations were all carried into effect by that body—a separate Supreme Court, a State banking system, a geological survey, an immigration agency, and other things of that sort.

Mr. Farwell did not wish to be a nominee for Governor, nor to fill the office, and the committee

sent to notify him of his nomination could not at first discover his whereabouts—he was in hiding. Therefore he refused to permit the use of his name a second time, and returned to his mills, real-estate, and railroad enterprises, in January, 1854.

The financial revulsion of 1857 prostrated Mr. Farwell to such an extent that he never fully recovered. His railroad investments proved particularly disastrous, though Madison property, of which he held large amounts, also became practically worthless, and so remained for years. He then retired to a farm on Lake Mendota, just outside of Madison, where he superintended the erection of the buildings for the State Asylum for Insane, but otherwise engaged in no public enterprises.

In 1859 he was elected to the State Legislature, in the hope of bringing him again into public life. In 1863 he was made Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office, and three months later Chief Examiner of new inventions, which position he resigned in 1870, for the purpose of embarking in the patent business in Chicago.

On the night of the assassination of Lincoln, Mr. Farwell was in Ford's Theatre, and from his previous information, comprehended at once that the threatened conspiracy to kill the principal officers of the administration was being carried into effect, and hastened at all speed from the theatre to the room of Vice-President Johnson, reaching there just in time to prevent Atzerot from executing that part of the terrible plot which had been assigned to him.

For thus saving his life, Mr. Johnson tendered to Mr. Farwell any position he might desire, but the offer was declined on the ground that public offices should not be used for the payment of debts of gratitude.

The great fire in Chicago in 1872, inflicted another severe financial blow upon him, and Mr. Farwell then removed to Grant City, Mo., where he was engaged in the real estate and banking business until his death on April 11, 1889, at the age of seventy years.

Gov. Farwell was an able, honest, energetic, patriotic, and useful citizen and public official, and cannot be remembered with too much kindness and gratitude by the people of Wisconsin.

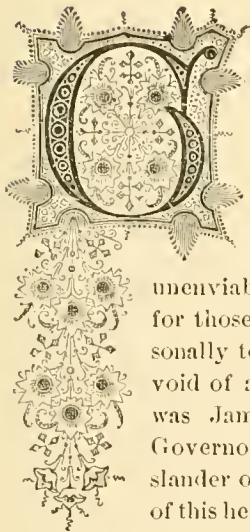
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Amos Barstow



William Augustus Barstow.



BHARACTER is one thing and reputation another. A kinder heart or a truer friend than Gov. Barstow would be hard to find; yet partisan politics gave to him for a time such a notorious and unenviable reputation that it was easy for those who did not know him personally to believe him practically devoid of any good quality. Unless it was James Duane Doty, no other Governor was the victim of more slander or more bitter attacks. Some of this he may have deserved, but much

of it was as unjust as all of it was relentless. The Barstows came from Yorkshire, England, where they bore a distinguished name, and settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1635. William Augustus was born at Plainfield, Conn., Sept. 13, 1813. His father, who served in the Revolution, was a man of great force of character, a farmer. William was reared on the family homestead, attending the district school during the winter, and tilling the soil during the summer.

An elder brother, Samuel H., opened a store at Norwich, Conn., in which at sixteen years of age William became a clerk. In April, 1834 he gave up this position and entered into partnership with

another brother, Horatio N., at Cleveland, in milling and forwarding, and built up an extensive business from a very modest beginning.

The financial revolution of 1837, as it did many wealthier firms, compelled the brothers to suspend. After settling up their affairs as best they could, William, in November, 1839, removed to what was then Prairieville, where he had purchased the water-power and 160 acres of land within what is now the city of Waukesha. He at once erected a flouring-mill and opened a store, soon becoming the head of a prosperous business and one of the foremost men of the place. In those days Waukesha was called the "Hub," as it was really the political centre of the Territory.

In a new country a merchant and miller will find many opportunities to counsel, relieve, and materially encourage the poorer settlers. Mr. Barstow failed to see none of these opportunities, nor to help those in misfortune or distress. His course in this respect gained a wide circle of grateful and devoted friends, who always remembered him when he was a candidate for office.

In 1841 he was made Postmaster, and for some time served as one of the three County Commissioners of Milwaukee County, which then embraced what is now Waukesha County. While filling the office of Commissioner he was instrumental in setting off

the territory and creating the county of Waukesha in 1846, establishing the county-seat in Waukesha village. It was also his idea to have the State prison established in Waukesha, in which he so far succeeded as to have what is now the county jail, a stone building, used for the confinement of convicts sentenced to the State penitentiary by the United States Courts.

In 1849 Mr. Barstow was nominated and elected by the Democrats to be Secretary of State. In this office he served two years from the 7th of January, 1850, and during that time was charged with the difficult task of bringing into market and selling the State school lands. Probably no Secretary was ever called upon to perform more new and important duties or settle more precedents. In these his business genius found ample opportunity for display. Besides having a large amount of new work to perform, he was compelled, on finding the records of the office in a condition of chaos, "with his own hand," as has been said by his private secretary, E. M. Hunter, "to write out in the most complete and finished manner nearly the full record of the office up to the moment it came under his control."

In 1853 Mr. Barstow was elected Governor by the Democrats, taking his seat in January, 1854. His first message gave evidence of unusual ability and public-spirit; his appointments were creditable and satisfactory, among them that of the poet, James Gates Percival, to succeed Edward Daniels as State Geologist.

Although his administration was stormy, he was renominated in 1855, his opponent being Coles Bashford. The campaign against him was one of unparalleled bitterness and violent personalities. When it was over the returns showed that Gov. Barstow had been defeated by a few votes, but the board of canvassers accepted some "supplemental" returns from the pine forests, which, had they not turned out to be in every respect fraudulent, would have made him Governor again.

Mr. Bashford carried the matter before the Supreme Court, which enabled Gov. Barstow to see the spurious character of the "supplemental" returns, whereupon he resigned, greatly to his own honor and to the disgust of those who laid the scheme to corrupt the ballot and overturn the will of the people. Had he followed the advice of a few hot-heads, who were near to him and who were more responsible than himself for whatever caused the attacks on his administration, there would have been bloodshed.

Being at the head of his party Gov. Barstow naturally became the target for all the criticisms and odium which this barefaced fraud upon the

ballot called forth; but it has always been said by those who knew the truth, that he had no hand in suggesting or preparing the spurious returns, and did not know their utterly fraudulent character until after his opponent, Bashford, had taken the case into court.

Two years later he removed to Janesville and entered into the business of banking with Alex T. Gray and E. M. Hunter, which soon proved a failure. Gov. Barstow then returned to milling, which he followed until he entered the army in 1861 as Colonel of a regiment of cavalry recruited by himself.

Col. Barstow's health being impaired, he was in 1862 made Provost Marshal General of Kansas, charged with the responsible task of clearing that section of guerrillas.

In 1863 his health becoming still further impaired by his efforts to command his regiment, he was detailed upon court-martial duties at St. Louis, which lasted to the end of his term of service, or to March 4, 1865.

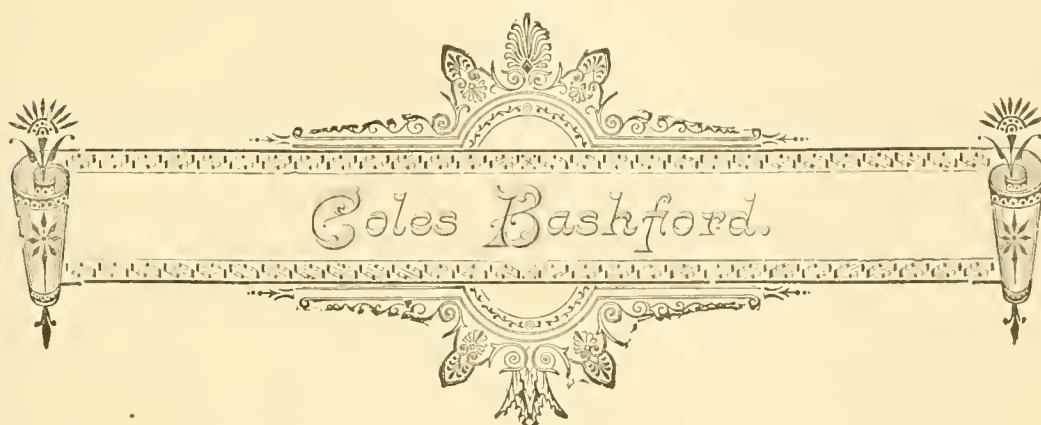
Col. Barstow then went to Leavenworth for the purpose of engaging in business. He was, however, too feeble to do so, and slowly sank until Dec. 13, 1865, when he passed away at the age of fifty-two. "He fills," says Col. E. A. Calkins, a firm and life-long friend, "a soldier's grave, for he as truly died in the cause of his country as if he had received a fatal wound in battle. I shall never cease to cherish his memory for his many manly virtues, for his intrepid spirit, which was not disturbed either in the decisive emergencies of political conflict or the more trying vicissitudes of peril and distress, and for the integrity with which he adhered to one set of principles, and one set of friends throughout his career."

In his younger days Mr. Barstow was considered the handsomest man in Wisconsin, and was very popular with all classes, so far as they could come in contact with him. His friendships were warm, sincere and lasting, and there was no sacrifice too great for him to make for those he loved. Had he been less tenacious of his friendships, especially unworthy ones, his public reputation would not have been so much in need of defense.

Like Alex W. Randall, whose friend and associate he was for many years, Gov. Barstow was a great lover of sociability and fun; like James Duane Doty, he had no enemies save those made by politics, and it is sad to record that one who had occupied such high places and possessed so many friends, and who loved so dearly the kind offices of friendship, should, as Gov. Barstow did, die among strangers and be compelled to receive the last sad attentions of life from stranger hands.



Col. Bashford



GOLES BASHFORD acquired popularity enough to enable him to reach the highest office in the gift of the people of the State in a shorter period—less than five years from the time he settled in

Wisconsin—than has ever succeeded to make any other man Governor of Wisconsin. But few men ever possessed an equal faculty for making and retaining friends. Mr. Bashford was born at Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1816. He was educated in the Wesleyan Seminary, now

Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y., where he was a brilliant student. He studied law with John M. Colley, at Lyons, N. Y., and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. During the following year he removed to, and in 1847 was elected District Attorney of Wayne County. Though re-elected with increased popularity, he resigned in 1850, and removed to the growing city of Oshkosh, Wis., where he at once became a prominent figure at the bar and in politics.

In 1851 he was in the Whig State convention, and assisted in the nomination of Leonard J. Far-

well for Governor, and the next year, almost as soon as he was eligible, was elected to the State Senate as a Whig and Free Soiler. Proving an able and useful Senator he was re-elected in 1854, for the years 1855-56 but resigned to become, in 1855, the first Republican candidate for Governor. The campaign was more hotly contested than any of its predecessors, and by the first and true returns Mr. Bashford was elected by a small majority, though the other Republican nominees were defeated.

However, several sets of "supplemental" returns were concocted as coming from remote points in the pinerias. These, purporting in some cases to have come from places known to be without white inhabitants, were overwhelmingly in favor of the Democratic candidate, Barstow, and were of course manufactured in sufficient numbers to overcome the small majority honestly cast for Mr. Bashford. The State Board of Canvassers were partisans of Barstow, and so received and counted these spurious returns from uninhabited districts, and declared him elected.

Mr. Barstow took the oath of office, as usual, in the executive chamber, on the 7th of January, 1856, and continued personally in charge of the office. On the same day, at noon, Mr. Bashford

appeared before the Supreme Court and was sworn in as Governor by Chief Justice Whiton. Thence he proceeded to the executive chamber and formally demanded possession; but Mr. Barstow, presenting his compliments and respects, declined to abdicate or vacate. Thereafter, on the request of Mr. Bashford, the Attorney General of the State filed an information with the Supreme Court inquiring by what right or title Barstow held the office of Governor, and the Court summoned the defendant to appear and make answer thereto. He did not appear until February 2, when his attorneys moved to quash all proceedings thus far had under the writ, for the reason that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case. This motion was denied, the Court holding at the same time, that the filing of the motion was an admission by Mr. Barstow that the allegations in the information filed by the Attorney General were true. He was ordered also to appear and plead before a certain fixed day.

The acting Governor's attorneys pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Bashford interposed a demurrer to this plea, which was sustained and Mr. Barstow required to answer within four days. His attorneys then withdrew from the case, on the ground that to continue further would be an admission that the Court had rightful and final jurisdiction over it. The Court then held that everything pleaded by Mr. Bashford was confessed by the default of Mr. Barstow; yet declined to conform to general usage and enter judgment for the plaintiff then and there, but ordered plaintiff to produce evidence to prove his case. Mr. Bashford might have demanded judgment upon the default of the defendant, but instead proceeded to bring in proof of the truth of his allegations.

The evidence thus produced was so clear in establishing the spuriousness of the "supplemental" returns that Mr. Barstow resigned on March 21, and Arthur MacArthur, Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor instead of Bashford, because the Court had not yet rendered a final decision. The Supreme Court now entered judgment in favor of Mr. Bashford, declaring him duly and rightfully elected to the office of Governor, and entitled to the executive chair. On the 25th he called on MacArthur and demanded possession, intimating that he "preferred peaceable measures to force, but that the latter would be used if necessary." The Lieutenant-Governor thereupon vacated the chair, and Mr. Bashford became Governor.

This is a memorable case, and one that will make the names of Barstow and Bashford forever prominent in history. It was a time of intense excitement, and had it not been for the coolness of both

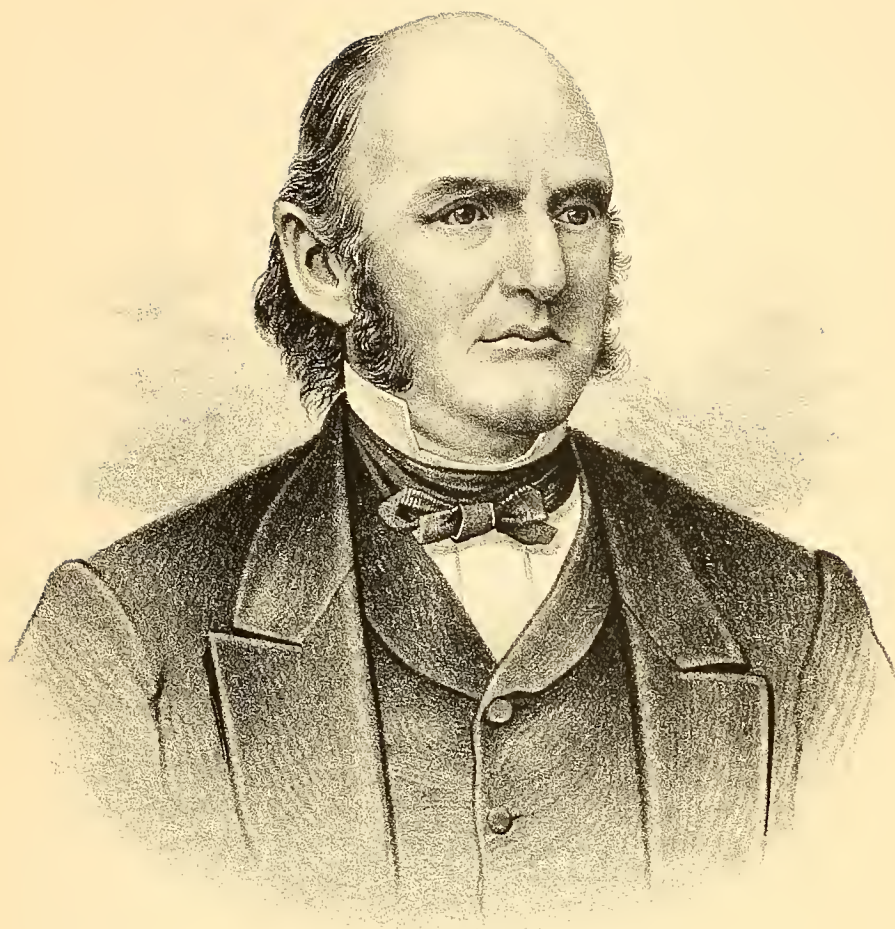
principals, bloodshed might have followed. The Republicans proposed, if Barstow should refuse to obey the order of the Court, in case it should be against him, to take possession and inaugurate Bashford by force. On the other hand the Democrats claimed that the Court had no right to inquire into whether Barstow had been legally or fraudulently elected, or whether he had been elected at all, and were prepared to resist with force and arms any movement the Republicans might make. Arms were stored in the basement of the capitol, and in some of the hotels in Madison, and for a time a reign of civil strife seemed inevitable. But as Bashford only asked to have both parties obey and abide by the judgment of the Court, and as Barstow was opposed to using force to resist carrying out that judgment, should it be unfavorable to him, an armed collision was averted.

The legal aspect of the case was no less interesting, Bashford's attorneys being Edward G. Ryan, Alex. M. Randall and Timothy O. Howe; and Barstow's being Harlow S. Orton, Jonathan T. Arnold and Matt. H. Carpenter, and the case itself the very first of its kind in the United States. Very little of importance occurred during the incumbency of Mr. Bashford, save the disposal of the St. Croix land grant, which disastrously involved a large number of prominent men. At the end of his term he declined to be a candidate for re-election, and afterward, in 1863, removed to Tucson, Arizona, resuming the practice of law in the meantime at Oshkosh.

In Arizona his upward career was as rapid and popular as it had been at Oshkosh. In 1864 he was elected to the Territorial Council, and chosen president of that body almost without opposition. In 1866 he was made Attorney General of the Territory, and the same year elected delegate to Congress. After the expiration of a term in Congress he was appointed Secretary of the Territory, which position he held until 1876, when he resigned to resume the practice of law, in which he became very prominent and made a great deal of money.

Mr. Bashford died, on the 25th of April, 1878, of heart disease, possessed of an ample fortune. He is described by Gen. David Atwood, who knew him well, as "able, well-read in the law, genial and popular. He was warm in his attachments to friends, and would stand by them through any emergency; in conversation he was always agreeable and instructive. He was even-tempered and cool at all times. Even in the excitement of the gubernatorial contest he was the coolest man to be found. Well do I remember the contest, and nobly did Coles Bashford conduct himself through the trying ordeal."

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Alex. W. Randall


 Alexander Williams Randall.


WISCONSIN has had some able men and some strong men as governors; but Mr. Randall was able, strong, patriotic and honest. He was a man of deep convictions, and always gave expression to them in an unmistakable manner, or put them into practical effect with a great deal of force. Mr. Randall was of Scotch descent, and born at Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1819. After a successful course in the village school, he completed his education at Cherry Valley, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and then studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen. Being ambitious and thinking a new and growing country better for a poor young man, he "put his traps into a handkerchief" and started for the

West, finally settling at Waukesha—then Prairieville—in 1840, at the age of twenty-one. Here he at once opened an office, and, being handsome, manly, genial, strong and friendly, soon had a profitable business. Indeed, so well did he prosper, that in 1842 he returned to New York for a bride, Susan Van Vechten.

Though very successful and popular as a lawyer, Mr. Randall gave so much attention to politics and general public affairs as to seriously interfere with his income. In 1816 he was elected and served as a very valuable member of the Con-

stitutional Convention. He joined the Free Soil Democracy, but did not become very active with that party on account of the radicalism of some of the leaders, and remained nominally a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party in 1854.

In 1847 he took a prominent part in furthering the interests of the first railroad in Wisconsin, the Milwaukee & Mississippi, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system, drafting the charter and being one of the first directors or commissioners.

In 1854 he was elected to the Assembly and voted for Charles Durkee, the first avowed Republican ever elected to the United States Senate as such. During the next year he was nominated by the Republicans for Attorney-General, but was defeated, as were the other nominees except Coles Bashford, who secured his seat through legal proceedings before the Supreme Court, in which Mr. Randall was one of the attorneys.

In 1856 he was made Judge of the Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Milwaukee and Waukesha, and the next year was elected Governor. His administration was firm, able and popular, and in 1859 he was re-elected.

Gov. Randall early foreshadowed the War of the Rebellion, and earnestly desired to have Wisconsin prepared for it. In his message to the Legislature in January, 1861, he said that secession was upon the country, adding: "Secession is revolution; revolution is war; war against the government is treason. * * It is time now to know whether we have a government, and, if so, whether

it has any strength. Is our written constitution more than a sheet of parchment? The nation must be lost or preserved by its own strength. Its strength is the patriotism of the people. Now is the time when politicians must become patriots and men, and show their love of country by every sacrifice save that of principle." In closing this remarkable message, he urged the Legislature to prepare "to respond to the call of the National Government for men and means to preserve the integrity of the Union."

Three months later Ft. Sumter was fired upon, and Lincoln startled the North with his call for troops. It was then that the real character of Gov. Randall became conspicuous—it was then that he was enabled to display his native boldness and ability, and his tremendous force of character. To him the year 1861 was one of intense activity and great responsibility, the State being without military organization or an overflowing treasury. But he was fully equal to the occasion. Bonds were issued, money borrowed from the trust funds, authority granted to place the State on a war footing, military appointments made, camps established, and general preparations for war carried on throughout the State with vigor. A good illustration of his mental make-up is this sentence, uttered at the extra session of the Legislature called after the news came that Beauregard had fired upon Ft. Sumter: "The Rebellion begins where Charleston is; let it end where Charleston was."

Gov. Randall visited all the camps to address and cheer the recruits; made frequent journeys to Washington to encourage and advise with Lincoln, and amidst his thousand new and pressing duties, found time to attend personally to many of the details necessary to prepare the soldiers for active duty. He was in frequent conference with Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and materially aided in conceiving and carrying out those plans of the "war governors" of the Northwest which were of such signal service to the Federal Government.

At the close of his second term, in January, 1862, Gov. Randall was made Minister to Rome by President Lincoln. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Postmaster General, and in July, 1865,

on the resignation of William Demison, was invited into the Cabinet by President Johnson, as head of the Postoffice Department, in which position he continued until the accession of President Grant, in March, 1869. He then opened a law office in Washington, and, until failing health compelled him to retire, enjoyed a very lucrative practice.

In 1865 Mr. Randall abandoned his residence at Waukesha, and later made his home at Elmira, N. Y., where he died, on the 26th of July, 1872, aged fifty-three.

One of the difficult tasks successfully performed by Gov. Randall was that of re-establishing and maintaining the postal service throughout the States that had been in rebellion. It was not a thing that could be done by a mere manifesto or proclamation, but one that required genius, tact, and a profound knowledge of human nature.

The experiment of assorting and distributing mail on moving cars was begun while he was Assistant Postmaster General, in 1863, and during his term as Postmaster General this service made its greatest strides. He labored constantly to simplify this system, clearing away, with his strong, decisive hand, the red tape and cumbrous regulations that at first seriously hindered the operations of what is now the most perfect and marvelous public service in the world.

As a jovial, fun-loving person, it is not probable that Mr. Randall had his equal in the Northwest. His jokes and burlesques were famous for years throughout the State. He saw and appreciated the bright, the ludicrous and the funny in everything; and, to lighten the cares and burdens of life, made the most of every opportunity that presented itself. He was perhaps the foremost member of that unparalleled secret organization, the "Ancient Evanie Order of 1001," and was the author and promoter of some of the most unspeakable of the many unspeakable "initiatory" ceremonies for which that institution was famous. He was familiarly known throughout the country as "Aleck," and, when occupying his highest positions of honor, was the same "Aleck"—never an aristocrat, but a man of the masses—warm-hearted and generous, genial and kind to all.

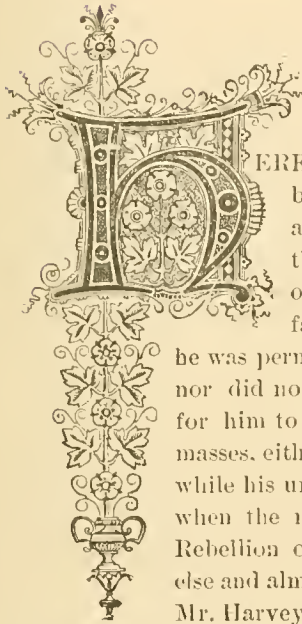
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J. P. Harvey



LOUIS POWELL HARVEY.



HERE is a man who has not been generally appreciated at his full worth by the people of Wisconsin, owing probably to the fact that the few months he was permitted to serve as Governor did not afford an opportunity for him to become familiar to the masses, either in person or officially, while his unnatural death occurred when the mighty tragedies of the Rebellion overshadowed all things else and almost buried them forever. Mr. Harvey was born July 22, 1820,

at East Haddam, Conn. During his eighth year his parents removed to Strongsville, Ohio, where, the family being poor, he was compelled to help earn a livelihood at rude labor. Manual labor, however, intensified rather than dampened the natural ardor of ambition. He studied as he worked, and at nineteen entered the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, paying for his board by working for it, part of the time as a book-binder.

A lack of books and clothing forced him to leave school for a time, and ill health drove him permanently from college before he could graduate. On recovering his health young Harvey taught school at Nicholsonville, Ky., and then became a tutor in Woodward College, Cincinnati. In

1841 he settled in Kenosha, Wis., and there opened an academy, becoming also, two years later, the editor of the *American*, a Whig newspaper. His paper was able and spirited, though courteous, and wielded considerable influence. Though several times a nominee he was elected to no office in Kenosha, the Whigs being in the minority. However, he was appointed Postmaster by President Tyler, and made a popular and efficient officer.

In 1847 Mr. Harvey removed to Clinton, in Rock County, and opened a general store. Still maintaining his interest in politics and public affairs, he was elected, in 1847, to the second constitutional convention, in which he helped to frame the organic law of the new State.

Abandoning the pursuit of a merchant, he bought the water power at Shopiere, in Rock County, erected a large flouring mill on the site of the distillery, opened a retail store, and began generally to build up the place. The stone church edifice of the Congregationalists was built mainly by him and the public schools received his constant aid and attention.

In 1853 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1855, serving four years. In 1859 he was elected Secretary of State and was very popular. He was considered one of the ablest men and the best debater in the Senate, and was a careful Secretary of State. Indeed, he was one of the rising men of Wisconsin, and, the war of the rebellion requiring increased activity and ability on the

part of public officials, Mr. Harvey was nominated, in 1861, by the Republicans, for Governor, and was elected by a good majority to succeed Alex. W. Randall. On Jan. 10, 1862, he read his inaugural message to the Legislature in person, saying: "No previous Legislature has convened under equal incentives to a disinterested zeal in the public service. The occasion pleads with you in rebuke of all the meaner passions, admonishing to the exercise of a conscientious patriotism becoming the representatives of a Christian people called in God's providence to pass through the furnace of a great trial of their virtue and of the strength of the Government."

After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in which Wisconsin troops suffered severely, Gov. Harvey asked Surgeon-General Walcott for a list of such articles and their relative quantities as would be of greatest service in the hospitals and on the field. In a very brief space of time after receiving the desired information, more than one hundred boxes of material had been collected, and were with the Governor on their way to the front. Major Jonas M. Bundy, who was with the Governor, says: "Although pressed with a thousand cares, he made it his duty to visit our wounded in the hospital boats, taking them each by the hand and cheering them more than can well be described. As he came round among them, his heart full of kindness, and his face showing it, tears of joy would run down the cheeks of those brave fellows who had borne the battle's brunt unmoved, and they lost at once the languor that had settled upon them. Then, at Mound City and Paducah, in the hospitals and on the hospital boats, it would have moved a heart of stone to witness the interviews between the Governor and our wounded heroes. There was something more than formality in those visits, and the men knew it by sure instinct. When we went ashore at Savannah for a few hours, on our way to Pittsburg, these scenes became still more affecting. Over 200 of our wounded were there, suffering from neglect and lack of kind care. The news of the Governor's arrival spread as if by magic, and at every house those who could stand clustered around him, and those who had not raised their heads for days sat up, their faces aglow with

gratitude for the kind looks, and words, and acts, which showed their Governor's tender care for them. At times these scenes were so affecting that even the Governor's self-control failed him, and he could not trust himself to talk."

On the 19th of April Gov. Harvey bade farewell to the soldiers at Pittsburg Landing, and after visiting Savannah, ten miles below on the river, retired for the night on the "Dunleith," expecting to take the "Minnehaha" on the following morning for Cairo. At 10 o'clock that night, however, the "Minnehaha" came alongside, and in the darkness and rain, while attempting to step from one boat to the other, he missed his footing and fell between the steamers. The rapid current swept him down and under a flat boat, and Gov. Harvey was never seen alive. A few days later the body was discovered by children sixty-five miles down the river, and buried by residents of the neighborhood. His remains were immediately disinterred by the authorities and sent to Madison, where, after lying in state in the capitol, they were buried with impressive public ceremonies in the presence of a great concourse of people.

After the death of Mr. Harvey his wife entered the army as a nurse, and there carried forward as best she could without the backing and authority which he enjoyed as Governor, the noble work begun by her husband and which resulted in making her a widow. It is doubtful whether if he had lived, he could have accomplished more for our soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans, than stands credited to his indomitable and self-sacrificing consort.

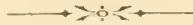
Several attempts have been made to induce the State to erect a suitable public monument to the memory of Gov. Harvey, which, though apparently sustained by public sentiment, always resulted in failure. He certainly lost his life for his country, and while performing a duty not required or expected of Governors.

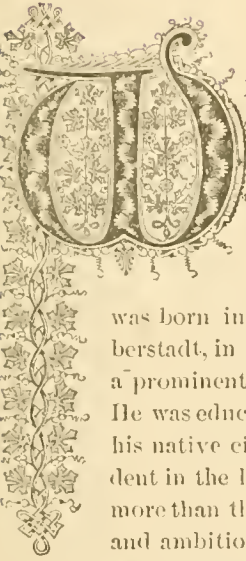
Besides being a man of good ability and education, Gov. Harvey was large-hearted and philanthropic in an eminent degree. He was a practical, generous Christian, ever eager to right any wrong he might have done and to help the poor, the weak, and the suffering. He was truly a good man.

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Edward Salomon




WISCONSIN never had but one naturalized German in the gubernatorial chair—Edward Salomon—and he was in every respect a credit to his native, as well as his adopted, country. He was born in 1828, near the city of Halberstadt, in Prussia, where his father was a prominent civil and military official. He was educated in the Lutheran faith in his native city and afterward was a student in the University of Berlin. Having more than the average share of enterprise and ambition, young Salomon emigrated to America in 1849, settling at Manitowoc, Wis. Here he jumped into instant favor, being handsome, polished, and of courtly but pleasant manners.

In 1852, after serving as school teacher, County Surveyor and Deputy Clerk of the Court, which offices came to him about as rapidly as possible, he moved to Milwaukee for the purpose of studying law, having already become, by the closest application, a fluent and correct writer and speaker of the English language. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar after a thorough examination by the Justices of the Supreme Court and at once formed a partnership with Winfield Smith, which continued until

Mr. Salomon removed to New York City in November, 1869. In Milwaukee he soon became by his personal qualities as popular as he had been at Manitowoc and by conscientious and thorough study earned also the reputation of being a sound and accurate lawyer.

On arriving in America Mr. Salomon quite naturally espoused the cause of the Democratic party, but during Buchanan's time was "estranged by the palpable truckling of its leaders to the slave power," and in 1860 openly declared his conversion to Republican principles. In 1861 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Louis P. Harvey, and was elected by a larger majority than had up to that time been given to any gubernatorial candidate on either ticket. He served with dignity and fairness as President of the Senate, and on April 19, 1862, owing to the death by drowning of Gov. Harvey, was called to exercise the functions of chief executive. His comparative youth, and supposed unfamiliarity with political matters, caused some apprehensions to many of his own party, but these were allayed within a very short time after he assumed the chair. He remained Governor until January, 1864, and it is certain that during his time the labors of that office were continuously more arduous than they ever were before or have been since. The duties of

carrying out within this State the war measures of the national government, of organizing the regiments furnished by the State during that time, and of the selection of officers, of overseeing their equipment and maintenance, which were afterward transferred to federal officers, devolved during the time largely upon the Governor. His zeal was untiring, and his industry unceasing.

For months in succession he was found in the executive office at Madison at all hours, from eight in the morning until twelve at night; and no labor was deemed by him too arduous, no fatigue too great to be borne, if it seemed likely to insure success in the great work which he took upon himself. His activity necessarily brought upon him the hostility of many of the opposite party, and especially of those individuals upon whom the war seemed to impose special hardships.

The vigorous measures by which he promptly subdued the insurrection against the draft in Ozaukee and Washington counties were the occasion of much praise, and upon the other hand of the bitterest censure. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, issued in 1862, what was then known as the "stay-at-home order." It prohibited citizens liable to military service from leaving for Canada, or any foreign country. This order was particularly obnoxious to a certain large class of naturalized citizens who proposed to, and did in considerable numbers, return to their native lands to escape the draft. Gov. Salomon having been born abroad, these people were very angry because he took such a decided stand in enforcing the terms of Stanton's obnoxious order. He caused a number of people who were arrested for participating in the riotous proceedings to be brought to Madison, and there confined in camp prison for some weeks, until, partly by the intervention of writs of habeas corpus, and partly by the voluntary act of the Governor under authority of the general government, they were discharged. This prompt and energetic action was the means of allaying all future dangers of resistance to the draft, although it made for the Governor almost as many enemies as new friends.

Gov. Salomon's official acts are part of the history of the State, but among them may be named the calling of an extra session of the Legislature in the

year 1862, for the purpose of conferring the right upon the soldiers to take part in the elections, which right was duly conferred; and for the purpose of empowering the municipalities of the State to raise money for the payment of bounties to volunteers. During his term of office a very large proportion of the troops who saw active service in the field were sent from the State, and each regiment and each company carried into the field the evidences of the conscientious care and the earnest forethought of Gov. Salomon. He visited the army in order to see with his own eyes how the boys fared in the field, and was a great favorite among the Wisconsin troops wherever he met them. He spared no pains to contribute to their welfare, and among the old veterans there will always exist the warmest remembrance of Edward Salomon.

Gov. Salomon was warmly urged by his friends to be a candidate for the nomination of Governor in the fall of 1863, but declined persistently, until at the request of his friends in the army, who made it a point of duty with him, he reluctantly consented, but so late in the campaign that James T. Lewis, then Secretary of State, had become conspicuous as a candidate. Gov. Salomon, being prompted by his first position from making efforts for his own success, failed of the nomination, though by a narrow margin.


In 1868 Mr. Salomon's friends brought him forward as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed James. R. Doolittle. The campaign was in many respects a memorable one, and resulted in the election of Matt. H. Carpenter, a resident also of Milwaukee. Having received at about this time flattering offers to locate in New York City, Mr. Salomon concluded to accept and has since made that city his home and the seat of his professional labors. His practice is very large and profitable, and generally of a pleasant though important and responsible nature. He has been for some time, for instance, the agent of the German Empire, a position frequently requiring his personal advice presence in Europe. He also takes an active part in national politics, more, however, as an independent and reformer than as a strict adherent to any party, and in these positions wields a large influence.

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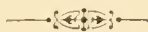
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A. J. Lewis



James Taylor Lewis.



THOUGH quiet and unassuming in both manners and method, Mr. Lewis has enjoyed an unusually long list of honors in his adopted State. He was born at Clarendon, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1819, his father being of New England and his mother of Scotch parents. He thus inherited patience, economy, energy and integrity. After receiving a common-school education, James was first sent to Clarkson Academy and then to Clinton Seminary,

in which he pursued the English classical course of study. Fond from boyhood of military tactics, he early joined the State Militia, and was an active and enthusiastic soldier. In 1838 he was made Sergeant, and in 1840 Lieutenant of the 215th Regiment.

Having to rely upon his own resources, he taught school in Western New York in 1840-41-42, and thus earned and saved money enough to enable him to pursue the study of law, which he began in 1842 in the office of Gov. Henry R. Selden, at Clarkson. After completing his studies and securing admission to the bar, he started for the West, without money or law books, and settled at Colum-

bus, Wis., where he has since continuously resided, in 1845. Here he was admitted to the bar of the United States District and Territorial Courts, and began at once the practice of his profession. Before the end of a year he was married and elected to his first public office. From that time his promotion in public favor was steady, being chosen successively, District Attorney, County Judge, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, Court Commissioner, Colonel of the 14th Regiment, Brigadier-General of the Wisconsin State Militia, member of Assembly, State Senator, member of the Court of Impeachment that tried Judge Levi Hubbell, Lieutenant-Governor (serving as Governor during 1855, in the absence of the Governor), Secretary of State, Regent of the State University, and Governor. While Secretary of State he acted as Governor during the extra session of the Legislature in 1862, that officer being *ex-officio* Governor in the event of death or absence of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

As Secretary of State, it was said of Mr. Lewis: "He was prompt, methodical and systematic in all the departments of his office,—a true man in every sense of the word.—kind and gentlemanly in his deportment and possessing great executive ability." At the election when he was a candidate for Secretary, he received every vote cast in the city of Columbus, his home, and in

1863 was chosen Governor by a larger majority than had ever been given for any other candidate. —23.664.

Wisconsin never had a more conscientious and self-sacrificing executive. It was literally true that whatever he possessed of time, talent, energy and means, was devoted to the welfare of the public. He secured an order permitting the transfer of all sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers to hospitals within the State, and put forth great efforts to establish more and better hospitals, and to care for soldiers' orphans and widows. "By personal efforts he obtained credit from the Government for soldiers furnished and reduced the quota at one time by 4,000 men, and was especially successful in securing the claims of the State against the Government, amounting in all to more than a half-million dollars. In 1865, by his wise administration, the State tax was reduced by several hundred thousand dollars, and during his entire incumbency he did not use one dollar of the military contingent fund. At his request the Legislature declined to vote the usual appropriation of \$5,000 as a general contingent fund for the use of the executive."

In 1865 Mr. Lewis declined a re-nomination, whereupon the Union-Republican Convention passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That by his continued adherence to the purpose publicly avowed by him on the day of his inauguration, not to be a candidate for reelection, there is left us no other mode of manifesting our sentiment toward the present chief magistrate of the State, Hon. James T. Lewis, than by giving expression to our cordial approbation of his administration of the executive office. In the discharge of his official duties, he has shown a fidelity, zeal, economy, and untiring watchfulness in protecting the interests of the State, which are recognized and appreciated by an intelligent people; and in the voluntary retirement from public life which he seeks, he will be followed by their sincere respect and warm good wishes."

As far as authentically known, Gov. Lewis enjoys

the distinction of being the only man who ever declined a nomination for chief executive of Wisconsin, when both the calling and election were sure. Indeed, he is almost as distinguished for declining as for being chosen to public office. He has several times declined legislative nominations; in 1865 refused to accept the tender of a foreign mission by the President of the United States; in 1866 declined to serve as Regent of the State University; returned an appointment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1876, and in 1878 declined the proffered appointment of Railroad Commissioner of Wisconsin.

One marked feature of Gov. Lewis' character is his benevolence. Besides his numerous personal gifts he devotes a portion of his annual income to the building and support of universities, colleges, academies and educational interests—the most judicious and lasting form of public giving; and in 1864 Lawrence University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., an honor to which he was liberally entitled.

In 1868 Gov. Lewis was made Vice-President of the Wisconsin State Historical Society; visited Europe during the Franco-Prussian war; went as delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876, which nominated R. B. Hayes for President, and in 1882–83 completed a journey around the world. On several occasions he has received votes in the Legislature for the position of United States Senator, but, having made no organized effort in that direction through himself or his friends, was naturally outstripped by those who make more of a business of rallying and marshaling the political forces in the usual way.

A noticeable feature of Gov. Lewis' career is that he has not changed his place of residence, his business, his religion, his political principles, his habits of life nor his friendships, nor lost the esteem of his neighbors, since he first settled in Wisconsin, almost a half-century ago. This is all the proof that is necessary of his goodness and steadfastness of character.

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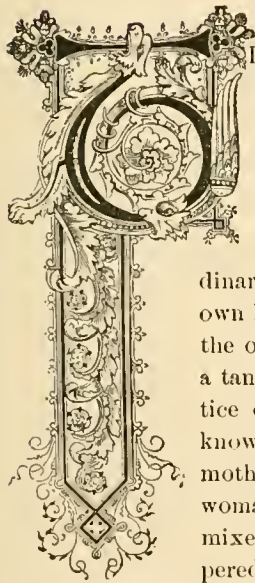
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Lucius Fairchild.



Lucius Fairchild.



THE ninth Governor of Wisconsin, Gen. Fairchild, was born on Dec. 27, 1831, at Franklin Mills, now Kent, Ohio, where his father, J. C. Fairchild, of English descent and more than ordinary natural gifts, lived in his own house, owned and managed the one store of the village, and a tannery; and, being also a Justice of the Peace, was generally known as the "Squire." The mother, Sally Blair, a young woman of fine physique, of un-mixed Scotch-Irish ancestry, tempered by three generations in the romantic hills of Western Massachusetts, had great executive ability, a far-reaching hospitality, and quick, keen, good sense. With a view to the better education of their children, the family removed to Cleveland, where the boys had the unique promise from their father of a gold watch each, when they should have committed to memory the dictionary! Needless to say the watches were never received, though there is a tradition that the book was conquered as far as the D words.

Having suffered greatly from the financial crisis of 1837, the father, now known by rank in the militia as Col. Fairchild, removed with his family, in 1846, to Madison, then a small village whose singular beauty had captured him while merely passing through the Territory. In Wisconsin the education of the sons, begun in Cleveland, and aided by a year at a boarding school near that city, was supplemented by a year at Carroll College. But the impatient spirit of Lucius was not of those who take their knowledge at second hand from books. He must wring it by personal experience from the world; and so, in 1849, at seventeen years of age, he started, with a saddle horse and as many luxuries as could be crowded into a "prairie schooner," for California. This was education indeed, and he was of the few who returned after six years with a creditable "pile" of gold, and with mental, moral and physical powers unimpaired.

The firing on Ft. Sumter found the young man occupied as Clerk of the District Court of Dane County, in the performance of which duties he became sufficiently learned in the law to be admitted to the bar. His leisure was given to the enjoyment of "society," with a zest born of California deprivation; nevertheless, he responded instantly to Lincoln's call for troops, by offering his services

as a private. In gratitude for the moral effect of this prompt action, Gov. Randall offered to him the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st Regiment. His knowledge of military matters being only that gained by belonging to the "Governor's Guard," he felt himself insufficiently equipped for assuming a position so responsible. He was elected Captain of Company K, in the 1st Regiment, however, and from that his promotion was rapid.

His Colonel, a graduate of West Point, knew how things should be done, and took the professional view that it was a Lieutenant-Colonel's place to do them. The young officer eagerly availed himself of so exceptional an opportunity to become familiar with the best military methods, and wrote home to his mother: "The Army Regulations are my Bible and the 'Tactics' my Prayer Book, which I study night and day." At Gainesville, Col. O'Connor was killed and Col. Fairchild assumed full command of the 2d Wisconsin. The vicissitudes and heroic deeds of the Iron Brigade are familiar to all, and in these are included the history of Gen. Fairchild's military career. The battle of Gettysburg reduced the 2d Regiment to a handful of men, whose field officers were all either killed or seriously wounded, and Col. Fairchild was carried home minus an arm.

Here followed a painful crisis in his life. During this period of enforced inactivity, he found that the political party with which he had from youth been identified, was lukewarm to the cause which had become to him the dearest in the world. Convinced that, while physically incapacitated to be in the field, he could fight as effectively under the same banner by throwing his influence with those who were making a civil struggle to push the war to a successful conclusion, he agreed to permit his name to go on the Union-Republican ticket for the office of Secretary of State. In order to do this he was compelled to give up his hard-earned rank in the army—Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallantry at Gettysburg, and Captain in the 16th Regular Infantry, an honor awarded after Bull Run. This last being for life, would, in the regular order of promotion, have made him a Colonel only a few years later; yet he resigned them all, left the Democratic party, joined the Union-Republicans, and was elected Secretary of State on their ticket.

One term as Secretary of State, three terms as Governor—eight years in all—positions given each time by the spontaneous will of the people, leave his civil as unstained as his military record. Devoted to the agricultural and educational interests of the State, eager in the promotion of the welfare of all classes, he gave unremittingly the very best of himself to his work. Of matters con-

connected with the State University, his ex-officio position of regent gave an opportunity to speak with no uncertain sound, and this munificent provision of the General Government became thenceforward more and more an object of pride and fostering care to the State.

In January, 1872, he retired to private life, only to be called upon in October, by President Grant, to go as Consul at Liverpool. That this very responsible position was by him filled acceptably, is the universal record. Its duties are largely judicial—settling questions between captains and seamen, etc., and for this he was fortunately prepared by some previous knowledge of admiralty law.

At the end of five useful and pleasant years he prepared to return to his native land—indeed had sent his household goods before him—when, to his surprise, he received a commission as Consul General at Paris, where he again had a successful and honorable career. Once again, when he had decided to resign and return home, he was called by President Hayes to succeed James Russell Lowell, as Minister at the Spanish Court. This opened a new and delightful field of work and observation, but at the end of two more years he felt that he would no longer keep his children in exile, and peremptorily resigned.

On his return to Wisconsin, in March, 1882, he was welcomed by all parties and classes with an ovation of the most enthusiastic description. Since that date, while still in the full vigor of manhood, his life has been essentially that of a private citizen. Much of his time is given for the benefit of the disabled and poor comrades of the Union Army. In February, 1886, he was elected Commander of the Wisconsin department, and, in August of the same year, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. To the discharge of the duties of these offices his whole time was given during nearly two years. He is public-spirited and ready to throw himself into every effort, small or great, toward advancement; and free from the cares of public life, he finds leisure for many of the public services which belong to the private citizen. He retains his intense interest in all the political questions of the day, and in election campaigns works from Maine to Texas, at his own private expense, and with greater effect because he has no personal interest at stake.

He lives in the home built by his father forty years ago on the banks of Lake Monona, and there dispenses hospitality and makes a bright centre of cheerfulness, which spreads blessings to a wide circle. He has a charming and accomplished wife, dutiful and affectionate children, and the wisdom to know when he is happy.

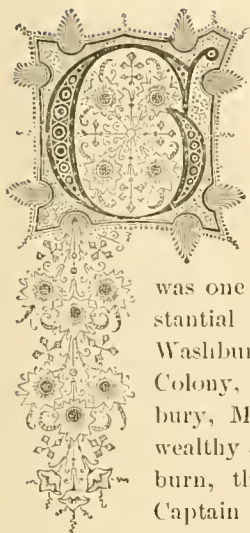
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C. C. Washburn



Cadwalader Coldoon Washburn.



OV. WASHBURN was altogether too large a man to be sketched in a hasty manner, or within a limited space. It would require a great deal of careful study to get his true measure. He was one of a long line of able, substantial and successful men. John Washburn, Secretary of Plymouth Colony, in England, settled at Duxbury, Mass., in 1631, and became wealthy and prominent. Israel Washburn, the next in line, became a Captain in the Revolution, a member of the General Court, and sat in the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. Israel Washburn, Jr., father of Gov. Washburn, born at Raynham, Mass., in 1781, was equally prominent, and lived until 1876, and to see his large family of sons more successful in private and public life than any other of equal number in the Union.

The mother of Gov. Washburn was a descendant of John Benjamin, who settled in Massachusetts in 1632, and was one of the proprietors of Cambridge. Her ancestors served the Colonies and the infant Union with no less zeal and distinction than those of her husband. So there was good stuff in Gov. Washburn, who was born at Livermore, Maine, on April 22, 1818, where his father owned a farm and general store. One who knew him in youth says: "He was a quiet, broad-shouldered boy, never in

trouble, and liked by everybody—observing, studious and persistent." He lived at home until 1835, working on the farm and attending the town school. In 1835 he entered a store at Hallowell, then a cultured and thrifty town, where he enjoyed unusual social and business opportunities. During the winter of 1838-39 he taught the chief school at Wiscasset, and with the money thus earned set out early in the spring of 1839 for the Territory of Iowa. His first stopping place was in the village of Davenport, where he taught a private school for three months. On the day following the close of school he took a position with David Dale Owen, on the Iowa Geological Survey, which Congress had just ordered to be made.

In the winter of 1839-40 young Washburn went to Rock Island, Ill., and began the study of law with a former friend in Maine, Joseph B. Wells. At the election of 1840 he supported Gen. Harrison, and was himself elected to the office of Surveyor of Rock Island County. In March, 1842, at the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Washburn established his residence in Mineral Point, Wis., was admitted to the bar of the United States District Court, and began the practice of his profession. Mineral Point was then a thriving mining town, and Mr. Washburn by close and careful attention to whatever was entrusted to him, honesty and general trustworthy methods, soon grew into a large and profitable practice. In 1844 he entered into partnership with Cyrus Woodman, for some years agent of the New England Land Company. Gradually the firm of Washburn & Woodman, having now an abundance of capital, abandonet the

practice of law, and gave attention exclusively to entering, purchasing and selling land, perfecting titles, locating Mexican land warrants, and transacting a general financial and land business.

In 1852, on the invitation of Gov. Farwell and Justice Harlow S. Orton, Mr. Washburn went to Madison to assist in framing a general banking law, under which, when enacted, his firm opened the Mineral Point Bank. This institution stood the test of all financial reverses, never suspended specie payment, and when finally its affairs were wound up, paid every dollar of liability in gold and silver.

In March, 1855, Mr. Woodman retired from the firm, leaving its immense affairs to be managed entirely by Mr. Washburn, who had, at the previous November election, entirely without solicitation and against his will, been elected to Congress by the Republicans, then just organized. On taking his seat he met his brothers, Israel from Maine, and Elihu B. from Illinois, both of whom had been first elected to Congress, like himself, at the age of thirty-six years; and during the ensuing six years these three strong brothers, from three different States, occupied seats together, and impressed their united strength upon the legislation of the country.

In 1861 the committee of thirty-three on the state of the Union, of which Gov. Washburn was a member, reported an amendment to the Constitution, making slavery perpetual. He joined with Mr. Tappan, of Vermont, in a minority report against the proposed amendment, and against any concessions whatever of liberty to slavery, or in favor of secession. Addressing the House on that subject he closed with these prophetic words:

"Sir, I have no special dread in regard to the future of this Republic. Whatever may come I have an abiding faith in a kind Providence that has ever watched over us, that passing events will be overruled for good, and for the welfare of mankind in this and other lands. If this Union must be dissolved, whether by peaceable secession, or through fire, and blood, and civil war, we shall have the consolation of knowing that *when the conflict is over, those who survive it will be, what they never have been, inhabitants of a free country!*"

In March, 1861, Gov. Washburn removed to La Crosse, but had hardly settled down to attention to his enormous private interests before he saw that the cause of the Union demanded all the men and means at the command of the North. He therefore raised the second regiment of cavalry, was commissioned Colonel, and reported for duty on Oct. 10, 1861. It is impossible to follow here his military operations in detail. He became a Major General on Nov. 29, 1862, and until he resigned, in May, 1865, was an active, daring and

successful commander. One of his notable feats was reducing, with an inferior force, the bomb-proof works at Esperanza, Texas, and historical works on the war declare him to have been one of the very best district commanders in the army. Like Grant, he never turned back, and never for a moment lost faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union Army.

In 1866 Mr. Washburn was again elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1868. During these terms he gave earnest attention to the postal, transportation and telegraph service, recommending Government control and ownership of the telegraph as a means of transmitting information, as proper and essential as any form then in use. At the close of his last term in Congress, in 1871, the Republicans brought him forward as a candidate for Governor, and he was elected over James R. Doolittle by 10,000 majority. His administration was quiet, able and economical, and very useful to the people of the State. In 1873 he was re-nominated, but the high-tide of Grangerism, general dissatisfaction with railway charges, and hard times, conspired to his defeat by William R. Taylor. This ended Gov. Washburn's official career, though, in 1875, as he had been in 1861 and 1869, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate. While generally a man's public career more than anything else attracts public attention, it was in private life and business that the great qualities of Gov. Washburn were most conspicuously exhibited. He was one of the earliest purchasers of pine lands, and held them when others were selling similar possessions for a song. He was no speculator, but made several million dollars in the manufacture of lumber and flour. After the destruction, in 1878, of his great mill at Minneapolis, where he was one of the early and principal owners of the St. Anthony's Falls Water Power, he went to Europe for the purpose of studying the various processes of making flour. As a result he was the first to introduce into America the Hungarian roller system, and what is known as the patent process of producing flour, and made his new mill the largest and best in the world.

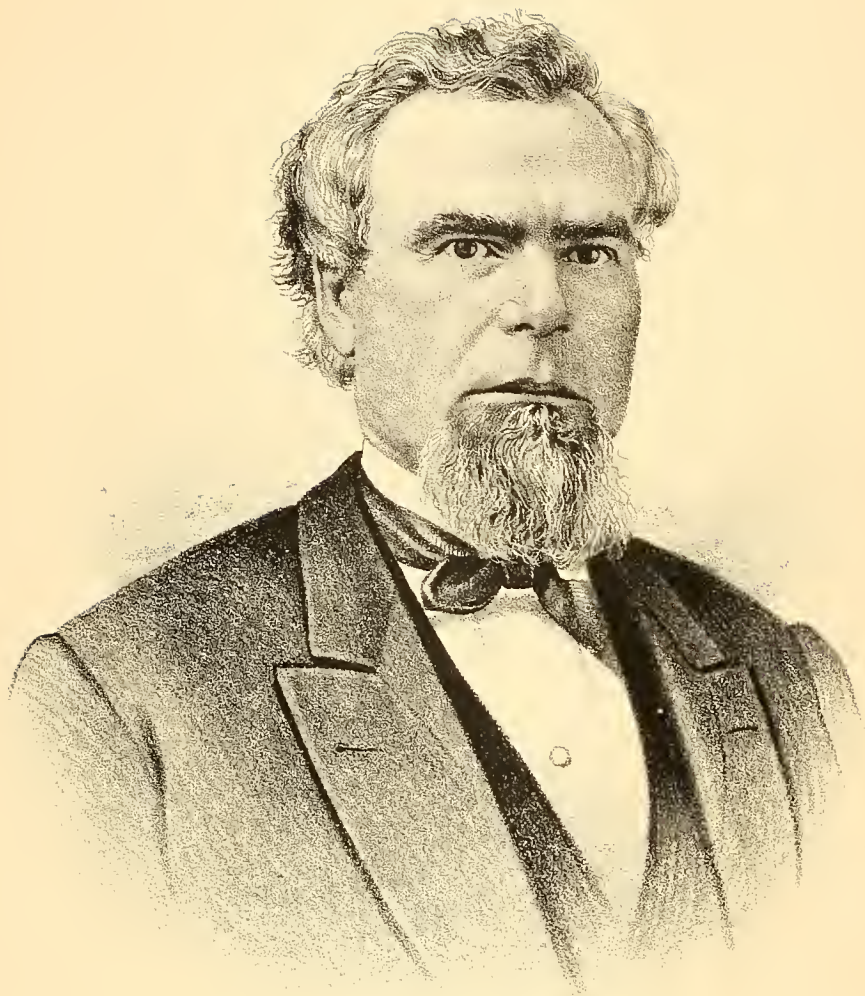
Gov. Washburn's charities were nobly and modestly bestowed—Washburn Observatory to the Wisconsin State University, at Madison; People's Library, in La Crosse; Minneapolis Orphan's Asylum, in memory of his mother; his beautiful home and grounds, at Edgwood, near Madison, to the Catholic Sisters, the State having refused to accept it for public purposes, and numerous lesser gifts. He died of paralysis, superinduced by a complication of diseases, at Eureka Springs, Ark., on May 14, 1882, aged sixty-four years.

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W. R. Taylor



WILLIAM R. TAYLOR is of Scotch descent, born in Connecticut, July 10, 1820. His mother died before he had reached the age of three weeks, and his father, an ocean captain, was lost at sea, with his vessel, five years later. At the age of six years he was placed under severe guardianship in Jefferson County, N. Y., three miles from school, in a newly-settled section. Before reaching the age of sixteen he was awakened to the necessity of securing an education, and at once began a course of study which, alternating with hard labor in the fields and forests, continued until he had secured a certificate of admission to the third term of the sophomore year of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y. For the want of financial ability he was unable to enter college, but went instead into the sugar-bush and made 1,100 pounds of maple sugar and two barrels of molasses with which to pay board and tuition bills already incurred.

He next taught a select school, and then an academy. In 1840 he went to Elyria, Ohio, and joined a class of forty-five, preparing to become teachers. The authorities of La Porte were offering at this time a large salary to any teacher who could manage their public school, notoriously the most rough and ungovernable in the section. Young

Taylor engaged to teach it, and before the end of his third term it became the premium school of the county.

He now undertook the management of a grist-mill, sawmill and cupola furnace, at which he impaired his health by overwork. He then devoted his spare time to reading medicine, and during the winter of 1845-46 took a course of lectures and clinical instruction at the Medical College of Cleveland.

While residing in Ohio he was elected Captain—receiving every vote of the 101 members of his company—and afterward a Colonel of the State Militia. In 1848 he removed to Wisconsin, settling on the farm in Cottage Grove, Dane County, on which he still resides.

It was not long before his neighbors began to bestow official favors upon him, and for forty years he has hardly been without some public duty to perform. Several times he has received nearly all, and twice all the votes put in the box for Chairman of his town; has been Superintendent of public schools; three times Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, now consisting of forty-six members; was County Superintendent of Poor for seventeen years; was Trustee, Vice-President and member of the executive board of the State Hospital for Insane from its re-organization, in 1860, until he became Governor, in 1871; has been elected to both branches of the Legislature;

was seven years President of the Dane County Agricultural Society; seven years Chief Marshal, and two years President of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Association, and during the Rebellion was the first man in Dane County to offer a bounty for volunteer enlistments.

In 1873 he was by acclamation placed in nomination for Governor by a convention composed of "Democrats, Liberal Republicans and other electors friendly to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office and rigid economy in the administration of public affairs." His opponent was C. C. Washburn, then Governor, over whom he was elected by a majority of 15,411. It was Mr. Taylor's fortune to belong to the minority party when he was elected Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, member of Assembly, State Senator and Governor.

His gubernatorial appointments were more nearly non-partisan than those of any previous executive, his aim being to secure men of peculiar fitness and ability for the management of the various charitable, penal and reformatory, and especially the educational institutions. And thus some of the best men in both parties were commissioned by him independent of pressure, importunity or attack.

One of the appointments which will ever rebound to his credit is that of Edward G. Ryan, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—an appointment made upon his own judgment of eminent qualifications.

The most important work of Gov. Taylor's term was the enactment of the "Potter law," which aimed to place railways completely under State control, limiting charges for transporting passengers, classifying freight, and regulating the prices for its transportation.

At the outset the two chief railway corporations of the State served formal notice upon the Governor that they would not respect the provisions of this law. Under his oath of office to support the Constitution, and to "take care" that the laws be faithfully executed, he promptly responded to the notification of the railroad companies by a proclamation, dated May 1, 1874, in which he enjoined compliance with the statute, declaring that all the functions of his office would be exercised in faithfully executing the laws. "The law of the land," said he, "must be respected and obeyed. While none are so weak as to be without its protection, none are so strong as to be above its restraints."

The result was an appeal to the courts, in which the Governor and his advisers were forced to confront an array of the most formidable legal talent

of the country. Upon the result in Wisconsin depended the vitality of similar legislation in other States; and Gov. Taylor was thus compelled to bear the brunt of a controversy of national extent and consequence. The contention extended both to State and United States Courts, the main question involved being the constitutional power of the State over corporations of its own creation.

In all respects the State was fully sustained in its position, and ultimately judgments were rendered against the corporations in all the State and Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, and establishing finally the complete and absolute power of the people, through the Legislature, to modify or altogether repeal the charters of corporations.

It might be stated, in this connection, that Gov. Taylor wrote personally to Judge David Davis, earnestly requesting him to come to Wisconsin and preside at the trial of a test case, and he consented. And thus was settled by Gov. Taylor and his administration, a momentous issue between the people and the corporations—an issue vitally affecting all the commercial and agricultural interests of the State.

Among the creditable acts of his administration were those securing \$800,000 from the General Government for the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement; dividing the State lands into districts, and making each timber agent responsible for his locality, by which he recovered largely increased sums to the trespass fund; compelling the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, before he would sign the certificates of its land grant, to give substantial assurance that the projected line from Stevens' Point to Portage should be constructed; and, by taking such prompt and decisive action against what he believed to be a fraudulent printing claim, that there was saved to the taxpayers of the State the snug sum of \$100,000.

During his incumbency, and at his earnest recommendation, appropriations were cut down, the rate of taxation diminished, the number of department employes lessened, the expenses of Government curtailed in many ways, and the total disbursements for State purposes reduced several hundred thousand dollars below what they had been in many years.

Gov. Taylor devoted his undivided attention and energies to the public service, attending personally to minute details and the manifold labors of his office, and, among the long roll of governors, none brought to the discharge of official duties a clearer integrity of purpose or a more sturdy devotion to the public welfare than William R. Taylor, the "Farmer Governor."

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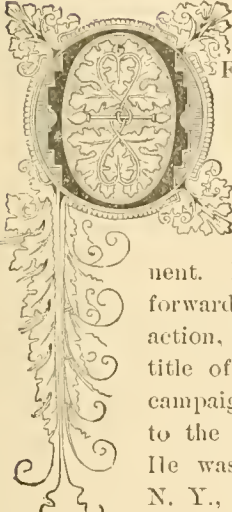
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Harrison Ludington




 F THE eighteen men who have served Wisconsin in the capacity of chief executive, only one ever received from the public a *sobriquet* that became popular and permanent. From his hearty and straightforward manner of expression and action, Mr. Ludington earned the title of "Bluff Hal," and in local campaigns in Milwaukee was known to the masses by no other name. He was born in Putnam County, N. Y., on July 31, 1812, and has

therefore reached a greater age than any other governor save Gov. Dodge, who was almost eighty-five at the time of his death. His early life was devoted to severe manual labor, relieved by a few "winter" terms in the district school—all the educational advantages he was ever permitted to enjoy.

At the age of twenty-six years he started, on foot and by stage, for the West, and became a permanent settler of Milwaukee in November, 1838. Thus the people of the Cream City have had ample time to take the measure of Mr. Ludington, as he has been active and prominent among them during more than half a century.

On settling in Milwaukee, he at once entered upon the business of general merchandising in the "Juneau Warehouse," with his brother Lewis, under the firm name of Ludington & Co., at the cor-

ner of East Water and Wisconsin streets. On this corner stands the Ludington Block, to mark the spot where he began his successful and honorable commercial career in the West.

In 1851 Mr. Ludington entered as senior member into the firm of Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, which concern, in the manufacture of lumber, soon became one of the most prosperous, as it was among the largest, producers in the Northwest. It is said that during the entire period of his long mercantile and manufacturing career he never knew what it was to be embarrassed in business.

In politics he was in early life a Whig, but became a Republican in 1854—as soon as there was even a skeleton of the Republican party to which he could attach himself. His chief interest in political matters consisted in choosing good men for office; yet he was twice elected Alderman and thrice Mayor of Milwaukee, which was in those days—1871-2-3-4—supposed to be a safe Democratic city.

Mr. Ludington proved to be an exceptionally good Mayor, his great business and executive ability enabling him to manage the public as he had his own finances—with intelligence, economy and success. He was ever a man of deeds, and his public and private life is known and made up of what he has done, not what he has said.

"The executive capacity attributed to Gov. Ludington can hardly be better illustrated than by a reference to his prompt and benevolent action,

while Mayor, in rendering aid to Chicago during the 'great fire,' and to the wonderful energy as well as generous spirit displayed in collecting and forwarding relief to the suffering people of the stricken city. By means of his prompt and energetic action the people of Milwaukee were not only enabled to furnish valuable aid in subjugating the flames, but were also permitted to send successive car-loads of clothing and provisions to the flying population before the full extent of the awful calamity had been realized."

This signal action brought to him a special acknowledgment of thanks and gratitude by the authorities of Chicago, and a complimentary resolution by the Common Council of Milwaukee.

In 1873 Wisconsin underwent a marked political upheaval. Wm. R. Taylor, Democrat, was at that time elected by more than 15,000 majority, so that in 1875 the Republicans were anxious to place their strongest man in nomination and attempt to regain control of the State. With that object in view, solely, the convention met at Madison and concluded unanimously that Mr. Ludington was the man, and nominated him by acclamation. The campaign was ably and persistently fought on both sides, the natural advantages being with the Democrats, who elected their entire ticket—with the exception of Governor—by fair though reduced majorities.

Mr. Farwell and Mr. Bashford were elected in the same manner; so Mr. Ludington is the third and last to receive the honor of an election while those on the ticket with him suffered defeat. He resigned the position of Mayor of Milwaukee to be inaugurated as Governor, in January, 1876. At the end of his term he did not wish to be re-nominated, and has since lived in perfect retirement.

His reliable business sense cropped out in the opening paragraph of his first message to the Legislature, as follows: "It may not be considered unbecoming for me to express some doubt as to the wisdom of the provision of the constitution, which makes it the duty of the incoming Governor to communicate to the Legislature the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. It would appear that such information and recommendation might more properly come from the citizen who had administered the affairs of the State during the past year, than from one who has just been called from other occupations to that duty."

So quietly and smoothly did he manage the affairs of Wisconsin that the people never became fully aware of the great executive ability of Gov.

Ludington. In some respects he had no equal, and all public affairs, large and small, were conducted on strict business principles. In handling and comprehending masses of figures—financial reports or election statistics—no one in the capitol could match him; and he frequently found delight and pride in showing the clerks how to add long columns of figures swiftly and without an error.

The most perplexing and annoying matters that engage the attention of a governor are the "pardon cases." These are numerous, and sometimes sad by reason of surrounding circumstances, and appeal so strongly to the heart as to endanger an unbiased judgment and the proper administration of justice. In these cases, with their adjuncts of the appeals, prayers and tears of relatives and the trickery of paid advocates, Gov. Ludington would sit with extreme patience for hours and listen, but not utter a word. Almost invariably, at the conclusion of the argument, he was prepared with a final decision, and gave it there and then, thus ending all suspense. And those familiar with these matters declare that he was always right—subsequent investigations disclosing no reason for a reversal of judgment.

One of the secrets of his success was absolute freedom from worrying—ability to "shed trouble" as a duck's back sheds water. Frequently, indeed generally, in five minutes after deciding a case that had occupied several hours with testimony, arguments and personal appeals, he would be found on the sofa in the executive chamber, taking what he called "a snooze." Thus, having decided a matter, he put it instantly behind him—devoted no time to wondering whether he had committed an error, whether he would ever regret it, or to other probable consequences. It was with him as with Pilate—"What I have written, I have written."

There is another fact that exemplifies Mr. Ludington's perfect business instinct, as well as his capacity for details. Once every week, as long as he was Governor, he went carefully through all the books and records of the executive office. The executive clerks were the same as they had been, and as they are now—capable and experienced, and enjoying his confidence; but he must know of his own personal knowledge that the public business, and all of it, was being promptly and properly done.

Though a man, generally, of few words, Gov. Ludington is a most genial companion, and in all matters, public and private, broad-gauge, kind and large-hearted. He rarely gets out of temper, and never loses his head. In business he is a safe counsellor; in social life a generous, true and unswerving friend, and everywhere a sturdily honest man.

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William E. Smith



William E. Smith.

THERE is a man distinguished as much for being always the same even-tempered, genial, kindly and courteous gentleman, as for his real ability and sterling worth. To him also belongs the unusual honor of being the only citizen of foreign birth who was ever elected to be chief executive of Wisconsin; not only so, but he received a greater majority than was ever cast for any other candidate for that office. He was born on June 18, 1824, near Inverness,

in the North of Scotland, where his father was a well-educated and prosperous gentleman. His mother's family name is Grant. In 1835 the family came to America, and settled at Commerce, Oakland Co.—"County of Lakes"—Mich. His brothers having chosen professions, William, after some further education in this country, early decided to adopt a mercantile life, and after an experience of a few years in Michigan in this direction, went to New York City and entered the great—at least great for those days—wholesale dry-goods house of Ira Smith & Co., for a period of five years.

In 1849, at the age of twenty-five years, he came to Wisconsin, first settling in Racine County, but a little later moved to Fox Lake, Dodge

County, and established himself in the mercantile business, which he followed at this place for twenty-three years. In 1850 he married Mary, daughter of the famous Rev. John Booth, of Michigan, and returned to Fox Lake, whereupon he was elected to the State Assembly. In the following year he was nominated for Assemblyman but declined to run, and kept out of politics until 1857-58, when he served as a member of the State Senate. During the same year he was appointed Regent of the State Normal Schools, by Gov. Randall, and held the position uninterruptedly until he himself became Governor, a period of twenty years.

In 1864-65 Mr. Smith again served as State Senator, but in 1865, before his term had fully expired, was elected State Treasurer on the ticket headed by Lucius Fairchild for Governor, and was re-elected in 1867. In this office Mr. Smith added largely to his already substantial reputation, by the exceedingly careful and thrifty manner in which he handled the uninvested "trust funds" of the State. The public did not seem to care to give to Mr. Smith much time for attention to his private business, for in November, 1870, he was elected to the Legislature, and in January, 1871, chosen Speaker of the Assembly. This position, about which apparently the people generally seem to know or care but little, is one in which a public man may, and very likely will, either "make or break" himself. It is one in which quick, sure and fair judgment, patient and courteous conduct, accurate measurement of men, ability to detect tricks and subterfuges, and firmness to do right independent

of scores of conflicting interests and contending factions are absolutely essential to success. Mr. Smith was more than successful; he largely widened the circle and increased the strength of his friendships. In 1872 he removed to Milwaukee, and formed a co-partnership with Judson A. Roundy and Sidney Hauxhurst, under the firm name of Smith, Roundy & Co., and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. In 1874 he was appointed a Director of the Wisconsin State Prison, by Gov. Taylor, and held the position, to which he gave a great deal of time and thought, until his election as Governor compelled him to resign.

In 1877 Mr. Smith received the Republican nomination for Governor. At this time the "fiat" money party, styling themselves Greenbackers, were very numerous and very talkative. They nominated a wealthy manufacturer, named Edward P. Allis, as their candidate for Governor, and went up and down the country appealing to those who were in debt, and especially to those who were so poor they could not get into debt. "to vote for cheap money;" "vote for an increase in the volume of the currency;" "vote to dethrone the baron bondholders;" "vote to remove the mortgages from your farms!" There was a very large number, as the election proved, whose votes were to be caught with bait of this kind, and as the Democrats had nominated a strong, old-fashioned member of their party in the person of Judge James A. Mallory, Mr. Smith's campaign was one of numerous hardships and perplexities. The masses, not fully enlightened in the problems of a sound public finance, and suffering from a general depression in business, were more likely to be aroused by appeals to passion and prejudice, and to some extent having been so aroused, were more easily led by the seductive sophistry of "cheap money," "cheap interest," and "no mortgages." But he adopted as his platform, instead of the rather uncertain party platform conjured up by the convention by which he was nominated, an address to the people setting forth the fallacies and dangers of the fiat-money theory, and the lasting benefits to individuals and to the State of a sound and stable currency, a currency in which our creditors, as well as ourselves, could put confidence and know that none would be cheated.

The campaign was far more educational in its character than any that had preceded it, and therefore of inestimable value to the people, who by a plurality of over 8,000 votes, made Mr. Smith Governor. Perhaps it should be mentioned that no man before him had been made Governor by a plurality vote, in fact, that of 1877 was the first triangular gubernatorial contest in the history of the State. From the first there was an air of quiet dig-

nity and conservative respectability about Gov. Smith's administration that made it very popular. Besides, his appointees were selected from the able and honorable men of the State, and public business generally was conducted in a careful and thrifty manner. While the people were never dazzled or amused by any pyrotechnical displays of statesmanship, they felt certain that everything connected with public affairs was in safe and honorable hands. It was practically a faultless administration. When, therefore, in 1879, he was placed before the people for re-election, they showed their appreciation of his qualities by an indorsement more flattering than was ever accorded to any other Governor—returned him to the executive chamber by a plurality of 25,455, and a clear majority over all of 12,509. Perhaps the chief feature of his administrations was the adjustment of long-pending claims against the United States for lands, by which hundreds of thousands of acres were secured and recorded to the State.

On retiring from the office of Governor, in January, 1882, Mr. Smith returned to Milwaukee, and having retired from the firm of Smith, Roundy & Co., on his election to the Governorship, in company with Henry M. Mendel and his own son Ira, established a large wholesale grocery house, under the name and style of Smith, Mendel & Co. To this he gave his time and attention, except such as must unavoidably be devoted to the public duties of a private citizen at once so popular and well-known, and the business prospered largely.

On the 10th of January, 1883, the Newhall House in Milwaukee was destroyed by fire, and with it about fourscore human lives. The entire city, a house of mourning, was resolved into committees, either to honor deeds of heroism, commemorate the dead or relieve the survivors of the holocaust. Gov. Smith was made Chairman of the Relief Committee, and while in energetic and effective service in that capacity, contracted so severe a cold that it attacked his lungs in the form of pneumonia, and resulted fatally Feb. 13, 1883.

Thus the death of Governor Smith became almost as much an actual part of the horrors of that heart-sickening morning in January, as if he had been burned or mangled with the others, with the additional honor, that though occupying a high and honorable place in the community, he lost his life in the service of the poor and humble. His funeral was a wide demonstration of sorrow and respect, the Legislature and State officers, with other public officials and numerous civic societies attending in formal bodies for the purpose of testifying the public esteem and public loss. William E. Smith was in every respect a good man.



J. M. Rank



ONE of the strong characters and picturesque figures in Wisconsin is "Jerry" Rusk, as he is known throughout the country, whose public and private sayings and doings and whose rugged personality are familiar to all. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, on June 17, 1830, in a section, and surrounded by circumstances that rendered the attainment of a liberal education wholly impossible. "The nutrition of his early youth," says one writer, "was drawn direct from nature's sources of supply—from the earth, the air, and the sun-shine. He obtained his sturdy strength from contact with the soil; he was hardened by the summer's heat, and the cold of winter. Plain food, active outdoor exercise, the absence of care, constant association with the free and benignant influences of nature, all united to construct for him a sound body—the foundation of cheerfulness, patient endurance, hopefulness, the ability to labor untiringly, perseverance, and, in fine, all the essential qualities of success in life."

At the age of fourteen he lost his father and was thus compelled to put forth extra exertions to help support his mother and two sisters. For this purpose at the age of fifteen, he engaged to drive a four-horse stage between Zanesville and Newark, and became an expert in horsemanship, an accomplishment still unimpaired, of which he was always proud. In order to earn money with which to pay the taxes on his mother's farm he learned the cooper's trade, and it is said that he can still set

up a "tight" or "loose" barrel as well and quickly as ever.

At the age of nineteen he was married, and in 1853, settled on a farm in Vernon County, Wis., which he still owns and calls his home. In this new but rapidly settling country his shrewdness, good sense and natural aptitude for leadership at once placed him at the head of local improvements and public affairs.

Early in 1855, the county officers were in search of a horse thief. "Jerry," without knowing him to be such, had seen the outlaw—given him his breakfast in fact. He believed the officers were being successfully eluded by the thief, so mounted a horse and started in pursuit "on his own hook." After a long ride over an exceedingly rough and hilly country, he overtook the thief, and though unarmed, effected a capture after a severe personal struggle, and returned unaided with horse, carriage and desperado, and his own horse. For this feat the people made him sheriff at the ensuing September election, and he proved to be one of the best officers that ever served in that capacity.

In November, 1861, he was elected to the Legislature, in which he was particularly active and influential in furthering war measures of every kind. At the close of the session "Jerry" turned his attention to the war with all the vigor of his powerful and enthusiastic nature and was soon commissioned Major of the 25th Regiment. He had been at the front but a short time when he was promoted to the Colonelcy and served as such with Gen. Sherman from Vicksburg to the close of the Rebellion, and was breveted Brigadier-General for bravery at the Battle of Salkehatchie.

From the first Gen. Rusk was a daring and in-

trepid soldier and a model officer, having the confidence of his men, and his superiors. He never ordered the boys to go, but always led the van and bade them "come on." He was cool, fearless and determined, but cheerful and hopeful, and from the the first declared he would not leave the service until the last rebel had laid down his arms. When McPherson fell, Rusk's command was at the front, and he lost one-third of his men. During the battle he was once cut off from his command and surrounded by Confederate soldiers armed with saber-bayonets. His own sword was snatched away and he was ordered to surrender, but drawing a pistol he used it with such deadly effect that he was enabled to break through his assailants and escaped with only a slight wound in the leg and the loss of sword and horse—the animal being literally riddled with bullets. In regaining his lines, Rusk's progress was particularly barred by a Confederate with a lowered bayonet; but the soldier was killed by a shot from the colonel's pistol, and then the way was clear.

In 1866, Rusk was elected Bank Comptroller, and held the office four years during the trying time of bank re-organization, at the end of which service he was elected to the 42d, 43d, and 44th Congresses. In Congress he conceived and promoted some of the most important pension laws on the statute books, and was otherwise an active and useful member.

In 1881, he was appointed by Garfield and confirmed as United States Minister to Paraguay, which office was declined as was also that of Minister to Denmark and other important tenders.

At this time Charles Foster, Governor of Ohio, was in Washington. He began to badger Rusk about office-getting, and thus taunted him: "Now if you had any standing at home, such as I have, you could go back to Wisconsin and be elected Governor."

"I can do that," exclaimed Rusk, "and I will, or I'll come back to Washington and play Lady Godiva the whole length of Pennsylvania avenue."

He started immediately for Wisconsin, and though there were several candidates already in the field, was nominated for governor by the Republicans a few weeks later and duly elected in November.

He did not have to play Lady Godiva through the main thoroughfare of Washington.

In 1884 he was re-elected, and again in 1886, serving seven years—longer than any other man—as Governor, the Legislature having extended the second term one year, in order to make all lines of office to begin with the even numbered years.

The ability, popularity, and usefulness of Gov. Rusk's administration are the common property of the people of the State, and need no mention for the present generation. He accomplished more for the agricultural interests of the State than had ever been undertaken. Amongst the general ridicule of that time he manfully stood by Magnus Swenson's experiments with amber cane syrup, out of which grew more valuable knowledge and machinery for sugar-making than we had hitherto possessed. Had it not been for the firm and liberal backing of Gov. Rusk, it is more than likely that we should not have had the splendid process which has built up the great amber cane syrup industry of the southwest and made it so profitable, for Swenson was poor, friendless and unknown.

During his administration farmers' institutes were inaugurated, the experimental station made effective and useful; the bureau of labor and industrial statistics established; the office of State veterinary surgeon created with power to control, and condemn diseased horses and cattle and preserve the general health of domestic animals; a State pension agent appointed; the State militia brought to a perfection and effectiveness hardly equaled by any other State; the north and south wings of the capitol, the State school for dependent children at Sparta, and Science Hall of the State University, were erected, and the old war claims against the general Government settled and collected.


In 1888, he received the vote of the Wisconsin delegation in the Republican National Convention as a candidate for President, and on the 4th of March, 1889, was called into the cabinet of President Harrison to be Secretary of Agriculture.

Gen. Rusk is six feet and two inches in height, massive in proportion, bright, active, and the ladies say, handsome. On a horse, or heading a procession, or in a promiscuous gathering, he certainly is, with his flowing hair and beard and ruddy complexion, a man of marked and attractive appearance. He loves his children, his horses, and his farm, and never "goes back" on a true friend.

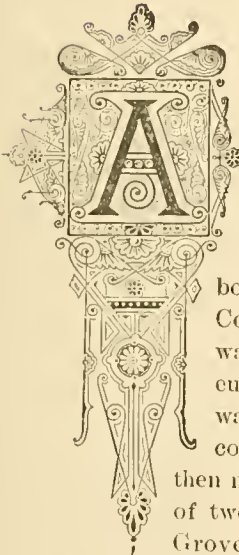
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Yours very truly W.D. Hoard



William Dempster Hoard.



N altogether new character in the civil and political history of Wisconsin, and one which has but few counterparts anywhere, is William Dempster Hoard. He was born at Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1836, and was the son of a Methodist Circuit-Rider. His early education was derived entirely from the common schools, which were then none of the best. At the age of twenty-one he settled near Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wis., where he

worked upon a farm, but removed to Lake Mills, Jefferson County, in 1860.

In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 4th Wisconsin Infantry, and served until July, 1862, when he was discharged for disability. Soon regaining his health at his former home in New York, he re-enlisted, in Company A, 1st New York Artillery, and remained in the service as a private to the close of the war. There are flippant and careless souls who declare that Gov. Hoard and Phil Check,

Jr., are the only private soldiers left in Wisconsin.

At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in the nursery business at Columbus, but in 1870 again established himself at Lake Mills and began the publication of the *Jefferson County Union*, receiving during the same year the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal, and also having to do with taking the Federal Census. In 1872 he was elected Sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate, and the following year removed to Ft. Atkinson, which has since been the place of residence of himself and his newspaper.

There is far more than is generally understood in the career of Hoard that is proud and creditable. Starting with absolutely no capital, he put his paper in the way of accomplishing something substantial for the community as well as for himself. From the beginning he devoted considerable space in his paper to the discussion of dairy and farm matters. Himself an expert in the business of making butter and cheese, his articles attracted and held attention from the good sense and practical knowledge which they displayed.

It is true that at first the fruits of his effort seemed to be insignificant—certainly unsatisfactory

—but he continued unswervingly in the course originally marked out, and finally began to rally the local farmers around him. Almost entirely through his efforts the Jefferson County Dairyman's Association was organized, in 1871, followed by the Wisconsin State Dairyman's Association, of which he was also the real founder, and for three years Secretary, and then the Northwestern Dairyman's Association, of which he has annually been chosen President without opposition, since 1878.

The value of this State Association in particular to the farmers of Wisconsin, can hardly be computed. It found them turning out but a limited amount of dairy products, and those with a decided reputation for inferiority. In the course of a few years it saw the production increase many fold, and the reputation for both cheese and butter advance to the very front rank, manufacturers of Wisconsin carrying off from every competition more than her proportionate share of the prizes—indeed in some instances taking the grand prize over all competition in the nation or world.

It is certainly true that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." In this view Mr. Hoard is conspicuously entitled to the laurels of the victor; for himself and his *Jefferson County Union* were prime factors in this great progress, which means cash—increased profits—better education and more comfort in life to every maker of butter and cheese in the State.

After a time the demand for the "Dairy Department" of his paper became such that he was compelled to issue special editions, and finally to establish *Hoard's Dairyman* on a separate basis, which has a wide circulation, and is an accepted authority on dairy matters throughout the Nation.

When the Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes were organized by the State University in 1886, for the purpose of holding educational sessions in different portions of the State, Mr. Hoard was selected as the leading lecturer on dairy matters. In two seasons he delivered more than 300 addresses on this subject, exposing in a frank and fearless manner to the slipshod and slovenly farmer the folly of his ways, and preaching the doctrines of agricultural regeneration through such improved methods as were in pace with modern improvements in other branches of business.

These addresses, at once simple and homely, were yet so eloquent with incontrovertible facts, common sense, and pat illustrations, and so interspersed with a pathos, humor and drollery not equalled by any other speaker in the State, as not only to convince, but to captivate his audiences everywhere.

When, therefore, in the spring of 1888, without

any knowledge or consideration on his part, his name was brought forward as that of a suitable candidate for Governor, it was received not only with favor, but with enthusiasm. And so widespread and powerful did this enthusiasm become that, though remaining quietly at home and "pursuing the even tenor of his way," the Republican masses sought him out and made him their nominee for Governor, contrary, it must in truth be said, to his own judgment of ability and qualifications.

In the campaign which followed he was in demand everywhere as a speaker, and through his addresses demonstrated that the country editor and dairy specialist had been a close student and logical thinker in many lines of political and philosophical inquiry. Indeed, an impromptu address to the club of "first voters" in Milwaukee, being stenographically reported, was widely published and favorably reviewed. He was of course elected and duly inaugurated.

In his mental organization Mr. Hoard is essentially a philosopher. This is known to all who have listened to his public addresses or have enjoyed a personal acquaintance with him. He never appeals to passion or seeks favor by pandering to ephemeral whims. In his message to the Legislature he says: "I feel authorized to say in their (that is, the farmers') behalf, that they have no sympathy, as I have none, with any effort at legislation on any question which springs from prejudice."

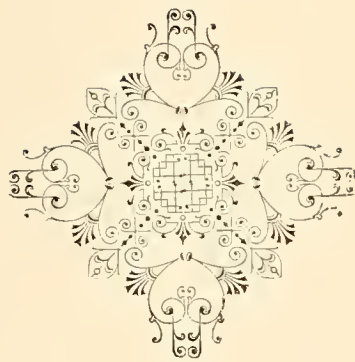
All his writings and speeches are conceived and framed on the same basis—"know the truth and be guided by reason." In the only authentic biographical sketch of Mr. Hoard that is extant, is the modest assertion: "He was educated in the common schools." He is one of the few who really appreciate the value and vital importance of the district schools. In the message above referred to, in recommending attention to them, he said: "I confess to much solicitude for the common schools, and especially for the district schools in rural communities. I have a profound respect for the high school, the academy, the college and the university. These, however, are but the fruits of a lowlier blossom, and they have many and most earnest advocates. But the common district school, the 'people's college,' is so much everybody's business that in many respects it suffers from neglect. It is to the little country school that we must look, in a great measure, for the inculcation of the true principles of American citizenship."

Mr. Hoard is yet so new in the executive chair that it is impossible to speak intelligently of his administration, further than that he is careful, conscientious and conservative.



HISTORICAL.







THE history of the three counties of Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara, are very closely interwoven, and therefore until the first settlement by whites and the organization of their respective county governments, no attempt is made to separate them. While comparatively new in comparison with the counties of some other States of the Union, each has a history worthy of preservation. It is to be hoped that the reader will find in the

following pages much to interest and instruct. If so, the efforts of the author will be rewarded.

First Knowledge of This Region.

“As early as 1615,” says Butterfield in his brief biography of Jean Nicolet, “a nation of Indians had been heard of called the Mascoutins. These savages were frequently at war with the tribes near the head of Georgian Bay, and with some further eastward. Now, the homes of the Mascoutins were upon the Fox River, above Winnebago Lake, their territory extending southeastwardly, as far, possibly, as the present city of Chicago, if not beyond. A brief reference to certain individuals in this nation has been preserved ante-dating the year 1634. A knowledge of the Winnebagoes was early obtained at least before the year 1632. They were spoken of by the Indians, who gave the French an

account of them, as the ‘Winnipegou.’ More was learned of this nation than of the Mascoutins. They were known as the people who had originally emigrated from the shore of a distant sea, and their name had reference to this fact. The settlers upon the St. Lawrence had, however, very erroneous ideas of the location of these savages. Winnebago Lake was supposed to be to the northward of Lake Huron, and the Fox River to flow southward into it; while the Winnebagoes were known to dwell not far from the last mentioned lake. Lake Michigan and Green Bay had not as yet been heard of. Such was the information that the French had gathered of the present Wisconsin before any part of it had been explored by civilized man; extending, as we have seen, to two of its lakes and one of its rivers, also to two of the savage tribes having their homes and hunting grounds, whole or in part, within its present boundaries.”

Evidences of Pre-Historic Occupancy.

Historians and scientists who have devoted research to the antiquities of Wisconsin generally concede that the territory was inhabited at one time by a race of people superior to that discovered by the early French missionaries. Many and important discoveries in various works of antiquity have been made during the past twenty years along the Fox and Grand rivers in Green Lake County, where hundreds of mounds exist, from which have been exhumed pieces of earthenware or pottery artistically designed. Implements which bear the marks of civilization, pipes of vari-

ous shapes and sizes and in several instances hieroglyphic characters have been discovered. It has been suggested that the people who left these monuments were the progenitors of the fast fading Indian tribes of North America, and this is made to appear probable by the resemblance of the pots and vases in figure, etc., to those afterward found in all Indian villages and to those still made by the women of the Mandan and other tribes. Marquette County is rich in the evidences of the presence within its borders at some remote time of the race, long since extinct, which is the delight of antiquarian research and the object of curious consideration by intelligent persons of all classes. The Mound Builders have left innumerable *tumuli* near the river and lake. The mounds possess the varied forms peculiar to this class of pre-historic works. Most of them are conical or oblong, some are cruciform and others resemble birds or animals. The age of the mounds is attested by huge trees which have grown on their summits and by the remains of other large trees which have lived, died and decayed since the germ was first implanted in the upturned soil by the ordering of that economy of nature which is at once a source of admiration and marvel to the thoughtful mind. These mounds, like all others constructed by this mystic people, are of surface soil, yet the immediate vicinity shows no disturbance of the surrounding alluvium. In view of this fact emphasis is given to the queries as to when, how and why they were built. Exceptional ones on the bluffs at the bends of the river or on the promontory on the lake were, perhaps, for defense; some, possibly, for tombs, as bones would seem to indicate. Excavations usually yield meagre results, though they sometimes disclose pieces of coarse pottery and rude implements. Moundville, as its name implies, abounds in these antiquarian puzzles.

There are many mementoes of the past scattered over the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, says a writer, John G. Gillespy, 1860: "In their formation there is great similarity. That the great portion are graves or monuments raised to the dead there can be but little doubt. There is so far as I have seen only one embankment or mound in this town or county that a person would be in any

doubt as to its purpose or use or to what necessity in Indian life it owes its erection—a circular mound about twenty rods in diameter and sixty-five rods in circumference. It might have been a place of worship or of recreation or gladiatorial combats; from its peculiar structure one can easily imagine it was used for one or the other or them all. Here the court of some mighty chief or renowned warrior might have been held in all the pomp and circumstance of savage and barbaric splendor. High potentates may here have met the assembled wisdom of the land in grave and portentous council suggested for future action; the nation's welfare cared for and legislation for future contingencies adopted: here might have been debates and disputations, and no doubt with as much order and decorum as is so often witnessed in our legislative halls, as to what would or would not conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the people, doubtless resulting in as much benefit as the orations and debates of any demagogue in these days, who in his superhuman efforts saves the Union as often as twice a year. Here may have been high and holy purposes consecrated to the welfare of all. Patriotism may here have dared to combat the false theories and maxims of crafty politicians who, caring naught for anything but self and personal ambition, would make a burial of all the noble impulses of our nature for supremacy and extended rules." The same writer suggests that Dartford "must have been long years ago famous in the traditions and history of the Red Man. There is no place in the county if in the State, where the memorials of ancient warfare and Indian customs are more striking and marked than at this place, situated on a very narrow valley, or more properly a cape, extending east for one-half mile, bordered by marsh on the north and creek on the south. Packayan here runs for about half a mile between high banks, the point from which it takes its name making an elbow into the valley; some thirty feet high from the creek, must have been, from all the remains clustering here in a very little space, a fortification of no little magnitude. Here are mounds and embankments for nearly the whole length of the north side of the valley; but the most worthy of note is one upon the top of the bluff in the form

of a Latin cross; its greatest length is about 105 feet lying northwest and southeast; crossing this embankment at right angles is one sixty feet in length, all about three feet high, and at the junction tapering and falling each way to a level with the land on which it is built. Beaubien himself, with all his scientific skill, could not more completely have laid out a fortification which, although so simple yet in the rude warfare of ancient times was an effectual protection and at the same time commanded and controlled the navigation of the creek either up or down; this no doubt was its design; placed upon the highest ground it was a perfect defensible position. Let the enemy come from which quarter he might, its defendants only moving from one of its sides to the other would be protected from any missiles thrown by the enemy, whilst at the same time it afforded every advantage for defensive warfare. Some fifty rods west of this, what may truly be called a fort, are three several embankments lying as regards the compass like the fort; these are parallel to each other and four rods apart, ten rods long, two feet high and about the same in breadth. These embankments are crossed by the road from Ste. Marie to Berlin. There are several others, small and large, of all shapes; one very large round one immediately east of the fort; this no doubt was a burial place; that it is the grave of the defenders, who might in some destructive battle have been slain, and then and there where they had ensanguined the soil with their life's blood were laid to rest after life's fitful dream, is as probable as any other theory that might be adopted. This place for aught we know, may have been considered of as much importance and as fully impregnable as Gibraltar. There in days long gone by might have been feats of arms and personal courage, successful combat with invading foes intent upon subjugation and extended rule."

Mounds have been opened near the village of Marquette similar to others in these counties, from which such ornaments as are usually worn by Indians have been taken, such as a silver bracelet on which was engraved "Montreal, 1775." (probably a part of "Montreal,") and likely brought to the place by a Frenchman or by an Indian who had procured it from a Frenchman, and bark cloth, and an

ornament of silver resembling a small button. These discoveries would lead to the belief that these sepulchers, if such they are, are of more recent date than has been generally supposed; but the Indians living near the place when white occupation began avowed their ignorance of their age and had no tradition of their erection.

Nicolet's Exploration of the Fox River.

Jean Nicolet was, without doubt, the first white man who set foot upon ground now included in Marquette, Green Lake and Waushara Counties or their surrounding territory. "On the 1st of July, 1634," wrote Henri Jouan, [Jean Nicolet, "Interpreter and Voyageur in Canada," 1618-1642—translated from the French by Grace Clark, and published in the "Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin," 1888.] "two fleets of canoes left Quebec and ascended the St. Lawrence River; one to build a fort on the place where to-day stands the city of Three Rivers; the other, under the direction of Father Brebeuf, to explore 'the upper country'—to-day the Canadian Province of Ontario—by ascending the Ontario River. Nicolet was in the second fleet, and when the two expeditions met at Three Rivers, he, putting the stakes in with his own hands, helped in the foundation of the city where he was to pass the last years of his life. Allumette Island was reached after a thousand sufferings had been endured by these travelers, who were accustomed to the life of the woods and who were, moreover, hostilely received on the road by the natives; but this was no obstacle to a *courier des bois*, a demi-savage such as Nicolet." ["Jean Nicolet in the journey which he made with us to the island, sustained all the hard work of one of the most robust savages," Relation of 1635.—H. J.] "Leaving Brebeuf at Allumette Island, he went first among his old friends of Lake Nipissing to make preparations for his voyage. Then, descending the French River, which issues from Lake Nipissing and empties into the Georgian Bay (northeastern part of Lake Huron), he visits the Hurons, who inhabit this region, and with whom in all probability he came to execute some commission given him by Champlain. From this place he sets out for unknown lands in a birch-bark canoe—a

forerunner of [the many steamers and ships that now plow the great lakes in all directions—with only seven savages, Hurons, for his entire crew and escort into a region where now arise agricultural and industrial settlements and populous cities, but which were then the exclusive domain of tribes of redskins whose number or names no one knew, and where the traveler could depend only upon the hunting and fishing for his daily subsistence. He begins by coasting along the north shore of Lake Huron, then, following the strait that leads into Lake Superior, he pushes to the place called Sault-Sainte-Marie, where he remains for some time to rest his men; then crossing] [not crossing, but ascending] “the Straits of Mackinaw, he enters Lake Michigan: Sailing” [paddling] “up the large rivers in the northeastern” [northwestern] “portion Green Bay, he comes among the Menomonies at the mouth of the river of the same name” [not known as the Menomonee River until long after] “not far away from the Men of the Sea, better known afterward by the name of Winnebagoes.” [“More correctly, Ouinipigon, from the word Ouinipeg, by which the Algonquins meant bad-smelling water, as salt water was by them designated. Ouinipigon, signified to the Algonquins ‘Men of the Salt Water,’ ‘Men of the Sea’ * *”—H. J.] They were the chief objects of his expedition, and he went into their midst while ascending the Fox River. But here I will let the “Relation of 1643” speak for me; I think the explorer will be better understood as thus described by a contemporary: “While he was occupying this office (clerk and interpreter) he was chosen to make a journey to the tribe called the People of the Sea, to conclude peace with them, and with the Hurons, who are about 300 leagues farther west [east] than they. He embarked for [from] the territory of the Hurons with seven savages; they encountered a number of small tribes in coming and going; when they arrived there” [the country of the Winnebagoes] “they drove two sticks into the ground and hung presents upon them to prevent the people from taking them for enemies and murdering them. At a distance of two days’ journey from this tribe he sent one of his savages to carry them the news of peace, which was well received,

especially when they heard that it was a European who brought the message. They despatched several young men to go to meet the manitou, that is, the wonderful man; they come, they escort him, they carry all his baggage. He was clothed in a large garment of China damask strewn with flowers and birds of various colors. As soon as he came in sight all the women and children fled, seeing a man carry thunder in both hands. They called thus the two pistols he was holding. The news of his coming spread immediately to the surrounding places; four or five thousand men assembled. Each of the Chiefs gave him a banquet, and at one of them at least 120 beavers were served. Peace was concluded * *.” The Chinese costume that Nicolet wore in his first interview with the ‘People of the Sea’ indicates that he expected to see some mandarin come to meet him, to whom rumor might have announced his arrival. As was ascertained later the so-called Asiatics were no other than the redskins since known as the Dakotas and the Sioux.” [The Sioux are a branch of the Dakota family.] “Nicolet had arrived something like 400 leagues from Quebec; it was there that he became acquainted with the Mississippi, if not *de visu* at least by hearsay. Crossing the portage which separates the Fox from the Wisconsin River, and descending the latter, he proceeded as far as its confluence with the Mississippi, being thus the first Frenchman to greet the Great Water. Or indeed, when, having returned to Quebec, he asserted that if he had sailed three days longer upon a great river, he could have found the sea.” [Relation of 1640—H. J.] “Was this great river of which he spoke the Mississippi or merely the Wisconsin River, whose course would have conducted him to the Mississippi?” [It is abundantly proven in Butterfield’s “Discovery of the Northwest,” p. 67, et seq., that Nicolet did not discover the Wisconsin River, but only proceeded as far up the Fox, as the village of the Mascoutins,—probably in what is now Green Lake County, Wis.—and then departed southward for the Illinois country.] “Under the influence of preconceived ideas, did he not take what was designated to him by the name of ‘Great Water’ for the Pacific Ocean, or at least for a great water-course that emptied into it?

The Winnebagoes spoke a language that differed radically from that of the Hurons and Algonquins; it is certain that he fully understood his interlocutors." [For a long while it was believed that the Mississippi emptied into the Pacific Ocean; the contrary was made known only in 1682, by the explorations of the Chevalier La Salle, and indeed it was necessary to wait seventeen years for the question to be fully decided by LeMoyne D'Iberville finding the mouth of the river by water. (Benj. Sulte, *loc cit.*)—H. J.] "These are doubtful points, the discussion of which would carry me too far beyond the limits that I have drawn for myself; still one may ask why it was that Nicolet, believing himself only three days' journey from the sea, should not have gone and verified the fact; was it because he was so far convinced that he deemed this verification needless? It appears quite certain, however, that he did not limit his journey to the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, but that he proceeded southward into the territory inhabited by the Illinois. The "Relations," written after 1636 by Fathers Le Jeune and Vincent, contain indeed much information given by Nicolet upon the country and the people southwest of Lake Michigan. He was the first Frenchman" [and the first European] "to penetrate so far in that direction. Retracing his steps, he re-entered Quebec at the beginning of the autumn of 1635 with a rich store of observations of every sort, having acquired for French influence and by peaceful means only, large populations until then unknown. It is probable that he would not have ceased his adventurous travels had not the death of Champlain, which occurred soon after his return, suspended for a time this kind of undertaking."

Explorations of the Fox by Radisson and Groseilliers.

Pierre d'Esprit, Sieur Radisson, and his sister Margaret's husband, Medard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers, were among the most daring and successful explorers known in North America during the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Their earlier voyages, though attended with danger and adventure and prolific of influence upon the subsequent history of the continent, have no direct bearing upon the history of the small part of the

State of Wisconsin, of which this work treats. About the middle of June, 1658, Radisson and Groseilliers, who had now formed a friendly partnership "to travel and see countreys," began a journey up the Ottawa River to Lake Huron and beyond. They started in company with twenty-nine other Frenchmen; but being attacked by the Iroquois, all returned except Radisson and Groseilliers, who pushed on with the Huron "wild men" who served as their guides to the upper country. Upon arriving at the mouth of the French River, the Indians divided their party; "seven boats went toward west northwest and the rest to the south." The two Frenchmen proceeded with the southbound fleets, and, after making nearly the entire circuit of Lake Huron, stopped with their Indian companions at the village of the latter—apparently on one of the Manitoulin Islands. From here they went on a neighboring visit to the "nation of ye stairing haire"—the Ottawas, who were on the Great Manitoulin. Urged by visitors—"Ambassadors" Radisson grandiloquently styles them—from the "Pontonateniek," or Pottawattomies, the travelers pushed westward through the Straits of Mackinaw, and visited their new friends who were then located upon the Islands at the mouth of Green Bay and upon the main land to the southward, along the western shores of Lake Michigan. They passed the winter of 1658-59 with the Pottawattomies,—thus being the first white men known to have set foot within what is now Wisconsin after the advent of Nicolet in 1634. While with the Pottawattomies, they met with visitors from the Mascoutins, or the famous "Fire Nation" whom Nicolet had discovered on the south side of Fox River, probably in what is now Green Lake County, Wis., twenty-five years before. In the spring of 1659 the Frenchmen passed up the Fox to visit the Mascoutins. The latter told them of the "Nadonceeronon" nation, or Sioux, their neighbors to the West; also of a wandering tribe, the "Christenos," who lived on the shores of Hudson's Bay in the summer, and in Wisconsin and along the south shore of Lake Superior in the winter. They appear to have had excellent treatment at the hands of the Mascoutins, and it is undoubtedly to this period of the voyage, in the spring and early summer of 1659, that Ra-

disson refers, when, upon his homeward journey down the Ottawa, he writes, by way of reminiscence, the words commencing with: "We weare four months on our voyage without doeing anything but goe from river to river." In this paragraph,—apparently unconscious of the great historic importance of the discovery—he alludes to the fact that his companion and himself accompanied some Indians "into ye great river," which from his description was undoubtedly the Upper Mississippi. This discovery antedates that claimed for LaSalle by not less than eleven years and that of Joliet and Marquette fourteen years, and forms one of the most notable records of early American exploration. There can be no doubt that Radisson's reference is to the Mississippi, and that the event occurred during his visit to the Mascoutins who, as has been stated, were probably located within the present borders of Green Lake County. The season Radisson and Groseilliers spent here was the only time they could have made the visit to the Mississippi, for Radisson's narrative fully explains their movements during the rest of this voyage and leaves them no other opportunity to reach the great river. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the notable discovery was made in the spring or early summer of 1659, and that the approach to the Mississippi was made up the Fox River and down the Wisconsin, the route pointed out by the Mascoutins to Nicolet twenty-five years before. This account is condensed from papers published by the Wisconsin Historical Society, based on the original manuscript of Radisson, who describes the Mascoutins as "a faire proper nation." Continuing: "They are tall and bigg and very strong. We came there in the spring. When we arrived there weare extraordinary banquetts. There they never have seen men with beards, because they pull their hairs as soon as it comes out; but much more astonished when they saw our arms, especially our guns, which they worshipped by blowing smoake and tobacco instead of sacrifice. I will not insist on their way of living, for of their ceremonies heere you will see a patern."

Allouez, Joliet, Marquette, Du Lhut, Hennepin, Perrot and La Hontau.

Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox River

to the present limits of Green Lake County in 1669. In 1673 Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette left Mackinaw, with five other Frenchmen, reached the Wisconsin River by the Fox and a portage and descended to the Mississippi. In 1679 Daniel Graysen Du Lhut (Duluth) ascended St. Louis River, held a council and concluded a peace with the natives west of Lake Superior. In the following year he voyaged from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River by ascending the Bois Brule and descending the St. Croix; and Father Louis Hennepin ascended the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony, returning, in company with Du Lhut, over the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, to Green Bay. In 1683 Le Seur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to the Mississippi. In 1685 Nicholas Perrot, who had been at Green Bay as early as 1669, and who had been appointed "commandant of the West," proceeded over the Fox-Wisconsin Rivers route to the Upper Mississippi, spending the winter at a point near the present village of Trempeleau. In 1686 and in later years, he established ports on Lake Pepin and at the mouth of the Wisconsin. Four years later Baron la Hontau claimed to have penetrated the Wisconsin wilds, by the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and to have made extensive discoveries on the Upper Mississippi.

Historical Importance of these Early Voyages.

Such, in brief, is the history of the voyages of the intrepid explorers who were the forerunners in this then wild country of the civilization to-day. The records they have left are so meager and so general in their application that it is not possible to obtain from them much data of strictly local interests. It is sufficient that the Fox River, flowing through this territory, bore upon its bosom the frail barques of these venturesome pathfinders, and that it was by way of the Fox that the first of them came near discovering and another later actually did discover the Mississippi, that great stream which has exerted an influence more powerful than any other upon the assimilation and advancement of the various interests of a vast continent, connecting the North and the South and supplying a common market to the East and the West.

Voyage of Captain Carver.

Captain Jonathan Carver, of the English army, ascended the Fox River in 1766. Arriving at the Island, now the site of Neenah and Menasha, he found a great Indian town—Winnebagoes. The tribe was ruled by a queen, who received him with great civility and entertained him sumptuously during the four days he remained there. "The town contained fifty houses. The land," he says, "was very fertile, grapes, plums and other fruits grew abundantly. The Indians raised large quantities of Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, watermelons and some tobacco." On the Wisconsin River he found the largest and best built Indian town he ever saw. "It contained about ninety houses, each large enough for several families, built of hewn planks, neatly jointed, and covered so completely with bark as to keep out the most penetrating rains. The streets were both regular and spacious, appearing more like a civilized town than the abode of savages. The land was rich, and corn, beans and melons were raised in large quantities." Many of the planting grounds on the banks of the lakes were lovely spots, and in the corn husking time, or in the wild rice harvest, when multitudes of canoes were engaged in gathering the grain, presented a cheerful scene. The voyageur's camping ground was frequently adjoining, and many a festive summer night has echoed with the song and mirth of the backwoods frolic, in which both races have enjoyably participated.

Resources, Physical Features, Etc.

Lying between the counties of Waushara, Green Lake, Columbia and Adams, is the county of Marquette. The surface is undulating and the soil a sandy loam which becomes clear sand in certain localities. Marshes are found near the streams and these produce hay in abundance, while with proper attention they might easily be redeemed from wildness to a condition of profit by the introduction of cranberry culture. The county may be generally described as one of oak openings. The native timber has been removed from large areas, and considerable land is under cultivation. The region is well watered and supplied with power. Neenah Creek runs through Oxford, Douglas,

Center and Briggsville, with improved mill privileges in each town. The Montello furnishes power for mills and factories at Laurence, Westfield, Harrisville and Montello. The Meehan drives one mill at Germania and White Creek supplies a mill and foundry at Neshkoro. The only elevation is in the northwest corner of the county, called Liberty Bluff. It is several acres in area and rises on three sides abruptly fifty to eighty feet with a ragged wall of sandstone. Norway pines grow upon its summit and are not found elsewhere in the county. The village of Montello, the county seat, has a charming location upon the shore of the placid Buffalo Lake, with towering bluffs and encircling rivers. A marked geologic feature of the place is the huge outcropping of granite rock, projecting boldly upon the side of one of the main business streets. Some of the surrounding lands are sandy. Most are oak openings, while perhaps one-fourth of the county is marsh or rich alluvium. The chief exports of the county are wheat, corn, rye, pork, butter and cranberries together with the products of the various factories. A large amount of fish, mostly pickerel and bass, are annually caught in the rivers and lakes within the county limits, and the region round about Montello is said to be one of the best hunting grounds in this part of the country. The water power furnished by the different streams is but partially employed in a profitable manner, and sufficient water runs to waste to turn the wheels of scores of mammoth factories. The county contains fourteen towns named as follows: Springfield, Newton, Crystal Lake, Neshkoro, Westfield, Harris, Shields, Meehan, Oxford, Packwaukee, Montello, Douglas, Moundville and Buffalo. There are sixteen postoffices in the county: Briggsville, Douglas Center, Germania, Grover, Harrisville, Jeddo, Liberty Bluff, Merritt's Landing, Midland, Montello, Moundville, Neshkoro, Oxford, Packwaukie, Roslin and Westfield. It is twenty-four miles from the northern to the southern border of the county, and from eighteen to twenty-one miles from its eastern to its western limits.

Green Lake County is bounded on the north by Waushara County; on the east by Winnebago and Fond du Lac Counties; on the south by Columbia

and Dodge Counties, and on the west by Marquette County. Its greatest length north and south is twenty-seven miles; its greatest breadth east and west eighteen miles. Of the 247,658 acres comprising the county, 20,000 are water, divided into lakes and clear winding streams, which form the most prominent feature of this wonderfully formed region. Gushing springs may be found at the foot of almost every elevation, and water is readily found in all localities by digging and boring from ten to ninety feet. The general face of the country is undulating, neither hilly nor extensive plains, with the exception of high broken lands around the marshes in the south part of the county. A fine stretch of prairie extends along the eastern part. In this section may be found some of the richest farms in the State. The soil is the rich brown mould of the prairies, the sandy loam of the valleys, or the clayey loam of the high lands. Even the poorest lands produce fair crops. Limestone, with its attendant sandstone, is abundant, cropping out at almost every hillside in the towns lying east of the Fox River. Doubtless it underlies the whole surface of the county, varying in depth from ten to forty feet. The wonderful outcropping of granite at Berlin receives extended notice elsewhere. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, all the various products of the latitude, as well as fruit, berries, grapes, etc., and varieties of vegetables raised in a more southern climate are cultivated with success. Wheat is the chief reliance. Corn is grown with little labor and is at times a more profitable crop than wheat. Sorghum is cultivated with success, and is a not unimportant article of commerce. The cranberry crop is heavy and the sales are very large. The farmers are well-to-do and independent as a class. Marshes abound on both sides of Fox River, from half a mile to four miles in width, bordered generally with a prolific growth of wild rice which annually feeds innumerable flocks of blackbirds and ducks. In addition to these are extensive pastures and haying fields along all the tributaries of the Fox, making Green Lake one of the finest stock-growing counties in the State. The county, though largely dependent on its agricultural products by which to make a showing to the outside world, has manifested considerable enter-

prise in the way of utilizing what few natural advantages are afforded by the tributaries of the Fox River. The Fox itself, owing to its slight fall, which is barely a foot to the mile, is perfectly useless as a means of power and serves only as a great natural canal and a fertilizer of the grand valley through which it silently wends its way. Steam mills and manufactories to supply the needs of the population are extending and increasing as the wants of the community demand. The manufacture and export of granite from the quarries at Berlin is probably the most extensive single industry in this section. The county comprises ten towns named as follows: Berlin, Brooklyn, Green Lake, Kingston, Mackford, Manchester, Marquette, Princeton, Seneca and St. Marie. There are nine post-offices, thus named: Berlin, Dartford, Green Lake, Kingston, Manchester, Markesan, Marquette, Princeton and Utley. This territory is equal to any other portion of the State of like extent. Big and Little Green Lakes are prominent features of the county. The former is a remarkably fine sheet of water of a greenish hue. The lake takes its name from the color of the water, and in turn gives its name to the county. It is ten or twelve miles in length, and has an average width of two to three miles. The water is very clear and generally deep, having been plumbed in places to the depth of 100 feet. The shores are high and wooded and are irregular, being indented by fine bays. It is only within the past few years that this gem of a lake has attracted the attention of pleasure seekers. Green Lake is unrivalled in beauty of scenery, fine fishing and hunting, and is now regarded as one of the finest resorts in the West. Small steam yachts make trips around the lake to accommodate excursionists and pleasure seekers. The several watering places are provided with fleets of sail and rowboats and when filled with their merry crews these boats, as they flit across the green waters of the lake, add a charm to scenes of unsurpassed loveliness. Little Green Lake is situated in the southern part of the town of Green Lake, and has some of the characteristics of its larger namesake. It is a mile and a half in length and a mile wide. Lake Packaway, in the western part of the county, an expansion of the Fox River, is navigable. It

is about eight miles in length, east and west, and about a mile wide from north to south. The Indian name signifies wild rice. This lake is bordered by large marshes, and is noted for its numerous fields of wild rice and the great number of wild ducks that frequent its waters. During the duck season the borders of the lake are lined with hunters from the large cities and surrounding country, while an occasional Indian puts in an appearance. Fish are caught in abundance during the season, fine specimens of lake trout, pickerel, bass and perch being taken.

Waushara County is in the form of a parallelogram, thirty-six miles long and eighteen miles wide. There are embraced in this county 414,000 acres of land. It is estimated that nearly fifty per cent. of this may be called openings, thirty per cent. marsh, fifteen per cent. timber and five per cent. prairie. The soil is extremely sandy. The timber is oak, hickory, maple, bass and ash. The eastern part of the county has the most productive soil, and the marshy portions are admirably fitted for cranberry culture and for hay raising. Immense crops of cranberries are gathered in the southeastern part. Wild fruits grow in great profusion, which argues the successful production of the cultivated kinds. Large deposits of marl are found which has value for fertilization. There are considerable beds of the quality of clay that produces cream colored brick, and which is adapted also to the manufacture of stoneware. The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, corn and hops. About 15,000 acres of wheat are sown annually. The character of the surface is generally level, though there are some bluffs in the northern and central parts. The region is well watered, lakes varying in size from one acre to a section of land being scattered profusely over it. Noteworthy among these lakes is Silver Lake, a beautiful sheet of water which has begun to attract cottage builders, and promises in time to become popular with tourists and summer sojourners. Lake Poygan encroaches on the eastern boundary of the county and covers about four sections of land. The Fox cuts off the southeastern corner and is the largest river watering or draining the county. It flows in a northeasterly direction and no stream flows into it within Wau-

shara's boundaries. Pine River, which drains the northeastern half and enters Lake Poygan, is a stream second in size. It affords fair water power at different points. Willow Creek, which performs the same office for the central and southeastern sections, and has its outlet into Lake Poygan, but a short distance from the Pine, is third in importance. White River and Pine Creek are tributary to the Fox and drain the southern portion. All these streams offer facilities for manufacturing. Both lakes and rivers abound in fish. It is said that at one time there were so many fish below the dam at Poysippi that people took them away by wagon loads, catching them in their bare hands and tossing them up into their wagon boxes. By the boring of artesian wells water can be obtained at depth of from fifty to 100 feet. Almost every farm has a fountain or flowing well. Waushara County has eighteen towns as follows: Plainfield, Hancock, Cocoma, Oasis, Deerfield, Richford, Rose, Wautoma, Dakota, Springwater, Mt. Morris, Marion, Saxeville, Leon, Warren, Bloomfield, Poysippi and Aurora. There are twenty-three postoffices within the county limits: Auroraville, Brushville, Cedar Lake, Colebrook, Coloma, Coloma Station, Dakota, Hamilton, Hancock, Mt. Morris, Oasis, Pine River, Plainfield, Poysippi, Richford, Saxeville, Spring Lake, Springwater, Terrill, Tuston, Wautoma, West Bloomfield and Wild Rose. The county is bounded north by Portage and Waupaca Counties; east by Winnebago county; south by Marquette and Green Lake Counties, and west by Adams County.

No section of the State can surpass these counties in richness of soil and adaptation to profitable farming. From the ease of cultivating the land and the certainty of bountiful harvests, it has been comparatively easy for the farmers to become a well-to-do and really independent class. Men who but a few years ago expended their last dollar in paying for their lands are now in possession of a competency. A feature in favor of the settler in this region has been the facility and cheapness of marketing farm products, there being railway and water transportation within a short distance of every well-settled locality. A growing little city and several prosperous villages afford good trading

facilities. Mills and manufactures to supply the needs of the population have extended commensurately with the demands of these rapidly developing counties. School-houses are numerous in every town, and church spires may almost be said to be in view from any point within the territory. All the varieties of small birds and fowls peculiar to the latitude are abundant. Trapping for small animals is pursued with some success. The larger wild animals, such as moose, deer, etc., are banished, and nothing short of an occasional verification of the fact by some pioneer would lead a new-comer to believe that the territory now embraced in these counties was ever famous as an Indian hunting ground. Noxious wild animals are about extinct. The favorable latitude of these counties renders their climate healthful and pleasant. So diversified are they in soil, scenery and general resources and advantages that one may find a home whether his desire be to follow the plow, to engage in trade or manufacture, or, like Abraham of old, to increase his substance in flocks and herds of cattle.

Geology.

When the territory now embracing these counties first emerged from the ocean, it doubtless presented an essentially plain surface, having a slight inclination to the east and southeast. The irregularities which it now presents are due to subsequent changes, the result of three classes of agents acting at different times and under different conditions. The following account of this transition is condensed from Prof. T. C. Chamberlin's and other reports on the geology of Eastern Wisconsin.

During the ages between the emergence of the land and the drift period the streams were cutting their beds deeper and deeper into the rocks and rendering the former level surface more irregular. The softer rocks were more readily eroded than the harder ones, and this helped to increase the unevenness. There was a tendency of the streams to follow, as far as the slope favored, the less resisting belts of soft rock, and as these run in a northerly and southerly direction in this region, the main streams had that direction. The little streams gathered into the larger ones in a manner not unlike that by which the branches of a tree are united to

the trunk. The unevenness of surface produced by erosion of this nature possesses a certain kind of system and symmetry readily recognizable. As this erosion occupied the time preceding the glacial period, the features produced by it have been termed *Pre-Glacial*.

The modifications of the surface constituting this first class of topographical features were produced by running water. Those of the second class, which were produced next in order of time, were formed by ice in the form of glaciers, it is believed, and by the agencies brought into action through their melting. The work of the ice was two-fold—first in the leveling of the surface by planing down the hills and filling up the valleys; and second, in the creation of a new uneven surface, by heaping up in an irregular and promiscuous manner the clay, sand, gravel and boulders it had formed, thus giving the surface a new aspect. Among the features produced by the action of the ice are parallel ridges, sometimes miles in length, having the same direction as the ice movements; hills of rounded, flowing contour, sometimes having a linear arrangement in the direction of glacier progress; mounds of drift promiscuously arranged on an otherwise plain surface; oval domes of rock; sharp gravel ridges, some of them having a tortuous, serpentine course, transverse to the drift movement; peculiar depressions, known as "kettles," and half-submerged rock gorges, known as "fiords." The melting of the ice mass gave rise to swollen lakes and flooded rivers, which eroded at some points and filled up at others, and so still further modified the face of the country. All these peculiarities, being the result, directly or indirectly, of the ice action, have been called *Glacial* features.

After the glacial period the wearing action of the streams was resumed, but under somewhat different conditions. In addition to this there occurred a depression of land toward the north of several hundred feet, attended by an increased volume of water in the lakes, by which nearly one-half the district was submerged. The advancing waters of this period leveled down many of the surface irregularities, and while the land was submerged the *red clay* was deposited, which still further leveled the surface. After the land arose

again from the water, the streams resumed their cutting, and as the clay was soft they rapidly eroded deep, wide gorges, leaving abrupt terraces on either side. The features thus produced have been named *Post-Glacial*.

To the three agencies, lake action, ice and running water, assisted slightly by winds, the topographical peculiarities of the district are chiefly due. There is no evidence of violent eruptions, upheavals or outbursts. There was, indeed, the gradual elevation and depression of the surface, and probably some little flexure of the crust, and there are at two or three points indications of faulting; but in general the region has been free from violent agitation, and owes none of its salient topographical features to such causes. This district contains the more level portions of the State, but presents at the same time much of diversity and many interesting topographical features. Setting aside minor details, the State possesses two general slopes—a short, abrupt declivity northward to Lake Superior, and a long gentler incline southward. Through the center of the southward slope there extends a moderate elevation, giving a southwesterly and southeasterly inclination to the strata on either side. This part of the State is wholly within the southeasterly slope.

Green Bay and the Fox-Wisconsin Rivers.

The symmetry and simplicity of this system is traversed in a peculiar manner by a diagonal valley occupied by Green Bay and the Fox-Wisconsin rivers. This feature of the general surface of the State enters in an interesting way into the topography of this district, and from its commercial importance demands attention. This valley, including its extension into Michigan, is occupied by the waters of Green Bay for about 100 miles, with an average breadth of twelve miles. The bay projects into Wisconsin about seventy miles beyond the extremity of the peninsula and about forty-five miles beyond the mouth of the Menominee. The valley of the upper Fox is an extension of this, and, like it, has its more abrupt slope on the south side, though less conspicuously so, and the same broad, level tract is not seen on the opposite side. These differences are due partly to the

fact that the valley in this portion crosses the geological formations obliquely, whereas in the lower portion it followed their trend, and partly to the fact that here the drift movement was across the valley from eastward to westward to a considerable extent. This valley undoubtedly had its existence before the glacial period, during which it was probably more filled than eroded. The Fox River, at this portion of its course, has a much less rapid descent than between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, a circumstance greatly favoring its improvement and navigation. The upper Fox descends forty feet in an air-line distance of about sixty miles, while the lower Fox descends 169½ feet in half that distance. The valley leading south from Lake Winnebago, which has been alluded to as an extension of the Green Bay valley, rises 140 feet in fifteen miles. These facts, supported as they are by many others of similar import, show that the diagonal valley under consideration is a well-characterized if not obvious fact. The commercial importance of this valley, in presenting suitable conditions for the establishment of water communication between the Mississippi and the great lakes, has awakened a deep interest among citizens of this and adjoining States, and public attention has been so thoroughly turned toward it that the prospects of realization are good, if not immediate. The attention of capitalists has also been invited to the water power of the lower Fox, bearing in mind that grain-bearing vessels will offer return transportation at the most reasonable rates, thus placing manufacturing establishments in the most advantageous relations to the thousands of miles of rich territory along the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the still other thousands of miles of shore line around the great lakes. The enterprise for the improvement of this channel of communication is already far advanced under Governmental auspices. [See chapter on "Fox-Wisconsin River Improvements."] Another extension of the Green Bay valley is in the Rock River basin, but with that the historian of these counties has nothing to do.

The Rock Classes in this District.

The rocks in the district under consideration con-

sist of two great classes, widely distinguished in age and character. The more ancient one consisted originally of sedimentary materials, which were subsequently metamorphosed into quartzites, granites, porphyries and similar rocks and were folded and tilted at various angles. These, formerly known as the Azoic or Eozoic, constitute the Archean formations. Upon these were afterward deposited a series of sandstones, shales and limestones that have remained essentially unaltered and undisturbed to the present day, which constitute the Paleozoic formations. The following table exhibits the formations in their natural order:

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Hamilton, | Devonian. | } Paleozoic. |
| Lower Helderberg, | Upper Silurian. | |
| Niagara, | | |
| Cincinnati, | | |
| Galena, | Lower Silurian. | |
| Trenton, | | |
| St. Peters, | | |
| Lower Magnesian, | | |
| Potsdam, | | |
| Huronian, | Archaean. | |
| Laurentian, | | |

Within this district and within the area of the Silurian formations, are projecting portions of the here buried Archaean formation. These isolated masses are made up chiefly of quartzites and dark colored quartz-porphyrines, and are scattered widely over Marquette, Wausara and Green Lake Counties, and are seen in Columbia and Sauk Counties, preserving in their positions a sort of rough parallelism to the southern and eastern borders of the main Archaean mass.

The Berlin Porphyry.—At Berlin is an outstanding Archaean mass consisting of three large elongated domes arranged *en echelon*, bearing northeast. The rock is composed essentially of small crystals of orthoclase feldspar disseminated through a peculiar cryptocrystalline base of felsite and quartz, forming a quartz-porphyry. The crystals of feldspar are usually grayish before weathering, becoming reddish afterward. The base in its unweathered state very much resembles quartzite and is of dark grayish cast with a very slightly reddish tinge, so modified by its translucency as to give to the whole what may be called a water hue. Very thin splinters may be fused

before the blow-pipe with difficulty forming a transparent glass-like bead. The effect of weathering is marked and peculiar. The color changes to a light reddish, pinkish or grayish white and occasionally to a bright red, while the mass becomes opaque and finely granular and so soft as to be easily cut. There are occasionally spots, streaks or leaves of dark material in the base, sometimes called "interlaminated hornblende and mica." The rock is very uniform in character at all points exposed. It presents an obscure, parallel structure giving rise to a somewhat definite system of cleavage, but traces of distinct bedding are not observed. The mass is traversed by extensive fissures which are readily arranged in three groups, the predominant one of which bears northwest and the smaller ones east of north and north of east, respectively, thus dividing the horizon into nearly equal areas, but none seem to be dependent on the cleavage structure of the rock. On the south slope of the hill and within a few rods of the exposure porphyry, occurs a sandstone in which are embedded masses of porphyry of various sizes. The sandstone also contains several species of Potsdam fossils, demonstrating the presence of the porphyry as an island or reef during the desposition of the sandstone. These facts entirely negative the view that these hills were either ejected as an igneous mass or thrust up as such by upheaval. They are simply projecting points of an eroded formation.

The Pine Bluff Quartz-Porphyry.—Seventeen miles south of Berlin there rises out of the flood plain of the Grand River a conspicuous mass of quartz-porphyry known by the above name. It ascends by steep and even precipitous acclivities to a height of 100 feet, and being entirely isolated from surrounding elevations and nearly bare of soil and vegetation, is a conspicuous object. The rock consists of white, gray and flesh-colored crystals of orthoclase, and of glassy feldspar set in a very hard gray and black quartz-felsite base. The crystals of feldspar vary in size from three-tenths of an inch in length, downwards, but are rendered conspicuous by contrast of color. The rock is susceptible of very high and beautiful polish, but it is wrought with difficulty on account of its hardness. The dip is about 20° to the east of south.

Obscure glacial striae, still preserved, testify to its endurance. Their direction is south 45° west. The greatest extension of the hill is in an east and west direction. It is largely rocky, but there are no abrupt rock ledges, the exposures being almost entirely surfaces conforming to the general contour of the hill and on the level with the surrounding sod. In places the slopes of the hill are covered with angular fragments apparently split off by frost. This is a peculiarity not noticed on any of the other porphyry outcrops and appears to be due to the large content of comparatively coarse, cleavable feldspar. The surrounding country is marshy and drift covered and shows no outcrop of horizontal rocks. The loose fragments are many of them smoothed on one side and some surfaces are beautifully striated. Nearly all the rock shows signs of weathering. This outcropping is in the town of Seneca, Green Lake County, only about two miles south of the granite hills of Spring Lake, Waushara County.

The Quartz-Porphry of Marquette.—Near Marquette, Green Lake County, a little more than twelve miles west of Pine Bluff, very similar quartz-porphyrines display themselves in more considerable force, constituting a group of prominent hills. A portion of the rock is precisely identical in character with that of Pine Bluff and the greater mass is but an unimportant variation from it, but certain portions depart from the porphyritic character and become almost or entirely cryocrystalline. One variety of this kind very closely resembles the more homogeneous of the red Huronian quartzites, and another is a compact, close textured rock, usually of dark color but sometimes greenish, neither of these varieties occupies exclusively any one horizon, but the quartzite-like variety is found in the more southerly outcrops, the last-mentioned kind, immediately north of that, the darker porphyrites next and the coarser, lighter colored ones in the more northerly exposures. The bedding is very obscure, but the laminations of certain portions and belts of particular varieties of rock show the strike to the north-eastward. The dip is made out with much less certainty, but appears to be to the northward and vary from 15° to 45° . Though the Berlin por-

phyry differs from that of Pine Bluff and of Marquette in the absence of glassy feldspar, yet the close lithological alliance of the three is very apparent and they doubtless all belong to the same group of the Archaean series. The general strike of these formations projected westward, encounters several similar orelliers that are described by Prof. Irving and still farther southwest he found similar porphyry overlying the Baraboo quartzite. There seems to be sufficient reason for regarding the latter as Huronian, so that the porphyries must be regarded as a newer portion of that formation. All these masses present the rounded contour of glaciated surfaces and still bear the glacial groovings and in some cases even remnant polished spots, and from all these trains of porphyry boulders stretch away in the direction of the striae. In the Marquette outcrops the prevailing rock has a black, compact, flinty matrix which is streaked with white non-continuous lines. These lines are for the most part, very prominent, and are frequently much contorted, the whole rock having a very evident parallel grain. The general course of the contorted laminae points to the same north-east strike direction as observed on the Observatory Hill and Moundville outcrops.

The Observatory Hill Quartz-Porphry.—In the Town of Buffalo, Marquette County, a knob of quartz-porphry rises 250 feet above the general level. On the flanks of the hill and up to a vertical distance above the base of 125 feet, are horizontal sandstone ledges. Above, to the top, are nearly continuous outcrops of porphyry, with a not very plain north 32° east strike, and 60° northwest dip. The porphyry has a dark, grayish to black compact matrix, in which are thickly scattered quite large, brownish to pink facets of feldspar, the whole presenting a very dark colored appearance. The silica content is 78.56 per cent., and the specific gravity of 2.60. Numerous close joints occur throughout the exposure, causing the rock to split into small, irregularly shaped, smooth-faced angular fragments. The surrounding country shows everywhere the Potsdam sandstone as the surface rock. A high bluff of this sandstone, some 100 feet lower than the top of the observatory, lies on the southwest quarter of the same section.

The Moundville Quartz-Porphry.—On the edge of the Fox River marsh at the head of Lake Buffalo, Moundville, Marquette County, are three low, rounded outcrops of quartz porphyry. These are five miles in a direction a little north of west from Observatory Hill, which is the nearest Archaean outcrop. No other rock shows in the neighborhood, the country being heavily drift-covered. The largest outcrop is on the east end of a low bluff thirty-five feet high, and several hundred feet in length. There are quite marked appearances here of the same northeast strike, and north 60° dip, as seen at Observatory Hill. The rock has a dark brown matrix, and shows throughout traces of crystalline structure, and, quite thickly scattered, large brownish feldspar surfaces. A few crystals are white and translucent. The weathered surface is often of a bright pink color. Fine magnetic particles are abundant, though their existence is not rendered evident by the use of ordinary lens, a powerful microscope being necessary to distinguish them. The silica content is 72.76 per cent.

A comparison of the rocks of these several porphyry areas shows that though all present the same general kind of rock, no two of the areas are exactly alike. The Observatory Hill porphyry has a black, flinty matrix with numerous large, brownish feldspar facets, and contains 73.56 per cent. of silica. The Moundville porphyry has a brown to black matrix and contains much brownish feldspar, some magnetite, and only 72.76 per cent. of silica. The Seneca porphyry is altogether different from the others, in having a light-colored, nearly white, somewhat granular and distinctly quartzose matrix, and in containing much white, glassy feldspar, the percentage of silica being 76.39. The Marquette porphyry has a black, flinty matrix, in this regard resembling closely the Observatory Hill rock, from which, however, it differs in being almost without feldspar facets, and in having its matrix streaked with white, and thus presenting a very marked lamination, the silica content being 70.29, or less than that obtained from any other of these rocks. The Berlin porphyry resembles that from the Marquette outcrop in having a marked lamination, but differs in the color of its matrix, in containing plenty of feldspar facets, and in having a larger

percentage (74.37) of silica. Its peculiar fine granular matrix is also a very distinguishing characteristic.

The Montello Granite.—In the village of Montello, Marquette County, is an elliptical shaped, rounded mound of pink granite, about a third of a mile in length and forty feet high. Over most of the hill the rock is quite uniform on a fresh fracture, though presenting a weathered surface from bright pink to dull grayish pink in color. The weathering is very slight, however, and the rock shows almost no tendency to decompose. It has a medium grain, close texture, is of a bright pinkish color, and without sign of the arrangement of the ingredients in lines. These are, rather large flaked, pinkish, cleavable feldspar predominating; somewhat granular, fine, pinkish, translucent quartz, abundant; and greenish black mica sparsely scattered, in blotches made up of very fine flakes. In places, then, light green epidote-colored seams occur. Somewhat irregular northwest joints traverse the rock which is, however, for the most part structureless, and is quarried by firing, the pieces that crack off presenting a conchoidal fracture. On the north side of the west end of the mound occurs a vertical layer three feet wide, trending north, 55° east, of a soft, greenish, highly schistose, decomposing chloritic rock. The least weathered specimens show a blackish color and some tendency to a crystalline texture. The vein is weathered down for two or three feet below the enclosing granite walls, both of which are seen. The schistose laminae are parallel to the walls. Greenish epidote seams in the rock near by have the same trend as the vein. Though this granite was at first somewhat difficult to obtain in desirable masses, as the quarry is now worked, it makes very handsome and durable stone.

The Marion Granite Areas.—In the town of Marion, Waushara County, are three low granite knobs. Two of these, Stone and Pine bluffs, are in a north northwest direction about two miles from the quartz-porphry hill of the town of Seneca, Green Lake County, and the third, a larger and bolder hill, lies on the eastern border of the marsh and stretches to some extent over the line into the town of Warren. On all of these areas

the rock observed is nearly the same, a pinkish, felspathic granite, mottled with gray and green, closely resembling the Montello granite, from which it differs, however, in having a coarser grain, looser texture and a marked tendency to decompose. Reddish cleavable feldspar is the principal ingredient occurring in facets up to one-eighth and one-fourth inch in diameter; quartz is abundant, fine, granular and translucent; mica is sparse and scattered in small greenish-black blotches. Large whitish porphyritic feldspar occurs. There is no sign of any arrangement of the ingredients, or of any parallel grain to the rock. No definite bedding plains were observed on any of the outcrops, though numerous crossing joint planes occur, and quite regular flat slabs are sometimes obtainable, veins of white quartz occur. The most marked characteristic of the rock is its tendency to weather and shell off in crumbling masses. Some of the large flat surfaces are so far crumbled as to be penetrated readily by a horse's hoof. The rock from these outcrops would polish easily, but its tendency to crumble renders it less valuable than the Montello granite.

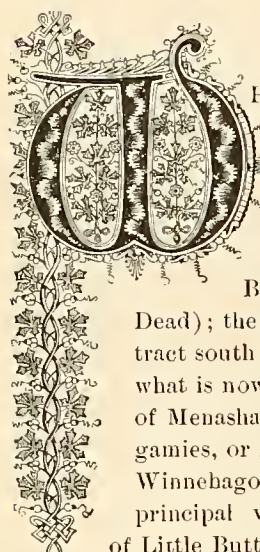
As indicated by their common character and

strike direction as well as their relative positions, the quartz porphyry and granite patches of Green Lake, Waushara and Marquette Counties just described, are doubtless to be regarded as but projecting points of one northeastward trending belt, the rest of which is buried beneath the Silurian sandstone and later superficial deposits. All, both granites and porphyries belong evidently to the same formation. The entire width of the granite and porphyry belt, at right angles to the trend, is not less than twenty-five miles, the Mackford area lying on the extreme east, that of Montello on the extreme west. The length from the Marcellon (Columbia County) area on the south, is in a 32° east direction, thirty miles. Regarding the belt as continuous, as it undoubtedly is, with the Baraboo ranges, it is evident that it must make a great bend northeastward in the region about Portage. The parallelism of the belt thus made out with the edge of the main archæan area to the northward, is striking, and strongly suggests that we have here part of a once continuous band of Huronian surrounding the old northern core after the manner of the later Silurian formations.





Indian Occupancy.



WHEN the French first came to this country, the Indians of this vicinity were the Mascoutins, on the Upper Fox, their village occupying the site of Buttes des Morts (Hills of the Dead); the Winnebagoes, inhabiting the tract south of the Upper Fox, and also what is now Doty's Island and the site of Menasha and its vicinity; the Ontagamies, or Foxes, at the foot of Lake Winnebago and on the Lower Fox, their principal village on the western shore of Little Buttes des Morts, near the site of Neenah; the Sauks, at the mouth of the Lower Fox; and the Menominees, occupying the tract from the mouth of the Lower Fox to the Menominee and the land adjacent to it. These tribes were all, except the Winnebagoes, originally from Canada. The original occupants of Wisconsin were the Sioux, who were dispossessed of this territory by the Chippewas and other Algonquin tribes and driven across the Mississippi. The Sauks and Foxes were united by so close an alliance as to be practically one nation. In the early days of the French traders they were the strong tribes in this section, warlike and hostile to the whites, resisting all the allurements of civilization and continually making predatory incursions on the Menominees and other tribes. Their warlike and marauding habits kept the country in constant disturbance; for they boasted themselves the dominant power and seemed

determined to compel all others to yield to their supremacy. One of their principal villages was at Little Buttes des Morts, on the handsome rise of ground on the expansion of the Fox below Doty's Island. Some time after Allouez's visit to the Mascoutins at the Buttes des Morts, they seemed to have come into possession of that place; for in 1716 they were fortified at that point in resistance to the French and were in possession of the Upper Fox. They were the only Algonquin tribes against whom the French ever made war. The French expelled them from this valley and their country came eventually into possession of the Menominees. The Foxes and Sauks seem to have affiliated with no other tribes. For over a century they were known to have been continually on the war path. The other tribes held them in great awe. Their children for generations may be said to have been born on the battlefield, with the sound of the war-whoop ringing in their mothers' ears. No Indians ever surpassed them in bravery or devotion to the cause of the red man in resenting the encroachments of the whites. The Black Hawk War was the closing scene of the strife of the Sauks and Foxes, who had been so long the dominant tribes of this valley which will be forever associated with their fame, bearing as it does one of their tribal names. The Menominees, who succeeded these tribes in this territory, were the firm allies of the French and pursued a peaceable course in their relations with other Indian nations. They rapidly increased in numbers and power and when the Americans began the settlement of this country

the Menominee lands embraced the tract between lakes Michigan and Winnebago, the Lower Fox country and the Wolf and its tributaries. The French intermarried with them. That great "good Indian," Tomah, was their chief about seventy or eighty years ago. The Menomonees became partly civilized at an early period in their known history, through the Christianizing influence of missionaries and intimate association with the French.

The Winnebagoes and Menomonees were the only Indian tribes holding possession of this territory when white settlements began, about sixty years ago. They gave some attention to the cultivation of Indian corn, but derived their principal subsistence from fishing and hunting. They cherished a friendly disposition toward the whites, whom they annoyed only by desultory stealing and persistent mendicancy. Considerable jealousy existed between the two tribes and a rivalry sprang up as to which should hold the highest place in the esteem of the whites. It is said that, when on a begging excursion, the Winnebago would approach the settlers with the utmost assurance, often saying: "Me Winnebago—good Indian. Menomonee bad—he steal from white brother." The Menomonee possessed equal self-complaisance, often declaring: "Me good Indian—Menomonee. Winnebago bad—he steal. Menomonee ask his white brother when he want provisions." During the early territorial days of Wisconsin, the Government had arranged to supply the Indians with provisions, and a trading post was established on the Bellefontaine farm, in the town of Kingston, Green Lake County, and Poquette, a half-breed, was appointed to take charge of the post because of his thorough familiarity with the Indians and their ways. "It was decided," says one historian, "that the head of each family should receive two bushels of shelled corn, and to provide against issuing to any one Indian double rations, Poquette was stationed to keep watch of the Indians as they procured their sacks. The half-breed is said to have been a powerful man, possessing the strength of a giant. One of the Indians had succeeded in securing the second sack of corn and had proceeded with it some twenty yards before Poquette discovered the trick. He made no attempt to bring the

Indian back, but quietly picked up another sack of corn and hurled it with all his force, striking the Indian on the head, knocking him senseless." Big Soldier, a chief, who made his home in the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake County, near Green Lake, was prominent among the Winnebagoes. He is described as a man of much intelligence, and it is said that he displayed great bravery during the Black Hawk War, rendering the United States soldiers valuable assistance, for which he was awarded a silver medal by the Government. This medal Big Soldier was very proud of, wearing it suspended to a string of beads which encircled his neck. Some few of his tribe lingered long in the country and twice a year regularly visited a relative of the chief's who had the medal in his possession, who showed them with much pride the relic left by the brave old warrior. In Marquette County the Indians found a home on Buffalo Lake. At an early day this widening of the Fox river, extending for over fourteen miles through this county, abounded in fish and was a favorite resort for ducks. The facility with which food could be obtained induced the indolent savage to pitch his wigwam here and less than forty years ago hundreds of Winnebagoes and Menomonees fared sumptuously on the wild rice and game of the region. Many Indian graves are still distinguishable in both counties by their decaying palings. The pioneers of forty years ago remember the burial scenes and dance orgies of the tribes which were the final aboriginal occupants of the territory. Some few of them owned land and cultivated small patches of corn and other vegetables, and, as is characteristic of their race, they adhered to the inclinations with which nature had endowed them, refusing to imitate the whites in any of the ideas of advanced civilization and leaving their women to perform all of the arduous labor incident to their primitive mode of life.

About a mile northeast of the now city of Berlin was, years gone by, an Indian dancing ground—a handsome plat surrounded by high lands except to the northeast. "Here," says Gillespy, "since the settlement of the white man, took place an exciting occurrence. At that time the settlers believed it was the intention of the Indians to

massacre the inhabitants ; they had assembled for a grand powwow in very large numbers. As the gathering had been going on for some number of days, it naturally raised an excitement with the few settlers as to what could be the intent of such a numerous collection. Being unacquainted with the customary rites held, no doubt, from year to year at this favorite spot, they took this festivity as a gathering preparatory to a savage outbreak and warfare. Rifles were brought forth, old fowling pieces—in fact, the people armed themselves as far as they were able and for some three or four days were in a state of anxiety that only those can sympathize with who have had any experience with the subtlety and secrecy with which the savage hides his purpose till ready for the conflict, when with the yells of demons and shouts of murderous purpose he falls upon defenceless settlements; but this gathering had no such bloody purpose—a grand jollification was the intent and they had it. Whisky, as much beloved by the savage as by the white man, gave life if not enjoyment to their carousal. How they had obtained it was a great mystery ; but like all other cute operations it finally leaked out that what had evidently been the cause of arousing the fears of the white men in seeing so many kegs of powder being carried toward the meeting was no more or less than whisky put up in powder kegs to escape the vigilance of the whites. Whether this sagacious ruse was the ingenuity of the Indians or the reckless disregard of the white man for the laws of the land has never yet come to light.” It is probable that there are few places in the State where the memorials of ancient warfare and Indian customs are more numerous and striking than in the vicinity of the village of Dartford.

One of the terms of the treaty of August 3, 1796, was the relinquishment of title by the Government to all Indian lands northward of the Ohio River, eastward of the Mississippi, westward and southward of the great lakes, and the waters united by them, excepting certain reservations. The title to the whole of what is now Wisconsin, subject to certain restrictions, became absolute in the Indian tribes inhabiting it. The Indians acknowledged themselves under the dominion of the United

States, and pledged themselves to sell their lands only to the United States. Settlement on their land was prohibited by white men.

The several treaties with the Indians by which the domain of Wisconsin was transferred to the Government are cited here: The treaty made at St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1804, between the Sacs and Foxes, and the United States—William Henry Harrison, Commissioner—ceded a large tract both east and west of the Mississippi, and included the lead region of Wisconsin. The validity of this treaty was questioned by certain Sac bands, and became the cause of the Black Hawk War in 1832. The treaty at Portage des Sioux, now St. Charles, Mo., between certain Sacs and the Government, Sept. 13, 1815; that of Sept. 14, 1815, by certain Foxes; and that of May 13, 1816, at St. Louis, were pledges of peace not affecting land titles, excepting those involved in the treaty of 1804. The Winnebagoes of the Wisconsin River, signed a treaty at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, confirming all previous Indian cessions, and affirming their own independence. This act was followed by the Menomonees, March 30, 1817. Aug. 19, 1825, the several tribes in Wisconsin defined the boundaries of their respective lands by council at Prairie du Chien. The Chippewas held a meeting on the St. Louis River, Minnesota, Aug. 5, 1826, and specified their boundaries, and also ratified previous treaties. The Chippewas, Menomonees and Winnebagoes, again defined their boundary by council, at Butte des Morts, Aug. 1, 1827. The treaties of Aug. 25, 1828, at Green Bay, and July 29, 1829, at Prairie du Chien, determined disputed points in the lead mine cession.

An important treaty was made at Green Bay, Feb. 8, 1831, between the Menomonees and the United States. The vast territory, the eastern division of which was bounded by the Milwaukee River, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green Bay, the Fox River, and Lake Winnebago; the western division by the Wisconsin and Chippewa Rivers on the west, on the north by the Fox River, on the east by Green Bay, and on the north by the highlands through which flow the streams into Lake Superior, all came within the range of this treaty. The eastern division, estimated at 2,500,000 acres, was ceded

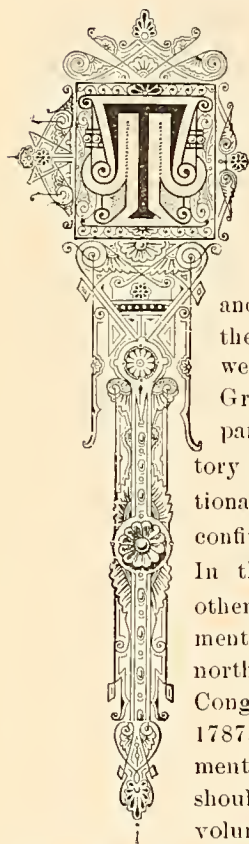
to the United States. The tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox River, and east of Wolf River. Their territory further west was reserved for their hunting grounds until such time as the Government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to 1,000,000 acres, lying between Green Bay on the east, and Wolf River on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country three miles wide from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers north on each side of the Wisconsin River, and forty-eight miles long—still leaving the tribe in possession of a country about 120 miles long, and eighty broad. The treaty provided for two New York tribes, granting them two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago. The treaty of Sept. 15, 1832, at Ft. Armstrong, ceded all the Winnebago Territory lying south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, and Green Bay. The Indians were excluded from that tract after June 1, 1833. The treaty of Oct. 27, 1832, at Green Bay, ceded to the New York Indians certain lands on Fox River. The treaty at Chicago, Sept. 26, 1833, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, completed the United States title to the lands in Southern Wisconsin.

On Sept. 3, 1836, the Menomonees ceded lands west of Green Bay, and on the Upper Wisconsin—aggregating 4,185,000 acres. July 29, 1837, at Ft. Snelling, the Chippewas ceded all of their lands lying south of the divide between Lake Superior and the Mississippi. While on a visit to Washington, Sept. 29, 1837, the Sioux nation of the Mississippi, relinquished their claim to all their lands east of the Mississippi and the Islands in that river. The Winnebagoes, Nov. 1, 1837, at Washington, gave up their rights to lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to retire to their reservation west of that river, within eight months. Feb. 3, 1838, at Washington, the Oneidas or New York Indians, at Green Bay, ceded the lands granted them in 1831-32, excepting 62,000 acres. Sept. 3, 1839, the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of New York Indians ceded the east half of the tract of 10,080 acres which had been laid off for their use on the

east side of Lake Winnebago. By treaty at La Pointe, Oct. 1, 1842, the Chippewas ceded all their lands in Northern and Northwestern Wisconsin. The Menomonees ceded all lands in the State, wherever situated, Oct. 18, 1848. Six days later a supplementary treaty was made with the Stockbridges, by which they were to sell the town of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago. By another supplementary treaty May 12, 1851, this tribe received townships 28, 29, and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16, lying on the Wolf River. The Chippewas of Lake Superior ceded their joint interest with the Chippewas of the Mississippi in lands in Wisconsin and Minnesota Sept. 30, 1851. Feb. 5, 1856, small grants were made by the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge, for which they received two townships ceded for them by the Menomonees. Thus ended the Indian title to all lands in Wisconsin, excepting some minor local grants, and the title to the last domain became vested in the general Government. Meantime, Oct. 18, 1848, the Government obtained the Indian title to all of the lands claimed by the Menomonees within the State of Wisconsin. This treaty was made at Lake Poygan, and the purchase included the tract lying north and west of the Fox River between the Wolf and Wisconsin Rivers, including nearly all of Waushara County, much of Marquette County, and some of Green Lake County, long known as "the Indian Land." In return the Indians accepted a grant of land previously ceded by the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior and by the Pilloqu band of Chippewas. It was stipulated in the treaty that the Indians might remain on "the Indian lands" for two years, or until notified by the Government that the lands were wanted. In the fall of 1852 they were so notified, and removed to Wolf River, their principal village being at Keshena, whence they intended soon to remove to the Chippewa country, to which they held the title. Hence the first settlers on "the Indian Lands" were only squatters, with no legal title, and the settlement and development of that part of these three counties embraced within their borders was considerably later than on the other side of the Fox.



Organization.



THE tract of country from which Wisconsin was taken was first claimed by the French, who exercised protectorate power over it until the close of the French and Indian war, after which, by the treaty of Paris in 1763, it went formally and absolutely to Great Britain. It became a part of the United States territory at the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of 1783, confirmed by the treaty of 1795. In the meantime Virginia and other States ceded to the Government their claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio River, and Congress, by the "Ordinance of 1787," provided for its government. It was enacted that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territory

and that there should be formed from its limits, as its population should justify, not less than three nor more than five States.

Nearly all of what is now Wisconsin, was included in Indiana Territory, which was organized in 1800; then in Illinois Territory, organized in 1809; and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted to the Union as a State, it was attached to the Territory of Michigan.

In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate

judicial circuit, and in 1836, was organized as a Territory, with Henry Dodge as Governor. The first Legislature met at Belmont, now in La Fayette County, Oct. 25, 1836, the second at Burlington, now in Iowa, Nov. 6, 1837. The seat of government was permanently located at Madison in 1836, and the Legislature first convened there Nov. 26, 1838. The Territorial Governors were: Henry Dodge, July 4, 1836, to Oct. 5, 1841; James Duane Doty, Oct. 5, 1841, to Sept. 16, 1844; Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, Sept. 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845; Henry Dodge, May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1848.

In April, 1846, the people voted for a State government. On the 16th of December, a constitution was adopted in convention, which was rejected by a vote of the people. Feb. 4, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention. It was ratified by the people March 13, following, and May 29, Wisconsin became a State of the Union, being the seventeenth admitted and the thirtieth in the list of States. Under the State organization the following named Governors have served during the periods designated: Nelson Dewey, June 7, 1848 to Jan. 5, 1852; Leonard J. Farwell, Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854; William A. Barstow, Jan. 2, 1854, to March 21, 1856; Arthur McArthur, March 21, 1856, to March 25, 1856; Coles Bashford, March 25, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858; Alexander W. Randall, Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 6, 1862; Louis P. Harvey, Jan. 6, 1862, to April 19, 1862; Edward Salomon, April 19, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864; James T. Lewis, Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866; Lucius Fairchild, Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1872;

C. C. Washburn, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 5, 1874;
 William R. Taylor, Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876;
 Harrison Ludington, Jan. 3, 1876, to Jan. 7, 1878;
 William E. Smith, Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882;
 Jeremiah M. Rusk, Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 7, 1889;
 William D. Hoard, Jan. 7, 1889, (present incumbent.)

Wisconsin Territory originally embraced the area of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and part of Dakota. The counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque, and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa Michilimackinac. The four last mentioned were set off in the partition of Iowa and Michigan. At the first session of the Legislature the counties of Walworth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Portage, Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette, Rock, Green and Grant, were bounded and established. The other counties of the State have been created from time to time as the advance of civilization and the convenience of citizens have demanded.

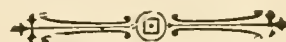
In 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State, and Wisconsin was attached to the Territory of Michigan, Governor Cass issued a proclamation organizing Brown County. Its territory then extended as far south as the Illinois line, as far east as Lake Michigan, and as far west as the Wisconsin River and Ft. Winnebago. In 1836, eleven townships belonging to the southern tier were detached to form Milwaukee County. Wisconsin became a territory in this year, and Brown County lost that portion of her original possession north of the Menomonee River and gained the remainder of the eastern peninsula. By Territorial Act, December 7, of that year, Portage, Marquette, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Sheboygan and portions of Washington and Dodge Counties were set off. In 1837 and 1838, four eastern townships were taken by Portage County. In 1849 and 1850, Brown County contributed further to Portage, Marquette and Manitowoc. In 1851, Oconto, Outagamie, Door and Waupaca Counties were organized from her original territory; in 1852, Kewaunee, in 1853, Ozaukee and Shawano. It was not until the latter year that her present limits were reached. Such, presented in a

somewhat fragmentary manner, is the history of the parent of the counties treated of in these pages.

Marquette County was formed from Brown by an act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 7, 1836. It embraced twenty-one townships, including a portion of the present limits of the county. The county seat was established at the village of Marquette and the county was attached to Brown for judicial purposes. By an act approved Jan. 22, 1844, to take effect the 1st of March, the county of Marquette was organized for county purposes. It was organized for judicial purposes in 1848, and made part of the Third District. The boundaries of the county were enlarged in 1849 by the addition of thirty-five townships, including most of the present Marquette and Waushara Counties with a small part of Green Lake County. As at present constituted, this county contains twelve full and two fractional townships, embracing 266,412 acres.

Waushara County was organized by an act of Legislature approved Feb. 15, 1851. It was organized into one town, bearing the same name as the county, and the county seat was temporarily located at Sacramento. It was attached to Marquette for judicial purposes. In 1852, the county was organized for judicial purposes and in September, 1854, the county seat was removed to Wautoma. There has been but one change in the boundary of the county, and by that two sections—one containing the old county seat, Sacramento—were made a part of Green Lake County. Waushara comprises eighteen townships and has an area of 114,000 acres.

The last division of Marquette County was in 1858, whereby Green Lake County was detached. This was effected under an act of Legislature approved May 12, that year. The county seat was originally located at Berlin. After several removals, it was finally located at Dartford in 1866. The county comprises ten towns and 247,658 acres of land.



COUNTY OFFICERS.

MARQUETTE.

The following have served Marquette County

in the offices designated. The records are in such shape that the County Clerk could render little assistance in the preparation of this list, and we are indebted for it to the memories of Hon. John Barry and others.

Sheriffs.—Thomas Noyes, 1851-52; James C. Potter, 1853-54; E. R. Stevens, 1855-56; John W. Carhart, 1857-58; A. P. Life, 1859-60; Milton Tiffany, 1860-61; James Graham, 1863-64; J. J. Shibly, 1865-66.; S. Fallis, 1867-68; Neil Diamond, 1869-70; John Stimson, 1871-72; William Warmbier, 1873-74, August Leek, 1875-76; Sam. W. Stimson, 1877-78; Philo Lockey, 1879-80; F. A. Hotchkiss, 1881-82; Thomas O'Connor, 1883-84; P. Crouken, 1885-86; Thomas O'Connor, 1887-88; L. S. Guptil, 1889-90.

County Clerks.—Sat. Clark, Jr., 1845; E. A. Wilder, 1846; E. B. Smith, 1848; George A. Pomroy, 1848. David R. Shailer, 1840; S. M. Wolcott, 1850; W. H. Butterfield, 1851; John S. Wood, 1852; L. R. Davis, 1855; D. R. French, 1857; Samuel McCracken, 1858; Caleb F. Fuller, Richard Drew, A. H. German, M. G. Ellison, C. F. Roskie and P. Croarken, the present incumbent.

Members of Assembly.—Neil Diamond, D. Devaney, Samuel Tanner, Francis Russell, B. F. Goodell, Samuel Crockett, Robert Cochran, S. A. Pease, W. H. Peters, William Murphy, J. W. Murphy, C. F. Roskie, J. W. Perkins, the present representative.

Registers of Deeds.—Henry C. Jewell, 1845; F. P. Catlin, 1846; W. G. Markham, 1847; Paul D. Nayward, 1848; Isaac H. Comstock, 1851; J. E. Millard, 1853; G. De Witt Ellwood, 1857; Lorenzo Padgham, 1860; E. B. Chapman, 1862; Michael Finnegan, 1867, John Barry, 1869; C. H. Pierce, 1873; J. F. Weseloh, first elected in 1884 and still in office.

Treasurers.—James C. Potter, 1855; S. A. Pease, 1858; S. R. Rood, 1859; H. P. Lipe, 1861; John Maxwell, 1863; Mark Derham, 1867; S. Fallis, 1873; C. F. Roskie, 1877; C. Tagatz, 1881; M. G. Ellison, 1889, now serving.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—West Johnson, 1851-52; D. Devany, 1853-56; John Townley, G. W. Robinson, John Maxwell, John Barry, 1877-

78; J. J. Wall, 1879-82; F. J. Dodge, 1883 to present time.

County Judges.—W. H. Peters, S. R. Rood, H. S. Thomas, Neil Diamond.

Green Lake.

Sheriffs.—Alfred W. Brown, 1859-60; Willis Gardner, 1861-62; Isaac W. Morris, 1863-64; S. D. Olin, 1865-66; Samuel Messervy, 1867-68; James A. Biggert, 1869-70; F. W. Cooke, 1871-72; D. A. Ostrom, 1873-74; Samuel J. Ellis, Sr., 1875-76; D. M. Green, 1877-78; E. C. Miller, 1879-80; S. J. Ellis, Sr., 1881-82; F. W. Cooke, 1883-84; E. C. Smith, 1885-86; Delos Morris, 1887-88; F. S. Merrill, 1889-90.

Register of Deeds.—De Witt G. Ellwood, 1858; Clark A. Millard, 1865; Henry B. Lowe, 1867; Ziba C. Hamilton, 1889, and now in office.

Treasurer.—C. M. Phelps, 1859; Henry Thomas, 1869; Clark A. Millard, 1872; Homer Nelson, 1873; Gustave Teske, 1876; W. I. Sherwood, 1880; Richard Miller, 1882; W. I. Sherwood, 1884; T. W. Miller, 1886; W. I. Sherwood, present incumbent, 1888.

Members of Assembly.—(Partial List)—Homer Nelson, 1876; O. W. Bow, 1877; S. Barter, 1878; Richard Pritchard, 1879; William Paddock, 1880; O. W. Bow, 1882; L. J. Brayton, 1884; Charles McConnell, 1886; E. C. Smith, 1888, present representative.

County Clerks.—Chase L. Sargent, 1859; O. P. Carman, 1871; O. F. Silver, 1873; H. S. Comstock, 1876; H. S. Hunt, 1878; J. A. McDowell, 1882; Alvin Clark, 1884; Sam. Scholes, (present clerk) 1888.

County Judges.—(since 1862)—Franklin B. Hall, 1862; A. H. Myers, 1870; Thomas C. Ryan, 1874; J. E. Millard, (present judge) 1878.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—J. C. Catlin, 1858; T. C. Comstock, 1859-60; A. Long, 1861-66; O. N. Russell, 1867-70; A. P. Carman, 1871-74; Scott P. Rogers, 1875-76; J. Volney Swetting, 1877-80; E. A. Dunlap, 1881-84; J. Volney Swetting, 1885-88; D. P. Blackstone, 1889-90.

The records do not afford a full list of the county officials of this county, and many names and dates have been supplied by Judge J. E. Millard and other old officials.

WAUSHARA.

The following lists of officers are as complete as they can be given from meager records and the recollection of old citizens, and it is believed to be pretty nearly correct, though for obvious reasons, it has been thought best not to give dates. The first election occurred in 1851.

Sheriffs.—Vernon Edwards, Alva Nash, George W. Smith, F. W. Warner, F. Coggswell, W. W. Beach, P. A. Porter, N. W. Milliken, Thomas Fearn, Ira P. Coon, C. A. Davenport, F. L. Berray, and Peter Mitchell, now in office.

District Attorneys.—George Babcock, A. B. Holman, B. A. Cady, L. L. Soule, R. L. D. Porter, T. H. Walker, the present incumbent.

County Clerks.—Joseph Garland, A. B. Noyes, Asa B. Swain, C. H. Stowers, George Sexton, and John Clark, now serving.

County Judges.—Thomas H. Walker, William C. Webb, James Horford, John Hall, N. L. Gill, D. L. Bunn and J. S. Bugh, the present judge.

Treasurers.—James Saunders, Palmer Daniels, G. H. Gill, John Hall, John A. Williams, N. W. Milliken, J. B. Mitchell, A. S. McIntyre, E. E. Terrill and J. E. Tilton, now in office.

Recorders of Deeds.—J. S. Bugh, S. R. Clark, B. S. Williams, J. J. Hawley, Gilbert Tennant, and Halbert Hanson, present incumbent.

Circuit Clerks.—Allen Boardman, G. H. Gill, N. W. Milliken, H. H. Olson, A. S. Rogers, William Jeffers, B. S. Williams, J. N. P. Bird and E. R. Humphrey, now serving.

Members of Assembly.—William T. Chipman, Charles White, George Hawley, W. M. C. Webb, S. Bardwell, J. K. Walker, C. H. Stowers, H. S. Sacket, J. N. P. Bird, John H. Thomas, N. W. Milliken, Osear Babcock, J. S. Bugh, C. W. Moors, S. R. Clark and W. B. Laselle, present representative.

In these lists, where persons have held office for two or more terms, their names are mentioned but once.

State Senators.

The following residents of these counties have been elected to the Senate of the State of Wisconsin:

Green Lake.—James Field, DeWitt C. Ellwood, Waldo S. Flint, George D. Waring, H. S. Sacket, George Fitch.

Marquette.—C. S. Kelsey, L. E. Pond.

Waushara.—James F. Wiley, R. L. D. Porter, H. G. Webb, A. M. Kimball.





EARLY HISTORY.



THE importance of the part played by the Fox-Wisconsin River route, in the discovery, exploration, settlement and development of the large extent of country, of which Green Lake and Marquette Counties is a part, is so obvious to every student of the history of this section, that its claims require no advocacy in these pages. Champlain's map of 1632 is a fair outline of lakes Huron and Superior and the Sault Ste. Marie; while the general fea-

tures of the Fox-Wisconsin water-course are also given, although, of course, from hearsay, and placed north of Lake Superior instead of south of it. Two years later (1634) Jean Nicolet explored the country from Lake Michigan for a considerable distance up the Fox River. Radisson and Groseilliers, two French fur traders, visited the Green Bay region, and wintered among the Pottawattomies in 1658; and in the spring of 1659 they spent four months in explorations along Wisconsin streams, and it is thought they descended the Wisconsin River and saw the Mississippi. In 1670, Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox River to Green Lake County's present limits. Three years later Fathers Marquette and Joliet visited this section and discovered the upper Mississippi at Prairie du Chien; and ten years later, Du Lhut (Duluth) voyaged

from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River by way of the Bois Brule and St. Croix. In 1683 Le Sueur made a voyage to the Mississippi by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. In 1685, Nicholas Perrot, who had been, as early as 1669, at Green Bay, was appointed "Commandant of the West." He proceeded over the Fox-Wisconsin River route to the upper Mississippi, spending the winter at a point near the present village of Trempealeau. In 1686 and in later years he established posts on Lake Pepin and at the mouth of the Wisconsin. In 1689, Baron La Hontan claimed to have penetrated the Wisconsin wilds by the Fox-Wisconsin route, and to have made extensive discoveries on the upper Mississippi.

The First Map of this Section.

During the first quarter of the present century a considerable traffic grew up with the Indians by means of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. As early as 1826, or 1827, Pierre Poquette had established himself at the Portage, transporting boats with teams of horses and oxen; perhaps trading as well. Francis LeRoy had a trading-house there also at that time. Some of the Indian trading-posts in those days were of a permanent character. The trader would build a log house for his family, should he chance to have one, and log buildings for store and warehouse near by. Here, if trade warranted, he would return each fall, and pass the winter with savages and wild animals for companions. Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Fox River, below Winnebago Lake, were such stations, being

supplied from Green Bay; but at Butte des Morts, the Portage and Prairie du Chien the traders lived all the year round. As a rule, however, the Indian trade was conducted in the wilderness with but temporary quarters and but little care for permanent locations, although some of the operators had a preference for familiar districts. Barter was at that time the only form of exchange in the frontier trade—money was never used—and the Indians had become quite shrewd in bartering for those products of civilization which had grown to be a necessity of their being.

From the narrative of Morgan L. Martin, published in the Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (vol. XI.) the following paragraphs of interest in this connection are extracted:

"In 1828, I went upon a canoe voyage from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien up the Fox and down the Wisconsin Rivers. I was in company with Judge James Duane Doty, his marshal, Thomas Rowland, and the deputy marshal, William Meldrum—all of Detroit, except myself. The year before had occurred the Winnebago outbreak at Prairie du Chien, and the murderers, Red Bird and his friends, were now to be tried at a special term of court. Judge Doty had appointed me United States District Attorney, *pro tem.*, hence my presence with the judicial party. Our conveyance was a large birch-bark canoe, manned by four voyageurs, picked up at the Bay; and our time of leaving, the 1st of August.

"At Kankauna Rapids we found Augustin Grignon. The Menomonees had a planting ground on the south side of the stream, but there was no village there. On Doty's Island, very near the mouth, on the west channel was the village of Hooschope, or Four Legs, the well-known Winnebago chieftain. There were from 150 to 200 lodges covered with bark or mats. We found Four Legs a very ordinary-looking Indian, and only stopped at his town for a few minutes while the voyageurs were taking our craft over the Winnebago Rapids. Garlic Island was the next stopping-place. There was a Winnebago village there of about the same size as that over which Four Legs presided. The lodges, however, were larger and neater. We purchased a supply of vegetables of the Island villagers.

"At Butte des Morts was a large village of the Menomonees. Their chief, I think, was Oshkosh. It was difficult—impossible, in fact—to correctly estimate the population of these villages we passed on our way, for the females and the children of both sexes were exceedingly shy, and kept out of view. Pierre Poquette was at the Portage, and helped us across with one of his teams. Poquette's log house was on the west bank of the Fox. Francis Le Roy lived in the neighborhood, on the opposite shore, near where Ft. Winnebago was afterward established. We were entertained at Poquette's, going and coming on our tour. The next Indian community was on the Wisconsin River, possibly where Prairie du Sac now is. We could see a few lodges near the steep bank, but not the entire village, for we did not stop.

"The settlement of Prairie du Chien consisted of but a dozen or twenty houses. The principal man was Joseph Rolette, the fur trader. At the house of another trader, John B. Brunet, we found entertainment after the fashion of the country. I remember that there was a French sewing-woman at this quasi hotel who had escaped from the Red Bird massacre; her daughter, a little girl of five or six, was going minus her scalp, and was shown to us as one of the curiosities of the place. On arriving at the Prairie, I met Lucius Lyon, then a United States surveyor and afterward United States Senator from Michigan, who had just completed his survey of the private French land claims there. Having found, on reaching the end of my canoe trip, that President Adams had appointed John Scott, the Congressman from Missouri, as Prosecuting Attorney, and that my services in the Red Bird case were not needed after all, Lyon and I planned for a tour through the lead mines. I had known Lyon in Detroit; and in the spring of 1828 he had passed through Green Bay in his canoe en route to Prairie du Chien. There were no maps of this county then; but Lyon had a small pocket compass with him, and took the courses and distances of the Fox-Wisconsin route and made the first approximately correct map of that water highway; later, on my return from Galena to Prairie du Chien, I did the same for the Mississippi; we then put our notes together, and gave the result to a

prominent Eastern map-maker, who adopted it as part of the geography of the country. It was published in 1829, or 1830, and was the first real map of the country between Green Bay and Galena. I was much gratified, afterward, to see that later official surveys of the Mississippi corresponded exactly with mine.

Later Explorations by Water and Land.

Messrs. Martin and Lyon went down the Mississippi, and visited Galena and vicinity.

"After our inspection of the mining country," Martin continues, "we returned home from Galena the way we had come—via Prairie du Chien and Portage. On the Fox River, at about Buttes des Morts, we met Major David E. Twiggs, with three companies of soldiers in boats, on their way to establish a garrison at Ft. Winnebago. Jefferson Davis, just graduated from West Point, was one of his lieutenants. Both parties stopped, and we had some conversation. All of us knew Twiggs, who bore a bad character. He had a private named William Prestige in his boat securely chained; this Prestige, exasperated by brutal treatment, had attempted to take Twigg's life, and the latter, by way of revenge, kept him in irons, and under the harshest treatment allowable by the code until his term of enlistment expired in the year following.

"The jurisdiction of Michigan extended west of the Mississippi, and, with the exception of the two trading-posts at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, was exclusively an Indian country west of Lake Michigan. Hostile tribes wandered over it at will, casting an evil eye upon any encroachments upon their extensive and beautiful domain. The Red Bird War culminated in opening the mineral region west of Blue Mounds to miners in search of its hidden treasures. East of that landmark was an unexplored wilderness. Having now visited the mining country, I had a natural desire to extend my explorations through the remainder of the territory now known as Wisconsin.

"Judge Doty and I—in company with Wistweaw (Blacksmith), a Menomonee Indian, and Alexander Grignon, a young half-blood Menomonee, as helpers—left Green Bay on horseback, in the spring of 1829, and traversed the region

hitherto little known south of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. We were the first party, so far as I can ascertain, to make the trip by land between the extreme outposts of this section, Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. Proceeding along the summit of the high ridge which hems in Lake Winnebago on the east—the line afterward adopted for the Government road—we headed for Fond du Lac. At Calumet, on the way, we saw a small Menomonee village, resting on the lake shore, but did not go down to it, keeping steadily on our way along the ridge and through the prairie which lies to the east of the lake. At Fond du Lac there was a Winnebago village, but we crossed the river without visiting the savages, for whose company we were not over anxious. Wistweaw, however, was sent back there to engage a guide to pilot us to the Four Lake Country. These lakes, together with the Green and Fox Lakes, were landmarks more or less familiar in name to the old traders through their employes engaged in collecting furs from the Indian villages of the interior. But no white man, it may be confidently stated, had ever yet visited the country with the view of ascertaining its adaptability for becoming the abode of civilized life. There was then scarce an opening in the forest west of Detroit.

"After some waiting our Menomonee returned in company with a Winnebago mounted on a scrubby pony, who volunteered to show us the way across the country. The guide did very well for five or six miles, then pushed ahead for a mile or two and flung himself on the grass. When we had caught up, we asked him to remount and go ahead; but he made no sign of moving and sulkily exclaimed, 'that he had never been the slave of a white man and never would be.' He was finally induced to put us on the trail for Lake Horicon, and then, giving the lash to his pony, started back to his village on a lope. Lake Horicon we found to be only a marsh. At its head there was a cluster of Winnebago wigwams. The Indians there essayed to put us on the trail to Four Lakes, but we brought out at the Green Lake Prairie, where we struck another village of the Winnebagos. To seek information there was impossible, for the women and children hid themselves and the bucks

were assembled in their long medicine lodge gambling, and would pay no attention to us whatever."

Thus left to their own resources, the party set off due south across the prairie, until, to their great joy, they found a deep cut trail which they followed until it brought them into the woods east of the Four Lake country. This section embraced the site of Madison, but no one, at that early period could have thought of establishing there the capitol of a great State. They crossed the outlet between the Second and Third lakes, and proceeding westward, just south of Blue Mound, they followed the road from Sugar River to McCrary's Furnace, a few miles southwest of the mound. There they met the first whites they had seen since leaving Green Bay. From McCrary's they went on to Dodgeville, where they paused for the night, and the next day they crossed the level country to Prairie du Chien. Returning, they followed a slightly different course. Arriving at Fort Winnebago, they crossed over to the south bank of the Fox. At *Butte des Morts* they were ferried over, their horses swimming behind, and proceeded along the west bank of Lake Winnebago and the lower Fox to Green Bay. They were the first white men who had attempted and accomplished the land journey from Green Bay to the Mississippi—a journey which, like that by water, was through what is now Green Lake and Marquette Counties, and which in going and coming consumed about two weeks' time. With its extensive oak openings and almost limitless prairies, the country through which they passed, after reaching a distance of thirty miles from Green Bay, was more charming than any they had ever beheld. It is not strange that a few years after witnessed its rapid settlement and improvements by hardy frontiersmen.

River Improvements.

More than sixty years ago the general attention of the pushing pioneers was called to the necessity of improving the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. The way was easy to a free communication with all the lake ports, and as it was certain that railroads would not reach this country for years to come there seemed only one way to open up the territory to the west and south of

Green Bay—that being to cut the portage of a little more than a mile which separated the head waters of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and thus throw open the Mississippi Valley to northern and north-eastern Wisconsin.

To Morgan L. Martin belongs the credit of originating the scheme of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and to his arduous, protracted and almost unaided efforts is due the beginning of the work which he lived to see a reality and the route a national highway under government protection. The idea was first suggested to his mind by the fact that in the year 1828 the 5th Regiment United States Infantry came to Ft. Howard on Durham boats, from Jefferson barracks, below St. Louis. Their baggage was loaded on the boats at that point and not unloaded before reaching here. The water at Portage happened to be high that year. In 1829, soon after he came to Green Bay, he called a meeting at his office to agitate that project. He has left the following account of his efforts and their fruition, in which additional facts are here interpolated:

"In October, 1829, the first public meeting in the history of Green Bay was held here. Louis Grignon was chairman, while I officiated as secretary. We petitioned Congress to build a road from the Bay to Chicago, and also to improve the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. In 1830 a shot-tower company was organized, composed principally of gentlemen living here and in Detroit, with one from Oswego. The firm name was Daniel Whitney, Platte & Co. They built a tower on the face of a cliff at Old Helena or Pine Bend, on the south bank of the Wisconsin River, twenty miles northwest of Blue Mound." The remains of this tower can still be seen, near the south end of the new Spring Green wagon bridge, which was erected in 1887. "Considerable shot was made here. Daniel Whitney was the superintendent and had a man named Greene working the concern for him. Greene was shot near the fort, at Blue Mound, in the Black Hawk War, in 1832. While I was a member of the Michigan territorial legislature, in session at Detroit, this same company got me to obtain a charter for them to build a canal between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. A ditch was dug across the

prairie, about on a line with the old portage trail, farther down the Wisconsin than the present canal. But the trench was never filled with water except when the Wisconsin was high and proved to be of no use."

So earnest became the plea for the practical prosecution of such an enterprise, that Governor Dodge in his first message to the Territorial Legislature (1836) recommended that a memorial be sent to Congress asking for the means to carry on the survey and improvement of the Fox River from its mouth to Fort Winnebago. In 1838 he also recommended that the Legislature memorialize Congress for a grant of land to aid in the improvement of both the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers." The first movement by the General Government toward the improvement of the Fox-Wisconsin River highway was made in 1839 while I was in the Territorial council. Capt. Thomas J. Crary, of the topographical engineers made under the direction of the War Department a preliminary survey of the rivers and an estimate of the cost of their improvement." [In September, 1845, Mr. Martin was elected as a delegate to Congress as a special champion of the proposed measure.] "In 1846, while in Congress, I secured by dint of very hard work the passage of an act, approved August 8, making a grant of land to the State, upon its admission into the Union, for the improvement of the Fox River alone, and the building of a canal across the portage between the two rivers. The grant covered every odd-numbered section within three miles of the canal, the river and the lakes en route from the portage to the mouth. When the second Constitutional Convention was held, this proposition on the part of Congress was endorsed and at the first session of the State Legislature, the latter body passed an act, approved August 8, 1848, appointing a board of public works and providing for the improvement of the river. The members of the board were elected in joint session of the Legislature, the same day, as follows: H. L. Donsman, Curtis Reed, John A. Bingham, Albert S. Story, and James B. Estes." The State constitution forbidding the creation of debt, the expenditures of the board were confined to the proceeds of the land sales. "By the year 1850, the board had used up all the money they

could raise by selling the land. They had, in fact, anticipated the sales and the affairs in their charge were in bad shape. On the 1st of January, 1851, they reported to the Legislature that the work would have to stop unless some device for more rapid sale of land could be originated. While the affair was in this condition, I made a proposition to the Legislature, through Governor Dewey, to do the work from Green Bay to Lake Winnebago, except what the board of public works had finished or was already under contract for. The board had dug the canal at Portage before there was any steam navigation possible on the lower Fox. One of the chief features of its mismanagement was that the board allowed itself to be influenced by members of the Legislature each of whom wanted a portion of the money spent in his district without regard to the general need. My proposition was, in effect, that the State should not be held liable for expenses attending the completion of the improvement, but that the tolls and the sale of lands should supply the means to reimburse me. The Governor in his message to the Senate, said: 'It is believed that the proposition of Mr. Martin is a very favorable one for the State and if accepted will ensure the final completion of this important work at a much earlier day than the State can possibly accomplish it in any other constitutional manner.' The Legislature of 1851 accepted my proposition and I went to work with about 500 men, commencing at Kaukauna. Operations were carried on throughout that season along the entire distance from Green Bay to Lake Winnebago. By the terms of my contract, the Governor was to give me scrip to be paid from the sale of lands and from the tolls on the work," according to the following proposition and provisions: "I propose to complete the whole work on or before the 1st day of May, 1853, the same to be accepted as fast as completed. The work to be paid for from the sales of land granted (and to be granted) in aid of the improvement, so far as the funds can be raised from that source. The amount due for the whole contract, when completed, and remaining unpaid, to constitute a debt against the improvement, the interest of which, at 12 per cent. shall be paid from the tolls to be collected on the work, and whenever the State shall

realize funds, either from the sale of lands or any other source, and pay the balance due on the contract, debt to be discharged." Governor Farwell came into office on the 5th of January, 1852. On the 16th, in his message to the Legislature, the Governor reported that \$26,000 had been paid to me for the season's work, in State scrip, and intimated that my contract was unconstitutional. He afterward refused to give me any more of the scrip that had been lawfully earned; and I was obliged to secure the passage by the Legislature of an act authorizing the Secretary of State to give to me certificates of indebtedness, instead of the Governor. This was vetoed April 9, Governor Farwell laying great stress on the claim that the bill treating with me was in violation of the spirit of both the act of Congress making the land grant and the Constitution of the United States. Attorney General Experience Estabrook, however, gave it as his opinion that the scrip issued to me was constitutional, and a joint committee of the Legislature reported unanimously that the work had been conducted well and honorably. The Legislature, therefore, passed the bill over the veto, and I resumed work. The trouble with the Governor, however, had greatly shortened my season, for the uncertainty of the issue had obliged me to lose the advantage of early preparation, and it was not until July 14 that the Governor consented to have certificates issued under the act."

More than \$400,000 had now been expended on the improvements. "At the session of 1853, the Governor proposed in a message to the Legislature dated Feb. 9, to submit the works to private enterprise, and have the skirts of the State cleared from all financial responsibility. It was urged by the Governor that the moneys realized from the sale of lands were insufficient to meet the State obligations. I, therefore, had a company formed, styled the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, of which Mason C. Darling, Otto Tank, Edgar Conklin, Benjamin F. Moore, Joseph G. Lawton, Uriah H. Peak, Theodore Conkey, I and others were members. The Articles of Association were dated the 1st of June, 1853. This company was incorporated by the State, under act approved July 6, and to it was transferred the entire work,

under condition that it fulfilled the obligations of the State to all claims of contractors on the improvements," the company placing itself under \$200,000 bonds to complete the work in twenty years.

The Improvement Company went on with the work, under this act, until, Oct. 1, 1855, the first boat passed from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay, and June 19, 1856, the "Aquila," a steamer purchased by Green Bay parties, started from Pittsburgh and came via the Ohio, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, to discharge its cargo at Green Bay. There was great rejoicing, the banks of the Fox between Depere, Green Bay and Ft. Howard being crowded by an excited people celebrating the completion of an arduous undertaking. The "Aquila," with the "Pioneer," made regular trips between Green Bay and Fond du Lac [Mr. Martin owned the latter, and an interest in the first-mentioned boat]. "By act of Congress approved Aug. 3, 1851, (constructed by resolution of March 3, 1855), we had obtained an increase in our land grant, for the work was broadening out, as the years went on, and the depth of water sought was greater than at first. We thereupon located a large body of fine land." The area of the whole grant on the Fox River, under this construction, was estimated at 684,269 acres. Later an act was passed which conveyed the lands to three trustees appointed by the Governor. "The Legislature, under chapter 64, general laws of 1855, authorizing us to increase our capital stock to \$250,000, and that same year we were compelled to seek outside capital to swing the growing enterprise. The new comers were New York capitalists, of whom Horatio Seymour, Erastus Corning and Hiram Barney were the leading spirits. The New York men deranged all our plans, and the upshot was that they got us into a position where we were obliged to submit, in February, 1866, to a foreclosure of the bonds and sale of the whole concern to the New Yorkers. The big imported fish swallowed the little natives." The proceeds of this sale, with the receipts of the land yet remaining on hand, paid up the indebtedness and completed the improvements. "On the 15th of August, 1866, the purchasers at the February sale became incorporated as the Green Bay

and Mississippi Canal Company. But the surveys were thereafter conducted by Government engineers, under instructions issued from the engineer department in July, 1866. In 1871 the Secretary of War, acting under act of Congress approved July, 1870, secured an appraisal of the company's plant—improvements, water-powers, and personal property. By act approved June 10, 1872, an appropriation was made by Government to purchase the improvements alone, and in October the company deeded the works to the United States."

The home company had been hampered by continual wrangles at Madison over its affairs. Jealousies, sectional and official, were ever hatching up new troubles for it. The Legislature had issued scrip at 12 per cent. interest to other contractors than Mr. Martin, thus bringing his contract into discredit. For a large amount of work performed he was not paid. This loss, with heavy obligations incurred, entailed a crushing tax upon his finances and great and long-protracted mental distress. But the public has the Fox-Wisconsin River Improvement, and it has done much toward the settlement and development of these counties.

Navigation of the Fox.

Mention of desultory and primitive navigation of the Fox River by early explorers and traders has been made in preceding pages. It is intended now to give some account of its later and more regular navigation by steamers in the carrying and passenger trade.

The first steam propeller to navigate the Fox River was the "Black Hawk" in 1841, Capt. Peter Hotaling, master. She was drawn over the rapids at Depere by means of machinery and ox-teams. Another early boat was the "Badger State," commanded by Capt. Steve Hotaling. The following account of an excursion on an early steamer called the "Manchester," the pioneer boat of the Fox River, was written by a pioneer. It only fair to say, however, that another pioneer, referring to a similar occurrence, which must, in fact, have been the same, says that the boat in question was the "Badger State."

"A noble ship she was, the steamboat "Manchester," the pioneer boat of the Fox River, com-

manded by the gallant Capt. Steve Hotaling, with his daring crew and squaw Stewardess. The "Manchester" was none of your new-fangled boats, all daubed over with gay colors; she had once been painted, but that was long, long ago, and paint was scarce in those days. Her 10x12 cabin was not furnished with vain mirrors, carpets and pianos. Wooden benches fastened against the walls answered all purposes; the machinery did not glisten like polished gold and silver, but looked venerable in its rusty condition; what cared the Captain and his daring crew if steam escaped through the leaks of the boiler. Did they not have a supply of rags on board to caulk them? Did they not have cords and nails to mend the machinery and boat? And above all did they not have a good supply of whisky?

"Such was the boat and crew advertised one fine day in September, 1848, to the good people of Berlin, then called Strong's Landing, by Thomas Noyes, who went from house to house ringing a dinner bell and notifying the inhabitants that the steamboat "Manchester" would start on a pleasure excursion up the river at 10 o'clock next morning. The boat came, 10 o'clock came, and we all went on board, ready for a pleasure trip. One half of our expectations was realized, who had a good deal more trip than we expected, but where, oh! where was the pleasure? If it was pleasant to go aboard at 10 o'clock and wait until 1 o'clock, P. M., on account of repairs before we started, then pole the boat against the current to keep it from drifting back, and over sand banks, to go on and on, without a mouthful to eat until we arrived at Shaw's Landing, near St. Marie, at 12 o'clock at night, being almost smothered by escaping steam, then we had lots of it. Some of the passengers were bound to overcome all these difficulties. The Captain and others retired, soon after we started, to have a social game. Nathan Strong screwed his flute together and they had a dance, partly on the cabin floor, and partly on the horns and toes of those occupying the benches in the cabin, who were willing to be trampled on rather than give up their seats. Mrs. Shailer, a delicate lady, fainted from exhaustion. When inquiries were made for supper the squaw Stewardess told us there were no provisions on board except some tea and crackers, and

no habitation between Berlin and St. Marie, where Col. Shaw lived.

"On that memorable night the Colonel slept the sleep of the righteous in his log house, and in the bosom of his family, consisting of his squaw and divers little half-breeds, when a thundering knock at his door convinced him that the Winnebagoes were after his venerable scalp. He was greatly relieved, and the more willing to part with some salt pork, when he learned that those who sought admission were only half-starved Berlinites. His cornfield and potato patch were near the river, and had been visited, in the meantime, by a foraging party from the boat.

"At 1 o'clock we were homeward bound, going down the river, and supper was ready, but besides two or three tin cups and some plates, no dishes, spoons, forks or knives were to be had, and pocket knives were then in great demand for the ladies; the men had to get along with the implements nature had furnished them. At 8 o'clock the boat ran on a sand bar, or rather, the current washed it on. A rope was passed out and we went ashore to tow the boat. The high marsh grass was wet with dew, but as we all had had enough pleasure to last us some time, we worked with a will, rather relying on our own strength to get home than on the questionable horse-power of the rusty old machine on board, which enabled us to reach home at about 8 o'clock in the morning, tired, hungry, dirty and wet."

Among other early boats were the "Petonia," "Eureka" and "Winnecome." The steamer "Berlin City" was built at Berlin, in 1856, by Thomas Rud-dock and Philander H. Phelps, at a cost of \$10,000. She was a side-wheeler, 96-foot keel, with engines having 12-inch cylinders and 3-foot stroke. The first season she plied between Berlin and Menasha, making three round trips weekly. The second season she made daily trips between Berlin and Fond du Lac, and was making money rapidly for her owners when, July 3, 1857, she was "blown up," entirely destroying her, and killing several persons and wounding others. The owners rebuilt her, and she ran a good many years on the river, passing through various proprietorships, and finally burned up at her moorings in Oshkosh. The following

account of the explosion of this historic steamer appeared in the *Marquette County Mercury*, and will be read with much interest by all who preserve this work:

"This city was thrown into the wildest excitement by the arrival of the steamer "Pearl," with the information that the new and elegant side-wheel steamer "Berlin City," while on her up trip, had exploded her boiler, and now lies a sunken wreck, at the head of Lake Butte des Morts. Three people were instantly killed, one fatally injured and others more or less bruised. The "Pearl" brought home the survivors, and in an incredibly short time the streets were filled with excited men and women anxiously inquiring for missing ones, or eagerly listening to the particulars of the casualty.

"Those known to be killed are:

SAM ANTONY, the engineer.

PAT O'BRIEN, deck hand.

CAPT. BROWN, passenger.

Fatally injured: Miss Carhart, a passenger, sister of our fellow citizens, David and Albert Carhart, so badly scalded that she cannot live.

Injured: Stillman Wright, clerk, whose escape reads like a romance, bruised about the body, able to be about.

Lew Stone, lineman, quite painfully scalded; will soon recover.

Charles Merritt, blown from boat into water, badly bruised.

Henry Jordan, deck hand, who jumped overboard; Jerome Crow, the cook; Capt. Lynch, and others report slight injuries.

"The explosion occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at a point about two or two and a half miles from Butte des Morts, near the mouth of the Fox, where the bar crosses the course. The day was bright and calm, and the "Berlin City" left Fond du Lac on time, well loaded with freight and passengers for up river points. Arriving at Oshkosh, the Wolf River steamer "Pearl," plying between that port and New London, was lying at the dock. There is a good natured rivalry between the two boats, and there was a period of lively hustling to see which could clear the port first, for the boat that started first would usually give the other a stern view from Oshkosh to the head of the lake. The "Pearl" sounded her whistles a few minutes in advance of the "Berlin City" and passed the bridge, soon followed by the unfortunate steamer. Whether the two steamers raced up the river and imperiled the lives of their passengers by crowding on an extra pressure of steam is a mooted

point. Those who ought to know say not, while others claim that there was an undue exertion made to increase the speed of the boats, which resulted the terrific explosion that followed. The two boats made a beautiful appearance as they steamed along, almost within talking distance of each other, the "Pearl" leading at least twenty rods. The "Berlin City" had been gaining, and by continuing her rate of speed would soon have passed the "Pearl." when suddenly there was a terrific explosion, a blinding flash, followed by a frightful rush of steam, agonizing screams, a crushing of timbers, and the noise of falling debris. The extent of the calamity seems to have been grasped in an instant. While all was confusion in the wreck of the "Berlin City," and the water for rods about was strewn with remains of the boat, among which could be seen the struggling forms of human beings battling for life, the "Pearl" turned promptly to the rescue and soon had the survivors aboard, and as well cared for as the limited facilities would permit. The hull of the "Berlin City," surrounded by a tattered fragment of upper works, soon sunk, and all that can be seen above water is a portion of her wheelhouse bearing the golden letters of the ill-fated steamer's name.

"The Pearl came to Berlin with her cargo and passengers, and it is from them that the details of the casualty are learned. There were many miraculous escapes. Mr. Al Carhart stated that he had just left the side of the engineer with whom he had been conversing not two minutes before the explosion, and had taken a seat near his mother, on the cabin deck on the stern of the boat. His sister was lying on a sofa in the cabin, almost over the boiler; when the explosion occurred it seemed to him as though they were all going to be hurled into eternity. It was a shock that cannot be described; the deck broke under their feet, the boat surged and cracked, and there was that awful roar of escaping steam and gurgling water, mingled with the cries of distress that would appall the stoutest. It was all over in an instant. He saw that he and his mother were safe. The shell of the boiler had torn everything away in front of them, and passed harmlessly over their heads. His sister had not escaped. She was found on the boiler deck with her body horribly scalded. When the boiler went through the cabin there was not enough of the floor left to support the sofa, and she rolled into the awful vortex of superheated steam. They were soon on board the Pearl, whose crew did everything they could under the circumstances. Mr. Carhart states that he looked at the steam gauge when talking with the engineer, and there was only about ninety pounds of pressure. He asked why

they did not use more steam, and the answer was that they had enough.

"The escape of Stillman Wright is still more providential, and is related by Ike Dickey, the fireman. He states that he had just tried the water in the boiler, and found that there was full three gauges. There was a good fire under the boilers, and he was sitting with one leg hanging down in the pit in front of the fire box and the other up on the deck, his hands clasping his knee. He had just reported the stage of water to the engineer, Sam Anthony, and had advised stopping the pumps for a while, but Anthony said "no, keep them agoing." The boys were scattered about the boat and everything was apparently running as smooth as oil, when suddenly there came a sharp cracking sound followed by escaping steam, and then a terrific explosion. He was hurled violently aside, and when he picked himself up found that he was in one of the little closets that range along the engine room, near the bow of the boat. He realized that the boat had blown up and that he had escaped with but little injury. Struggling out on the splintered deck, the first man he saw was Pat O'Brien. He was lying stretched out apparently dead. He tried to rouse him but could get no response. A little further along was the clerk, Stillman Wright, who took Jim Heaslitt's place. When he shook Wright he partly opened his eyes and he knew that he was alive. He tried to drag both men up the stairs to the cabin deck, as the boat was sinking, but they were too heavy, and he dropped Pat and carried Stillman Wright. Pat's body rolled off the boat and was afterwards found near the wreck. Mr. Dickey is positive that O'Brien was dead when he found him. Wright and himself were taken aboard the Pearl, where the former recovered consciousness, and had the pleasure of thanking his lucky stars and Ike Dickey that he was among the living.

"Charles Merritt, lineman, was on the bow of the boat when the explosion occurred. He was blown out into the river quite a distance, but although a splendid swimmer, found that his legs were tangled up in the rope that lay near him before the deck was so suddenly swept by the explosion. He was nearly powerless and was about going down when he saw a small piece of timber floating near him. He made a strong effort to reach it and succeeded, but his good luck was purchased at the expense of another death, that of Captain Brown of this city, nearly seventy years old, a passenger on the boat, who was returning home from Oshkosh. He was an old sea captain and had faced all kinds of dangers on the salt water, but had retired from active life to settle down in Berlin and spend the emain-

der of his days. Captain Brown was hurled out into the lake and fell within a few feet of Charles Merritt, who was, as before stated, doing his best to extricate himself from the rope which impeded his movements. By one of those peculiar incidents in the awe-inspiring annals of a divine providence the two men saw the life-saving beam at the same time. Both struggled for its possession and Merritt reached it first. It sunk under his pressure, but had sufficient buoyant force to keep one man afloat. The dreadful alternative presented itself to allow Brown to seize hold of the beam and thus jeopardize both lives, or to keep sole possession of this almost sure chance of rescue. Like a flash the reasons, pro and con, ran through Merritt's brain—Brown was old and feeble, had outlived his usefulness. Merritt was young and ambitious, with life before him and aged parents to support. Is it any wonder that the young man pushed the beam out of reach of the old sea captain and turned his face away. Merritt says that when he looked that way again only a few broken ripples marked the place where the old man went down. Ten minutes later he was safe aboard the Pearl. The body of Captain Brown was recovered the next day.

The body of the engineer, Sam Anthony, was found crushed beneath the fire box, and mangled almost beyond recognition. He was an able and skillful man in his calling and will be sadly missed on the river. The theory advanced to explain the explosion, admitting that there was a good supply of water in the boiler, and that the steam pressure was under 110 pounds, the amount allowed by the government inspectors for the "Berlin City," is that the fault lay in the steam chest, one side of which gave away, hurling the engineer forward, and that the sudden reaction of steam and atmospheric pressure caused the boiler casing to burst. The fact that Anthony's body was found under the fire box on the deck, shows that he must have been thrown there first, and then buried under the debris which followed the second explosion."

The day after the explosion Mr. Phelps and others visited the wreck with the "Lady Jane" and two barges. The bodies of the engineer and Capt. Brown were recovered, and the sunken hull raised and towed back to Berlin, where it arrived on the night of July 29. Among the persons mentioned in the above account, Stillman Wright and James Heaslitt are still in Berlin, well-known and prosperous gentlemen. Ike Dickey, of the well remembered Dickey family, of Berlin, is living at or near Oconto, reputed to be quite wealthy. Phelps and Ruddock, who were then partners in lumbering and

steam-boating, are both living and prosperous. A man named Smith and a brother of the late Harry C. Cooley, had purchased a half interest in the "Berlin City" just before the explosion, but had delayed paying for their interest in full, and Phelps and Ruddock failed to collect anything of them afterward. The owners had to pay freight loss, doctors bills, and funeral expenses, but no action was brought against them for loss of life. No investigation was ever held—not even a coroner's inquest—but the Oskosh and Berlin papers became involved in a war of invective and recrimination over the event which continued for some time. Government inspector Lewis, of Buffalo, N. Y., looked into the matter carefully, unofficially, however, and concluded that no one was to blame.

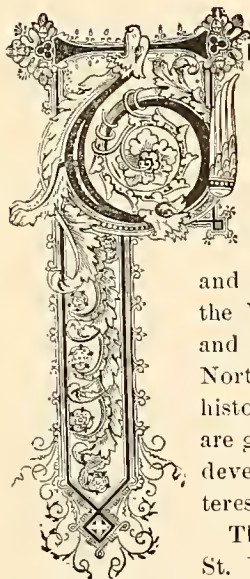
The "Lady Jane," mentioned above, was a tug built by Phelps & Ruddock. At different times she plied between Marquette, Montello and Princeton. Commanded by J. T. Whicomb, she ran between Packwaukee and Montello in 1858-59. Other crafts of different kinds, and at different times, have been the "Cambria," the '76," both built at Berlin by Phelps and Ruddock; the "Weston," formerly the "76" and later changed to a barge; the Diamond, the Shoe Fly, the Aquila, the Ellen Hardy, the W. A. Knapp, the C. S. Morris, the Hero, the I. X. L., the Fox and several tugs owned by Priest, of Princeton, and by others at other points along the river. The Gussie Gurden was bought on the Mississippi and brought to the Fox where it was run by Hiram Stedman until he put on the now well-known "Fashion," which was built in 1881, for the Oskosh and Berlin trade. She is a passenger steamer, ninety feet long and twenty foot beams with cabin accommodations for fifty passengers, and an excursion capacity of 300. The "Fashion" leaves Berlin every morning, Sundays excepted, at six o'clock, touching at Eureka, Omro and Butte des Morts, arriving at Oskosh at ten o'clock, where connections are made with the Wisconsin Central Railway for St. Paul and intermediate points; with trains north and south on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway, for points north and west; with the Wolf River Line of steamers for all points on the Wolf River, and with the steamer

"Evelyn," for Neenah, Appleton and Green Bay. Returning, she leaves Oskosh at one o'clock P. M., arriving at Berlin at 6 o'clock. In company with his brother Hallis, Mr. Stedman built the steamer "City of Berlin" in the spring of 1889,

and it is run as a freight and passenger boat between Green Bay and Portage City, and at times as an excursion boat, as exigencies may require. "The City of Berlin" measures 120 feet long and twenty-six feet beam.



Railway Facilities.



THREE important railways have branches crossing or penetrating the territory comprised in Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara Counties. One of these is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway; another the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and the third the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Brief histories of these three systems are given, as showing the gradual development of the railway interests affecting these counties.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company was organized May 5, 1863, under the name of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, by the purchasers at foreclosure sale, April 25, 1863, of a portion of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. Subsequently it acquired by purchase the Milwaukee and Western, the Milwaukee and Horicon, and the Ripon and Wolf River Railroads and the eastern

division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. On February 14, 1874, under authority of an act of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, the name was changed to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. At that time the mileage had been increased by the absorption of various lines and the construction of sundry links. In addition to this, the company owned a majority interest in the Western Union Railroad. In the succeeding years there was no considerable increase of mileage until 1878, when it increased to 1539 miles. During the year 1879 the company acquired 535 miles of line by construction and purchase, of which 143 miles were in Dakota. A full title was acquired to the Western Union Railroad by an exchange of the 7 per cent. bonds of that company for an equal amount of the 6 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. The Viroqua branch was completed in September, 1879. The Davenport and Northwestern Railroad, of which 162 miles was completed and sixty miles graded, was purchased August 1, of the same year, and paid for by an issue of \$1,750,000 of 5 per cent. bonds. In May

of the same year, the Minnesota Southern Railway and the Minnesota extension were purchased. In 1880 the company purchased the Hastings and Dakota extension, the Southern Minnesota Railway, the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad, the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, the Mineral Point Railroad, the Pine River Valley and Stevens Point Railroad, the Chicago and Pacific Railway and the Sioux City and Dakota Railroad. During the same year 350 miles of road was constructed. During 1881 the company constructed branches in Illinois, Wisconsin, Dakota and Iowa, which brought its mileage up to 4217 miles. In 1882 the mileage was increased to 4,520 miles. In 1883 the company purchased the line extending from Iron Ridge to Fond du Lac, and constructed other lines which increased its mileage to 4,760 miles. In 1884 forty-four miles were constructed, including the branch from Fox Lake Junction to Fox Lake. Subsequent purchases and construction have brought the mileage up to about 5,000 miles. It was on Aug. 8, 1857, that the first train of cars came into Berlin. This occasion was celebrated by a dinner and a dance. The road was incorporated and built under the name of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad. The depot at Berlin was then on the flat near the Ripon road. It was not until six years later that the present depot was built and the road extended to near Huron Street. On Oct. 29, 1863, a passenger train for the first time ran down to the end of the track. A large concourse of the citizens of Berlin and the surrounding country had gathered to welcome the train, and those on board with music and bonfires, and as the train approached they sent up cheer after cheer, and the locomotive responded with its most piercing shriek. The branch from Brandon to Markesan, with stations in Green Lake County, at Utley and Markesan, opened five years ago, has done much toward the development of the country round about those towns.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad was chartered in 1853. The main line was opened in 1871. The Portage branch was constructed in 1875-76. In Marquette County there are stations at Packwaukee, Westfield and Crawford, and in Waushara County at Coloma, Hancock and Plainfield. It

was completed to Ashland, Dec. 17, 1877. During 1880 the Wisconsin and Minnesota Railroad, an auxiliary line running from Abbottsford to Chippewa Falls, was opened. In 1884, a further extension of this road from Chippewa Falls to St. Paul was built under the corporate name of Minnesota, St. Croix and Wisconsin Railroad Company. On July 31, 1882, the company surrendered the lease of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad. A new organization was formed to build the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad, which on its completion was leased in perpetuity to this company. The total mileage of this road and its branches is about 829 miles. The first train of cars passed over the Portage branch to Stevens Point, Nov. 15, 1871, and was hailed by crowds at all intermediate stations, including those mentioned above. The Packwaukee and Montello line was completed and opened in 1882. It is leased to, and is practically owned by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. This corporation has recently been re-organized, and has entered into a favorable alliance with the Northern Pacific Company.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company operates the line running from Ripon, through Dartford to Princeton, Green Lake County. Feb. 12, 1851, the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company was chartered in Illinois, to construct a line of railroad from Chicago northwestwardly to the State line of Wisconsin, and on the 11th of March following, the Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company was chartered in Wisconsin, to construct within that State a continuation of the former line by way of Janesville to Fond du Lac, with power to extend northwestwardly from Janesville to a point on the Wisconsin line near St. Paul, and northwardly from Fond du Lac to the Michigan line. Of the line between Chicago and Fond du Lac, the Illinois and Wisconsin had completed the section to Cary and the Rock River Valley Union, the section from Fond du Lac to Minnesota Junction (both opened in 1854), when, on the 31st of March, 1855, a consolidation of the two companies was effected under the corporate title of Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company. In 1857, this company consolidated with itself under distinct acts the following companies; Wisconsin &

Superior, Marquette & State Line, and Ontonagon & State Line. By these several consolidations, the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company secured the land grants that were donated to the companies named, to aid in the construction of their respective roads. In the financial depression of 1857, the consolidated company became embarrassed, and as a result, the consolidation with the Ontonagon & State Line Railroad Company was defeated, its lands reverting to the State of Michigan. Later in the same year, default was made in the payment of interest on the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac bonds, and under an agreement for the re-organization of the company, the road was sold under foreclosure. June 2, 1859, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, its successor, being organized June 6, 1859. Immediately following the completion of its organization, the new company entered vigorously upon the work of extending and completing its lines, and on Oct. 6, 1859, ran its first train over the completed road from Chicago to Oshkosh. In 1873, under the charter of the Northwestern Union Railroad Company, the Chicago & Northwestern Company built a line from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac, completing a new short line from Chicago to Fond du Lac and the mining districts of Michigan. By previous and subsequent construction and consolidation, it has increased its mileage to about 4,000 miles in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. The Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company was incorporated March 8, 1852, and its books were opened for the subscription of stock, but the company was not organized until the following year. At a meeting in Sheboygan, held for this purpose, April 5, 1853, J. F. Kirkland was elected President, and M. J. Thomas, Secretary. Work was actually begun on the construction of the road, June 4, 1856, by the contractors, Edward Appleton & Co. The road was completed to Sheboygan Falls in January, 1859, to Plymouth, June 6th following, and to Glenbeulah, March 29, 1860. This was as far as the above-mentioned contract extended. The road suffered the fate of most new enterprises of this character, and after foreclosure of mortgage, the company was re-organized. The new organization was known as the Sheboygan &

Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and its officers were: S. P. Benson, President, and J. O. Thayer, Secretary and Treasurer. Finally the road was completed to Fond du Lac, Feb. 14, 1869. It was subsequently pushed on to Princeton, Green Lake County, which point was reached in the fall of 1871. Since 1879 this road has been under the management of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

Other lines of railway through portions of these counties have been projected, and some of them will probably be built in time. A Fox River line has long been a pet project, the realization of which would doubtless lead to the more rapid growth of all the material interests of the strip of country through which it would run. At a comparatively recent date, when this project was being agitated, the *Berlin Courant* published the following semi-historical article:

"Berlin being just now somewhat interested in the railroad extension, it seems an opportune time to review some of the projects and air-castles that have been built in years back. In looking up the matter, we find that the same subject has been agitated at various times. The following is an extract from the *Courant* of Jan. 6, 1870, under the caption of "The Wooden Railroad."

"We trust the last valuable tree has been cut in this vicinity simply to get it off the land, and that instead the owners of the trees and all others interested, will at once bend their energies to secure a ready and cheap means of shipping this timber to market.

"In conversation with a resident of the town of Poysippi during the past week, on the subject, he said that during the past year he had cut off twenty acres of valuable timber, just to clear the land. The timber had not paid him for clearing the land, yet he estimated that, had our railroad been in operation, that timber would have sold for \$1,000, as it stood, or \$50 per acre. He has eighty acres of excellent timber yet standing, which at half his estimate, would be benefitted \$2,000, to say nothing of the value it would add to the land, and yet, with a general co-operation, this man need not take more than \$500 stock in the road to secure it, and he would find that his money was better invested than in Government bonds.

"Within the past week, we have learned several other facts that may bear favorably on this project. One of these is, that with the co-operation of the people of Waupaca, this road could be built from Brushville to that place for less money per mile than this end would cost, since at a point about six miles from Brushville, it would strike a grade already made. If arrangements could be made to use that grade, there would be but twenty-one miles of grading to secure railroad connection between Berlin and Waupaca.

"Given, this road running through a belt of timber, comprising all the kinds required for its construction, the building of a road of the kind westward, to and beyond the Wisconsin River, would be vastly facilitated.

"The wealth of Waupaca, Portage and Marathon Counties has just begun to be developed. The railroad that first reaches in that direction secures the flush of their carrying trade. If this project is taken hold of at once, it may easily be the first to be in operation, and with proper management may always take the precedence in the carrying trade, for it will be built, owned and operated at home. The people will not be asked to make large donations toward an expensive road (more than enough to build this one), as is the case everywhere at present, and then be at the mercy of a foreign corporation, but they will *own* the road they build, operate it for their own benefit, and consequently will patronize it in preference to that of any foreign competing company.

"The following report of a meeting held at Poy Sippi, March 29, 1870, will throw light on the subject: At a meeting of the commissioners for the organization of the Berlin, Weyauwega & Lake Superior Railroad Company. On motion of T. L. Terry, A. V. Balch was called to the chair. On motion of N. L. Gill, T. L. Terry was chosen Secretary. The roll was called, and all responded except G. D. Waring, H. G. Talbot and Holmes Mack. On motion of Mr. Meikeljohn, a committee consisting of D. W. Carhart, L. L. Post, G. Hawley and N. L. Gill were appointed to apportion the first \$30,000 stock along the line of road. Committee reported in favor of apportioning to Berlin \$10,000, Aurora \$4,000, Poy Sippi \$3,000,

Bloomfield \$3,000, Weyauwega \$10,000. Report accepted and adopted. On motion a committee was appointed consisting of T. L. Terry and S. H. Warner, of Berlin, A. V. Balch and C. M. Fene- lon, of Weyauwega, N. L. Gill and E. W. Daniels, of Aurora, G. Hawley and R. P. Colt, of Poy Sippi, and E. Brush and A. Walrath, of Bloomfield, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the road in their several localities. On motion it was voted that the first meeting of the stockholders be held at this place on the 10th of May next. It was voted that the Secretary be instructed to prepare subscription books and receipts and forward to the several committees. On motion adjourned.

"The recent river railroad agitation seems not to be a new one, but the reviving of an old one, as the following extract from an article in the *Montello Express* of 1870 will show.

"If railroads are to be built where they will pay the largest dividends to their stockholders, and that they are to depend upon the amount of business the road may have to do, it is clear enough that capitalists at a very early day will be looking after and securing the line of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers for a profitable investment in a first-class railroad. During the winter season a railroad would do all the carrying, and during the season of navigation, it would do the carrying of passengers and light freights. Men who would build railroads now-a-days, are sharp enough to look after business lines, and to run where there is not. What we want now, what the country wants, and what business will absolutely require in a few years, is a railroad from Oshkosh through the river towns to Berlin, thence to Princeton, Montello, and Portage City, connecting Portage with the Madison road, and connecting at Madison with the Freeport and Prairie du Chien roads, which will make a continuous line from Green Bay, touching all the business towns on the two rivers, to the Mississippi.

"Now that we have got the ship canal under way, and believe it will go on to a completion, let the river towns and the river country go in for the next important improvement, which is a river railroad. There is plenty of capital waiting for a profitable investment, that would gladly take hold of a project of this kind, if informed of the oppor-

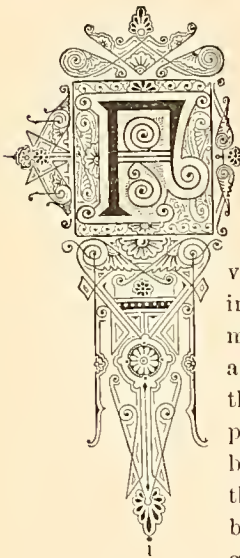
tunity. We ask Oshkosh, Berlin, Princeton, and Portage City, to present this question and this interest, to those who are looking after good chances. Not a road back from and off the river, but a line of road touching every important river town. That is now demanded, and that is what we must have."

From all indications it looks as though the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company were desirous of extending their road from Berlin in the near future. They naturally enough want to get what aid they can from the people of the country through which they pass. Berlin's business prospects are all right whether they go through here or

not. Business is as good here as in any part of the State. Berlin will welcome the extension, though, for if there is a main line through here it will give us better connections with the outside world, and bring more travel this way. In the meantime Berlin can afford to await the decision of the railroad company. We do not suppose that they are working for the interest of Berlin or any other town, but for their own, and this fact strengthens our belief that their line of extension will be from Berlin."

This railroad, if constructed and put in operation would, seemingly, be of about equal benefit to Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara Counties.

Settlement of Green Lake County.



PATHER MARQUETTE AND SIEUR JOLIET, were the first white men to tarry with the Aborigines in this region, and stopped here on their voyage to the Mississippi River in 1673. These explorers remained for several days to examine the country of which they were so favorably impressed, making quite a number of rests in order to instruct the Indians in a higher religious belief, and at the same time to gain relaxation from their tire-

some voyage.

One of the places they visited was a large spring near the Fox River, which Pere Marquette designated as St. Marie, and from which the town derives its name. The Mascoutin Indians had a small village on the shore of Lake Packaway, where Father Marquette and his companion remained two days. The present village at that place and the town bear the name of Marquette, as well as the

parent of Green Lake County, of which the history now under consideration was once a part.

Some of the Pioneers.

In compiling the following list of early settlers, the writer has consulted many old residents of the county, and also the History of Northern Wisconsin and Gillespy's little book of local facts, figures and reminiscences. It appears that the first permanent white settler in the county was Luther Gleason, a Vermonter, who located at what is now known as Marquette, on the Fox River, in 1829. He was an Indian trader, kept a store and cultivated a tract of land. The remains of his stockade were to be seen at a comparatively recent date. Hiram McDonald, formerly a soldier of the United States Army, having served in the war of 1812-14, settled in the town of Mackford in 1836. He built a saw-mill, (the first one in the county) in 1843, and, with Messrs. Carhart and White, built a grist-mill in 1850.

James Powell, a half-breed, settled in what is now the town of Green Lake in 1835, and cultivated a tract of land belonging to a half-breed

trader named Poquette. Anson Dart, William Bagley and Mr. Beals were also early in this town. Two sons of Mr. Dart came with him. They built a grist-mill in 1840, and a frame house in 1841, the first thereabouts. In 1840, Mr. Beal broke up some prairie land, the work being done by Mr. Bagley and a Stockbridge Indian named Pyer. Other early settlers here were S. R. Lathrop, S. Burdick, E. Cable, Satterlee, (now Mon. "Sat.") Clark, of Horicon, Mr. Pomeroy, a relative of James Fenimore Cooper's, who early returned to Cooperstown, N. Y., S. H. Palmer, Mr. Jewell, Henry Pratt and J. W. Burt. Burdick and Cable occupied a room in Beal's house as a land office, locating land for settlers. The town, in those days, was the busy and excited nucleus around which hundreds of land-seekers gathered to learn what lots were or were not located. The first school in the county was taught in Bagley's house in 1842. "Sat" Clark, who located land east of Green Lake in December, 1842, was the first postmaster in the county. Anson Dart was made the first Justice of the Peace in 1840.

An old soldier named McGee located in the town of Manchester in the fall of 1837 and built the first log cabin there; and a few years later, in company with others, he laid out a town plat, and endeavored to plant a village. Messrs. Barlow and Matthews came in 1845, and found W. and S. Carter, two Stewarts, Mr. Robinson and their families, and Mr. Miller, who brought some 1500 sheep into the town and lost most of them by mismanagement. Barlow and Matthews were bachelors, and after twenty-four hours' acquaintance, pooled their capital and their energies, and began life in the new country together.

Other settlers in the town of Green Lake not mentioned above were William Seymour, R. Day, "Squire" Adkins, J. L. Millard, M. B. Swift, N. Gleason, J. S. Gardner, G. Rector, N. Pool and Jacob Cook. The first store was opened by F. B. Hawes, in Marquette Village in 1845. A grist-mill was built at Markesan in 1846, and the first frame house there was erected by Mr. Seward. Austin McCrocker built a saw-mill there in 1848, and a grist-mill in 1846.

Among the first settlers at Dartford were J. C.

and William Sherwood and Anson Dart, in whose honor the place was named. The latter and J. C. Sherwood erected a grist-mill in 1849.

Nathan Strong, William D. Strong and Thomas Noyes were the pioneers at Strong's Landing, on the Fox River, now the city of Berlin. They came in 1847, as did also O. Wilson and Messrs. Conant and Seeley and their families. Among those who came in 1848 were Joel Day, Dr. Merriam, Messrs. Shailer and Montague, D. W. C. Benbow, C. D. Taylor and 'Squire Shumway. Settlement began near Peck's Corners about the same time by the location there of Messrs. Atkins and Decker, and early settlers two miles west of Peck's Corners, near the center of the town, were D. E. Lewis, J. Larkin and J. F. Brown.

Gardner and D. M. Green were prominent among the early settlers of Marquette. They built large warehouses and docks at that place. D. M. Green afterwards became sheriff. J. H. Dart first settled on the site of the village of Kingston. E. R. Stevens opened the first store there. D. N. Phelps kept the first tavern. A grist-mill was built in 1848 by Drummond & Jewell. The first settler in Dayton was S. Weeks. The second log cabin was erected by P. H. Weeks. The first frame house on the Green Lake and Marquette road was built for a tavern by Mr. Sargeant. One of the Weeks taught the first school. Colonel Shaw was one of the pioneers in St. Marie.

The first cabin erected in the town of Princeton was built by Mr. Simpson, three miles east of the village, and was once known as the John Winchell Tavern. R. C. Treat located at the site of the village, in 1848. He laid out the village plat. Other settlers were Mr. Parsons, J. Knapp and family, R. P. Rawson and N. P. Smith. The first house was built in May, 1849, and F. Durand opened the first store in 1850. N. S. and A. L. Flint built a grist-mill west of the river in 1857, bringing water six miles, from the Mechan, in a canal ten feet wide.

The first religious society in the county was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green Lake, organized during the year 1845, by Rev. G. W. Miller. The first Church edifice erected in the county was by this society, at the village of Dart-

ford, in 1850. Isaac Bronson made the first entries of Government Land in the county, Aug. 26, 1835. His four entries of that date include nearly all of the site of the village of Marquette. The first deed written in the county was for a portion of the same land, and was given by Sherman Page to Andrew Palmer, May 19, 1836. The first record of a deed of land within the present county limits was made at Green Bay, long before the organization of the county. The register's certificate is dated July 9, 1836.

The land entries books in the office of the Register of Deeds shows that among those who settled in the county prior to 1848 were Nicholas Bush, J. C. Burdick, M. M. Hurlburt, O. J. Fuller, H. Bonesteel, George Carllings, John Nichols, William Seymour, Theodore Wheeler, R. Bend, J. Millard, W. R. Carter, R. Langdon, S. W. Mather, William Morris, O. Pritchard, E. Steckle, H. W. Swift, L. G. Woodworth, G. J. Williams, P. W. Jackson, J. Gibberd, S. Mesick, C. J. Parkhurst, Lyman Austin, W. H. Butler, Ira Butler, William Hare, S. M. Knox, John Larkin, George McCracken, J. L. Millard, W. J. Matthews, George Pratt, Charles Rogers, William Shaw, Barlow Swift, B. F. Bodle, M. V. Clute, John Crabtree, D. E. Heywood, S. D. Owen, A. L. Palmer, Fred. Wiedman, J. S. Vine, A. Blatchley, Joel Day, D. W. G. Benham, C. D. Taylor, O. Wilson, I. O. Seeley, David Jones, Lucius Clark, Walter Burlingame and R. C. Treat, some of whom are mentioned above. Many others besides these settled in the county prior to this date, of whom particular mention will be found in the village and town histories.

Old Settlers' Reminiscences.

Mr. S. R. Lathrop, some thirty years ago, wrote the following account of the early settlement of the town of Green Lake and his experience during that period. It will be found of great interest to all who love to revert to or read of the pioneer days:

"January 10, 1847, unloaded my fixings in the town; snow eighteen to twenty inches deep in the openings, from six inches to six feet according to location on the prairie; thermometer ranging from zero to thirty degrees below; air befogged and

clouded with falling and drifting snow. At that time there were several families who claimed to be first settlers. Mr. Bagley, who came in 1840 with Mr. Beal's family from Green Bay, resided on the Beal farm; also S. Burdick and E. Cable, who occupied a room in Beal's house as a land-office, locating land for settlers. Gov. Horner at that time was Registrar of the Green Bay land office. The town was then the scene of great activity among land-lookers. The first post-office was kept at S. Clark's dwelling; subsequently removed to the store of E. Smith, one mile north of the Center House, which was probably the first post-office and the second store in the county, there being a store at Marquette before this.

"The county at that time was in three electoral divisions, called Big Green, Packaway and Lake Maria precincts. Big Green, in addition to store and post-office, a blacksmith-shop, a few settlers, amongst whom was a Mr. Pomeroy, a relative of Cooper, the novelist—a man of worth as well as wealth, who subsequently removed to Coopers-town, N. Y.

"Mr. Bagley had collected around him some of the comforts and conveniences of life; his house was one of the stopping places where hungry travelers were made to rejoice in a feast of fat things.

"East of this locality resided Satterlee Clark, where luxuries not common at that day might be obtained; his house was the general intelligence office on all subjects, whether of business or politics, and which was rendered without fee or reward. S. H. Palmer was the first man to risk life and limb in a settlement on the open prairie; located half a mile east of the meeting-house southeast of the Center House; built a comfortable frame house; here was a general stopping place, and the wants of the traveler cheerfully supplied, in so far as his larder would afford. Mr. Jewell, of Algoma, built a frame house at Little Green; had store and post-office; this was a place of rest and refreshment before entering upon the broad prairie for Ceresco or Green Bay; at that time Oshkosh was a place to travel by, no stopping place. Little Green became a place of note in the county settlement; rapidly increased; first settlers, Henry Pratt, William Seymour, J. Burt, R. Day and some half a dozen

others, as well as Esq. Aikens, of Boston. J. L. Millard commenced as a merchant at this place in a store 12x18—a capital in accordance; by prudence, economy, attention and fair dealing soon found his store too circumscribed, whilst as his capital increased it became the emporium of the county. M. B. Swift, with a large family and abundant means, settled here in 1818, adding much to the improvement of the settlement. N. Gleason, J. S. Gardner, G. Rector, N. Poole, Jacob Cook, myself and some others came here in 1816-7. The west part of the town had some ten or twelve families; valuable settlers, amongst whom was LeRoy, probably the oldest settler in the county; was in the Indian trade, and being part French was a favorite with the red men; by some hocus-pocus he lost the best location in town; his papers did not agree with the surveyor's marks; lost a No. 1 prize, and had to take up with about one of the least desirable spots in town; whether this was done designedly or accidentally is hard to learn, but at any rate Mr. LeRoy, instead of being as he believed the owner of a choice piece of land, was left to take up with that which this deed covered. Mistakes will happen, and sometimes so curiously that we are led to believe that they are not the turn in fortune's wheel.

“School District No. 1 organized; house built in 1816 or 1847, at Little Green; first in town. Rev. M. Kasson held meetings at this place and at Mr. Palmer's occasionally. Methodist circuit preachers held meetings once in two weeks at S. Burdicks, on the Beal place; constituting all the religious privileges.

“James Powell was undoubtedly the first settler in this town; had land under cultivation, 160 acres fenced in, as early as 1835 or 1836, a part of which is now owned and occupied by Mr. A. Long. Mr. Dart and two sons came next; they located at the outlet of Twin Lake in 1840; did not know that there was any prairie until after making his location; built a small grist-mill in 1841; put up the first frame house. Mr. Dart and sons came by the way of Fox River from Green Bay in row-boats; entered the mouth of the Puckayan Creek; up the creek to the lake, up the lake to his destination; was eleven days on the way; had a very fatiguing

voyage; no doubt about the first and last white man who navigated the Puckayan; no settlement at that time at Appleton or Oshkosh; old Noys, a half-breed, kept a ferry at the latter place. Mr. Beal came next—the same year; broke up the first prairie land. Mr. Baisley and a Stockbridge Indian by the name of Pyer, employed by Mr. Beal, did the work in the fall of 1810; rather a singular coincidence—the plowman from Great Britain and the teamster one of a tribe who long years ago hunted on the Housatonic the beasts of the forest upon their own land, now left, like many of his brethren, to earn a precarious living upon the soil belonging to their forefathers.”

Col. Shaw, an old pioneer in the West, thus related his experiences as an early settler in this county:

“Came to the State of Wisconsin in 1845; traveled over the State settled and unsettled; examined and explored the rivers, lakes and marshes; decided, on view of the whole matter, to settle on Fox River, about four miles below the City of Berlin, opposite Mr. Mason's nursery; this was in 1846; made improvements; called by the Indians Puck-a-nin-na-con, rendered in English, cranberries; staid in this place a year and a half; calculated on making a stock-farm; had twenty horses, a portion mares; 120 head of cattle, 160 large hogs and a few small pigs. In the fall of 1848 I moved to my present residence called by Father Marquette in the journal of his voyage to the Mississippi, *Locate Ste. Marie*—in English, St. Marie's hill or bank. The Indians stole, before I left my former location, the most of my hogs, killed the fat cattle and the dogs the poor ones; three of my horses were stolen by white men, the remainder died of distemper at St. Marie, thus closed up this speculation in stock; had one valuable horse stolen; cost me some \$500 in rewards and expenses, traveling some 3,000 miles; caught the thief; he twice broke jail in Illinois; went to New Orleans; got my horse after much trouble.

“Constant exposure in all weathers in Illinois and Missouri for more than thirty years, traveling up and down the Mississippi to and from New Orleans to dispose of my produce affected my eyesight to such a degree as to result in total blind-

ness; remained in that condition two and one-half years; subsequently had an operation performed in the City of New York; at this time can see to read with some reasonable facility by using two sets of glasses."

"My location at St. Marie was considered the best crossing place on the river, and a point at which must center the trade and travel of the surrounding country. Having my first claims contested and impediments put in my way by the Board of Public Works who contended that my claim was too valuable for one man to own, finally defeated every enterprise in regard to making this place one of importance; being delayed in all my plans, other places sprung up and got the start of this very best location on the river. Finally the legislature passed a law abrogating the action of the board and securing to me what at the time was of little worth and is now but the evidence of enterprise impeded by usurpation and prostration of hopes, which if left to my own energies would have been, as I well believe, the emporium of the county. My whole claim was 205 acres for a fourth of which I was offered \$10,000, but the action of the board precluded me from making the bargain."

The following is extracted from an interesting paper written by Mrs. H. S. Merriam, of Berlin, and read by her before a small gathering in that city:

"You ask me for local history. Well, I fear it will be only a small bit that I can give you and not very entertaining withal, yet if you will hear me I will try to do the best I can.

"We will start from Oshkosh in a birch canoe and paddle up Fox river. Most of the way we find low, marshy land extending along either bank interspersed with here and there an occasional clump of oak openings and good banks. As far as we are able to judge from the views obtained as we glide along in our frail boat, we think them fine places for towns; still we see no other indication of human existence than now and then an Indian wigwam guarded by miserable-looking dogs.

"On we travel for a distance of forty miles, when feeling somewhat wearied with our labor of paddling against the current of the river which in many places is quite rapid, we resolve that at the

next good landing which presents itself we will disembark. We do so, and lo! a white man is in advance of us, for, as we turn a bend in the river, nearing the eastern bank we are surprised at beholding a shanty reared among the oaken kings of the land and a flat boat still loaded with lumber tied up here.

"Let us approach the shanty and find out by whom it is occupied. We meet a white man, Nathan Strong by name. He is accompanied by several others whose names we do not learn, but as Mr. Strong seems to be the leading spirit among them to him we will direct our inquiries. We learn that a few weeks previous to this (it is now the summer of 1846) he came from Ripon, or rather from Ceresco, through the woods and across the prairies, until he arrived at this spot, where he conceived the idea of founding a town. He therefore returned to Ceresco, interested a few others in the scheme and persuaded them to accompany him to Oshkosh, where he purchased the boat load of lumber which we have already seen. By their united efforts it was poled up the river to this place, and he now has a shanty of his own and another will soon be completed. The place is Strong's Landing. We will now leave them for a short time.

"On returning a little more than a year later, we find quite a village of board shanties and log cabins and the settlement has assumed the name of Strongville. It is now autumn, 1847. Let us note some advances. First we find a hotel known as the C. D. Taylor House. It was on the stand now occupied by the Rossman or Davis House; was a story and a half high and contained several rooms of fair size. Next we observe several little places of business. A Dr. Shumway has his shingle out and Dan Shailer keeps a variety shop, under the head of Indian goods, among which were to be found groceries of various sorts, some cotton goods, blankets, beads, tobacco and whiskey. We were told that just previous to our return a citizen had brought a load of the foul stuff to the new town and it was not now an uncommon thing to see the red man of the forest sprawling on the ground, overcome by the firewater which he had drunk.

"On the northwest corner of what is now the

city park was a shanty used five and a half days out of the week for school purposes. The teacher was Miss Tryphena Bignall. On Sunday, in the same shanty, gathered such as were disposed to worship God and study the Bible. There were as yet no churches. This first Sunday-school was led by Mr. Bignall, the father of the school teacher, who moved into town from a farm between Berlin and Ripon.

"The first frame erected for a house was the one opposite Guest's blacksmith shop, but it was not completed for some time. The first house finished up with windows, chimney, lath and plaster, in fact the first house in which the wind did not blow through crevices of some kind and in which an umbrella was not needed in case of a hard rain to protect the candle from going out, was the house now owned by Pete Hanson. He has, of course, made many changes and improvements, yet a part of the old house, then the home of Nathan Strong, the founder of the place, still stands on its original site. In 1848 and 1849 there were many new arrivals and new places and varieties of business, so another hotel became necessary. It was built by Mr. Bignall, before mentioned, for a man named Tom Noyes, the proprietor, who named the new building the Fox River House. The opening, which occurred July 4, 1849, was celebrated by a free dinner and a big dance. Many of the guests became intoxicated and much confusion and quarreling resulted. The first regular saloon was opened by one Doran in 1848. Ira O. Seeley was made the first Justice of the Peace, but was soon succeeded by J. N. Rogers. June 29, 1849, Miss Bignall was married to William Strong, a brother of Nathan Strong, and in 1850 they removed to the Indian lands west of the river.

"The first house built on the west side was a log one, near where E. M. Buell now lives, and is owned by Mr. Van Horn. The second was built by Mr. Reese, a son-in-law of Mr. Van Horn. As a part of the home of Dr. Turner, it now stands where first built, though much changed. At the time these two houses were built they were really on the Indian reservation, the land not having yet come regularly into the market. There was at that time quite a large encampment of Indians on the

bank of the river, where T. W. Wood's residence now stands. The Indians occupied these grounds a part of each year while engaged in gathering wild rice, which grew abundantly near by, and in fishing and catching beaver and muskrats.

"The old school house was built in 1850. It later became the city poor-house. This year also the first church was erected on ground now occupied by a barn just south of Sacket's hardware store. The baptist church was organized in April, 1848, and its first house of worship was built in 1851. Later it became known as Hamilton Hall. H. S. Merriam taught the first singing school in the winter of 1851-52. The name of the place was changed from Strongville to Berlin at the spring election of 1851. W. B. Rowland opened the first tailor shop in the place in April, 1851. There was a tin shop on the site of Engelbracht's saloon and a furniture shop near the bridge and other branches of business were represented. The mails were brought by stage weekly until 1851, when they began to come tri-weekly. Mr. Conant was the first postmaster. Most of the supplies of all kinds were brought by team from Milwaukee until boats began to ply on the river. The first was a long stern-wheel boat, named the Potoma. The next two were the Mitchell and the Pocahontas. Nathan Strong, the founder of the town, died August 23, 1852. The first fire occurred during this year. The first child born in the place after it was called by its present name was Sarah Berlin Shailer.

"We will now skip over four years to April 8, 1856, when Berlin was organized as a city. The first mayor was George D. Waring. The first train of cars came into Berlin on Aug. 8, 1857. This occasion was celebrated (like all other great events) by a dinner and a dance. The depot was then on the flat near the Ripon road, and remained there for several years, until it was moved to its present location. Not long after the place became a city a steamer was built here to run on the river between Berlin and Oshkosh. The steamer was known as the "Berlin City." It started out with a grand excursion, and returned safely. However, it made only a few trips before it was blown up, killing one man and injuring several others.

First Old Settlers' Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the old settlers of Berlin and vicinity was held in February, 1878. The following account of it is taken from the *Berlin Journal*:

At seven o'clock supper was announced, and about 150 hungry persons flocked into the spacious upstairs dining room of Hathaway & Bellis, where a most elegant repast was in waiting. Oysters, raw and stewed; coffee; half a dozen kinds of cake and pie; as many varieties of cold meats; the whitest of rolls; fruit, etc., filled the tables, and ample employment for the old settlers was furnished for half an hour, after which they returned to Library Hall. At 7:30 the meeting was called to order by President Waring, who made the opening address, briefly recounting some of the most important events, both national and local, which had occurred during the past thirty years. His remarks were to the point and of interest. He closed by announcing that while at Princeton the other day he had called upon his good friend, Elder Richards, and invited him to write a poem for the occasion. Mr. Richards had consented, and would then read the poem.

After the poem, President Waring read a telegram from the Waupun Old Settlers, who were in session at the same time, sending greeting to their Berlin neighbors, as follows:

"The Old Settlers of Waupun, now in session, send greeting to the Old Settlers of Berlin; may the Old Settlers of Berlin often meet to fight their old battles, tell their old stories, chat over old times and live long, useful, happy and contented lives, is the heartfelt prayer of the Old Settlers of Waupun."

The dispatch was received with applause, and Messrs. Harkness, Kimball and May were appointed a committee to make a response, which they did, and it was telegraphed to Waupun within fifteen minutes of the receipt of the telegram from that place:

"The Old Settlers of Berlin, in Library Hall assembled, send greeting: Your dispatch was received with three rousing cheers. We are having a good time re-living old times. May you live long, happy and prosperous."

What would those pioneers then assembled have thought thirty years ago if they had been told that in the year 1878 they would hold reunions twenty-five miles apart and communicate greetings back and forth in fifteen minutes? Who can foretell what science will accomplish in the next thirty years to come?

A letter was next read from Col. J. H. Carleton, of Kenosha, one of Berlin's old settlers, as follows:

"KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 14, 1878.

G. G. ALEXANDER, Sec'y Berlin Pioneer Club.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret very much that I cannot attend the first annual re-union of the Berlin Pioneer Club owing to business engagements. I assure you nothing would give me greater pleasure than to meet the pioneers of Berlin and live over again for a few hours the good times we enjoyed in long years gone by. I think I am not entirely weaned from Berlin, and never hear the name spoken without somehow feeling that I still have an interest there. Knowing the old settlers as I do, I feel assured that it will be a happy and profitable meeting, and sincerely hope all may live to enjoy many more re-unions. Please extend to the club the kindest regards and best wishes of my wife, my mother and myself."

The President then announced that brief remarks by the old settlers would be in order. Aaron Walker, Henry Thomas, Dr. N. M. Dodson, H. G. Talbot and Mr. Patterson were called for, but were either absent or excused themselves from speaking. F. Grant volunteered a speech, and recounted briefly how he first came to this vicinity in pursuit of a home; how he surveyed from "the rocks" the present site of Berlin and the surrounding country, and followed the Indian trail through the very land which he now owns, having been favorably struck with its appearance and having gone to the land office and purchased it as soon as possible after looking it over. He said that he came here single-handed and alone, determined to find a piece of land and own it, and make for himself a home, and he said if the large number of young men in the cities and villages of this section and the east would do as he and thousands of others had done they would have no occasion to complain of hard times. The

times would never be any better here, he believed, as long as so many persisted in staying in the cities and villages and getting a living as best they might. Mr. Grant was followed by Henry Brunsman, Sr., who read a short speech in his inimitable way which brought down the house at almost every sentence. Messrs. F. Chamberlin, W. D. Strong, Ira Lathrop, G. N. Smith, E. C. Montague and others made brief remarks, after which the exercises closed, and the hall was cleared for dancing. The evening was enlivened at frequent intervals during the exercises by Krause's orchestra and by songs by the glee club, Messrs. Sheperd, Lounsbury and Taggart, and Miss Mollie Turner. Previous to supper, we should have stated in the first part of this article, while the company were awaiting its preparation, President Waring read a poem from the *New York Independent* entitled the "Old Man's Valentine." Perley G. Chase spoke briefly, and J. V. Swetting related his early experience in Berlin, and compared the past with the present. There is a rivalry between E. C. Montague and Deacon W. D. Strong as to which is the oldest settler here. Montague came here in 1848, and Strong in 1817, but it is claimed that the latter did not settle here permanently until 1848 or 1849, living as much in Ceresco as in Berlin.

The last thing on the programme of the evening, dancing, was commenced at about 9:30 and continued until midnight. Many old settlers were seen upon the floor, participating in the "giddy mazes" and "tripping the light fantastic" with as much grace and a good deal more gusto than their younger neighbors. The most enthusiastic of the dancers was Mr. J. Young, of Sacramento, who was on hand for every set and danced "Money Musk" and the fastest quadrilles with great vigor.

The first annual reunion of the Berlin pioneers was in all respects a success, and we are glad that the institution has been organized and hope it may be maintained in all the years to come.

The ladies having been entirely ignored by the managers of the reunion, and knowing that they were capable of making a creditable appearance, at once circulated a paper for a ladies' pioneer club, and a meeting was promptly called and arrangements were perfected on short notice. On Wednes-

day evening, agreeable to announcement, the lady old settlers took the floor and gave fully as interesting a literary entertainment as did the sterner sex on the Friday evening previous. The following programme was arranged and carried out:

An opening song by Messrs. Buell and Tucker and Mrs. Buell and Mollie Turner, followed by the opening remarks by the president of the club, Miss E. A. Brown, who made many happy hits on ye olden times. Miss Lizzie McKittrick then read interesting reminiscences of school matters as well as other happenings. Mrs. Rounds, Mr. H. S. Merriam, Miss Lizzie Wood and Miss Sadie Bassett then favored us with a fine song. Mrs. Bellis then gave an interesting history of her early days in Berlin. Mrs. Swetting then read an interesting chapter of the early days full of historical events such as first wedding, first house of worship and first dance. Mrs. Waring followed with her history of first life in Berlin which was interesting. They then sang "Auld Lang Syne" and G. N. Smith read a paper on the original settlers of Berlin which brought down the house. A call was then made upon old settlers in the audience to give their experience, but responses were very scattering or very brief, and then Prof. Brand and Miss Carrie Headley were introduced and sang a fine duet, which was loudly encored, but with no response beyond a bow. Mr. Boyle claimed to be an old settler and told us about it in a few words, and was followed by Mrs. G. N. Smith, who told us how she and her husband lived in a dry-goods box and spent the first Sabbath in Berlin counting other dry-goods boxes in the range of their vision. Prof. Brand introduced a comic piece on old times. Mrs. Talbot then read a chapter of the pioneer period, and E. M. Buell told how he and a lady of the Seventh Day persuasion could not agree on the day of the week. Charles Morris briefly and humorously referred to a happening in his father's family in June, 1848 (his birth), but stated that, as he was rather young at the time, he could say only that he was there. Mrs. McElroy sent in a very interesting communication which was read by the Secretary. Deacon Strong paid a tribute to the first mail carrier of this vicinity. Mrs. Sears read an interesting paper on "Ye Good Old

Days of Yore." Mrs. Stillman Wright read a letter from Mrs. Woodsworth full of interest and the meeting was closed by singing "Old Hundred."

Historical Address by Judge Pulling.

An old settlers' meeting at Spring Grove, Green Lake County, July 20, 1882, drew together between 3,000 and 4,000 persons. The day was spent chiefly in social intercourse. The chief feature of interest was the address of Hon. D. J. Pulling, which is here presented:

"Assembled here on the shores of this beautiful, and to us, historic lake, upon such an occasion as this, the recollections of the past force themselves upon us. We have all passed the meridian and are descending toward life's setting sun. A few short years and these places will know us no more. The friends who now and for many years have been our comfort and our joy will see us no more. We shall drop into the silence of the grave. And it is upon occasions like this that in memory we live our life again. In our memories we call up the pleasures we have had; the trials and pains we have endured. And by communing with each other our memories are refreshed, incidents of life are recalled; we remember the past as but yesterday, and we become young again in spirit, though our bodies are weak and trembling. Forty years—how long it is in the future, how short in the past! Forty years ago we were full of hope and ambition. The world was to us new and bright. With momentary heaviness of heart, but with spirits elastic and buoyant, we bade adieu to friends in the East for a home in the almost trackless and unexplored West—some of us with a wife and perhaps a little one to cheer us, others alone—all hopeful and determined to fight the battle of life and to shrink not until a competency should be acquired for the time of old age and a place made for our name as a man among men. Those who know only of the present time, of the railroad and the telegraph, can never understand or appreciate the nerve, the courage, the heroism required for such an undertaking. Now the trip around the world is but one of pleasure, with luxurious dining and sleeping cars and ships that in their furnishings and comforts rival the palaces of kings and emperors, with

servants catering to every want and viands to satisfy the epicure; and the time occupied is but little if any longer than was then necessary to accomplish the journey from New England to Wisconsin. Then traveling was by the packet or on the canal, the steamboat round the lakes and the stage coach or the prairie schooner on the land. Chicago had but a dozen houses, Milwaukee was her rival and had not a brick building in it, and when Mrs. Jewell, in 1843, wanted some milk for her babe it was not to be had in all Milwaukee, as the only two cows in the place had got lost in the woods the night before. That baby is Mrs. Edgar Sawyer, now living at Oshkosh. A few settlers and a trading-post at Green Bay and a company of soldiers at Ft. Winnebago comprised the whole settlement of Wisconsin except some miners at the blue mounds and a few French half-breeds at Prairie du Chien. The present great West was unexplored, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota and California were almost unknown, and to leave the comforts of an eastern home and the society of educated and intelligent friends to make a home in such a country required character, faith, heroism. A new country is never peopled and developed by dunces and drones. It requires the energy, the activity and the integrity of brave men and the faith and confidence of pure minded women to brave the perils and hardships of a life in the unbroken wilderness, and there is no prouder legacy to leave to our children as evidence of the solidity and brightness of our character than that we were pioneers."

"The first white men that ever trod the soil of the present county of Green Lake were Louis Joliet and Father Marquette, who in 1673 (209 years ago this month) ascended the Fox River from Green Bay and landed on the south shore of Lake Puckaway, and remained there some time. They named the place Marquette, which name it has always retained, and under which name the county was subsequently organized. They also visited a spring to the northward, near the river, which they named St. Marie, and from which the present town of St. Marie was named. From that time the silence of nature was undisturbed by white men until 1828, when the Government established a

fort at Portage, between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and named it Ft. Winnebago, from the tribe of Indians inhabiting that section. There was laid out a military wagon road, which ran from Ft. Howard on the waters of Green Bay, through Fond du Lac and what is now Brandon, and thence a little south of Kingston to Ft. Winnebago, and soon after, probably in 1828, Luther Gleason made at Marquette the first permanent white settlement in this county.

"The next settler was James Powell, who settled in what is now the town of Green Lake, in 1835. Hiram McDonald settled at Mackford in 1836, and an old soldier by the name of McGee settled in Manchester in 1837. In 1840 Anson Dart, William Baisley and Samuel W. Beals settled in Green Lake. From the foundation of the world up, and including the year 1840, only seven white male persons, so far as I can ascertain, had made their homes within the limits of the County of Green Lake, and the census of that year shows the population to have consisted of eighteen white persons of both sexes and all ages. But from this time the settlement was rapid, and in the summer of 1843 there were eleven families. Anson and Oliver Dart, Samuel W. Beals, William Baisley, Henry W. White, James Burt, the two McDonalds, John Parker, Bat Howe and H. C. Jewell, were the heads of these families, and the settlement continued so rapid that in 1850 the population was 8,641 in the whole of Marquette County. In 1843 there were only two horse teams in the county. The people used oxen, and these were so few that the children could call the name of every ox. The houses were all made of logs except one, a small frame house of H. W. White, on the south side of Green Lake; the same house is there now. The only fences between Portage and Fond du Lac were those of White and Burt, except at Lang's place, seven miles from Fond du Lac. In the fall of 1843 Beals built the first grist-mill in the county, at the inlet of Little Green Lake, with one run of stone. It was subsequently abandoned and sold and taken to Horicon. The people went to Columbus and Watertown to mill, and to Fond du Lac and Fox Lake for mail. Watertown had two publichouses: Tom Noyes kept one and Gilman the other; and one

store kept by John Cole. The grist-mill at Watertown started this year (1843), and there were perhaps eight or ten houses.

"In the fall of 1843 William Dakin settled where he now lives, and Satterlee Clark on the south shore of Green Lake. From this time the settlement of the county was so rapid for the next few years, it is impossible in the time allotted to me to specify all the individuals. There were F. B. Hawes, Ed Smith, Burling, Seward, McCracken, Sam Smith, Knox, Bradbury, Russell, the two Strongs, Tom Noyes, David and Gardner Green, Sam Mather, J. C. and William Sherwood, Bush, Burk, Burdick, Bonesteel, Cullings, Nichols, Seymour, Wheeler, Butler, the two Millards, Rogers, Swift, Haywood, Palmer, Wiedman, Wine, Blatchley, Bow, Seeley, Burlingame, Homer, Pomeroy, and many others too numerous to mention on this occasion, but all took an active and manly part in improving the county and forming the habits of the people. Although the county was so new there were religious services held as long ago as 1843. The Rev. Mr. Cadle preached in the house of Samuel W. Beals, and in the other private houses. He was at this time stopping at Beals' house, teaching Beals' children for his board. He subsequently established the Cadle Home at Green Bay. The Rev. Mr. Clinton preached at Jewell's house once in four weeks, and the Rev. G. W. Miller was called to attend a funeral and then preached occasionally, and in 1845 he organized the first religious society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the county, located at Green Lake. In 1847 the first church edifice was built on the prairie, and went by the name of Deacon Grant's Church, and the next was built at Dartford in 1850. In 1847 the Presbyterians formed a society of seven or eight members and held meetings in the first school-house built in the county. It was located about two miles north of Mackford; it was put up, and the outside was put on, so they had a school in the summer of 1845, and finished in the fall in time for a winter school. Previous to that, the first school kept in the county was taught by Miss Wilson, from Ceresco, in the house of James Burt, in the winter of 1844-45.

"The first sawmill in the county was built by McDonald, in 1843-44, at Mackford, and Seward

built a sawmill and gristmill at Grantville (now Markesan) in 1845-46. Mr. McCracken came and built a mill between them about the same time. The two Darts built a mill at Dartford about the year 1845 or 1846. Charles Hewitt built the mill at Kingston in 1847-48. Christian Mead opened the first store at the Corners, two miles north of Mackford, in 1844. Ed Smith had his store west of 'Sat' Clark's place in a little town started in 1845; Hawes had a store at Marquette in 1845 and started a village; Davis and Gardner Green were among the first to settle at Marquette; Matthews had a store at Markesan. The Strongs and Tom Noyes were among the pioneers at Berlin; J. C. and William Sherwood were among the first at Dartford; R. C. Treat founded Princeton. The first white child born in the county was Lyman White. Anson Dart was the first Justice of the Peace, and 'Sat' Clark was first Postmaster having the office at his house in 1844, while H. C. Jewell was the second, and had the office at his house in 1845. The first entry of Government land in the county was made by Isaac Bronson, Aug. 26, 1835, his four entries on that date having included nearly all the village of Marquette. The first deed written in the county was from Sherman Page to Andrew Palmer, May 18, 1836. The first record was at Green Bay, July 9th following.

I have thus, my friends, sketched in a very brief way some part of the early history of this county, but how shall I describe our customs and habits? We were without the luxuries of life, although all had sufficient for necessities. We had pork in plenty. True, it was fattened on acorns and five pounds would fry into one, but it was cheap (I have sold for \$1.50 per hundred pounds), we had cornmeal and flour and sometimes groceries; we had sometimes sugar, but usually molasses. Once on a time molasses was very plenty in my neighborhood. When I came into this country the law business was not very flourishing. There were but few settlers, and they were very peacefully inclined, and to get a living I kept a store at Fox Lake. Customers were scarce and I spent much of my time in reading. One day a little girl came for some molasses. I set the measure under the faucet and as it was thick and

ran very slowly, I sat down to my reading to wait for it; I got absorbed in the book and the girl was too timid to say anything to me. How long I read I don't know, but when I finally went out in the back room the molasses on the floor was over my shoe tops. From that circumstance came the expression "Let the molasses run." We lived in log houses and the most of us used oxen, but our hearts were as big as ox hearts and our sympathy as broad as our prairies. Our latch-string was always on the outside to the wayfarers and to our neighbors and in our social relations there was that heartiness which would now be looked for in vain. All were welcome to our tables and beds, albeit the beds were often on the floor. Indeed so open was the hospitality that doors were never locked, and yet the people were so honest that thefts were unknown. I have many times got up in the morning and found Indians asleep on the kitchen floor. And then the friendly relation between our pioneers—how can I describe them? We seemed to be all of one family and the cares and woes of one were felt by all. No bickering nor backbiting, such as follow in the train of what is called refined society, but a hearty effort on the part of all to help each other, and yet the people who settled this country were as cultured and refined as any of this or any other day. In the poorest shanty you often found books of science and literature of the highest order, and even the piano. Who can forget those long winter evenings when the horses were harnessed or "Buck" and "Bright" yoked up to the sled and the whole family and oftentimes some of the neighbors would pile on and go, perhaps, miles to visit friends and talk of their projects and trials, or crack jokes upon each other until the small hours. And then when we hitched the team to go to mill or to market we carried a grist for every one or did errands for the whole neighborhood. And then the good old times when we started with our grain to market at Milwaukee, a hundred miles away. After the first day there would be a long string of teams perhaps sixty or seventy to a hundred, and when we stopped at the hotel for the night the stories that would be told and the pleasures that were had were simply indescribable. I am inclined to think,

as Uncle Rev. Rogers said to me the other day: "Away with your railroads! There never will come again such times as those, when you could sup, lodge and breakfast and have your horses fed over night for six bits, and whiskey free!! But whiskey was not used as it is now. The old settlers took it as a medicine and sometimes they took it in the same way that one of our settlers did one upon an occasion; I do not like to call his name, but for convenience will call him Sam. Sam was once in his life drunk, and I guess only once. He had been over to Clarks' Walkers' or Knoxs', or somewhere else, to spend the evening in chat and story. They had found a bee tree in the woods near the lake and brought the honey home. They made some metheglin, having a little whiskey in the house for sickness and putting some of it in the mixture. The honey so overcame the whiskey that, being wholly unaccustomed to the use of it, Sam drank more than he could walk under, but nevertheless he started for home, hoping that the effects would pass off before he got there, but it didn't. His wife was in bed, and Sam crept into the house as quietly as possible, and took off his clothes and boots without noise and laid down beside her. He was just congratulating himself that his wife would never know anything about it when she said: "Why, Sam, what on earth is the matter? You've come to bed with your hat on!" Sam had taken off everything else but his hat.

"But it would not be true to say that a pioneer's life was one of unbroken joy. There was hard work, a house and fences must be built, the farm cleared or broken, and provisions and clothing must be provided, and many times too we were attacked by that most miserable of all diseases called homesickness. The images of father, mother, brother, or sister, or friend, and vivid pictures of the homes we had left behind us would rise before us and often, perhaps very often,

"Our fond memory wandered back
Through childhood's happy hours,
To when we rambled through the fields
Among the bees and flowers—
When oft, boy-like we lay and dreamed
On cool and fragrant mows,
Or, in the sun's declining rays,
Came bringing home the cows.

"Their names come floating down thro' time,
Like pealing bells from far,
'Lightfoot,' 'Ruby,' 'Berry' and 'Bess,'
'Gipsy,' 'Pet' and 'Star.'
The oxen, too, our hearts recalled
As we went wandering back,
'Duke' and 'Diamond' 'Buck' and 'Bright,'
'Dandy,' 'Browney' and 'Jack.'

"But now those days are gone for aye,
Those happy days of yore,
When we were young and life was bright—
But mourning can't restore
Those days, when down the shady lanes,
'Neath overhanging boughs,
We, in the evening calm and still,
Came bringing home the cows.

And my friends, as our minds travel backward
over the years since we have made our home here,
there are other recollections that are sad.

"We are sad when we view the long list of those
Who, first in their manhood's prime,
Threw off the pleasures of home and friends
With a courage almost sublime;
Who left the scenes of their childhood days,
Those men to whom danger was jest,
For a home on the prairies, 'mid peril and toil,
For a life in the trackless West.

"They have gone from their homes a second time,
To the land of the setting sun—
They have gone to sleep in the arms of Death,
But they rest with their work well done—
They have gone to a country unknown, afar,
At peace from the sorrows of strife—
They rest where the prairies are ever green—
They sleep by the waters of life.

"Their names will go down thro' the years to come
As men who were brave and kind—
Their mem'ries fresh and green will live
In the hearts they left behind;
And when in the future that great day comes
In the wonderful by and by,
When the graves shall open and yield their dead,
They will find their reward on high.

"And now the sun's declining rays,
Far down in the glowing West,
Warn us that are left that we too, ere long,
Shall be called to that promised rest.
Let us hope that, when that time shall come
And the race of our life is run,
Our friends can say, as we say of them,
They rest with their work well done."

City of Berlin.

There are many places in Wisconsin of larger population and wealth that have fewer claims on public attention as live and substantial cities than Berlin, the commercial center of Green Lake and Waushara Counties and of a goodly portion of Marquette County. Berlin is the terminus of one branch of the northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 97 miles north of Milwaukee, 16 miles north of Dartford, and 22 miles southwest of Oshkosh. Stages run to Wautoma, Pine River, Omro, Plainfield and Wau-paca, and during the season of navigation steamers make daily trips to Oshkosh, and a good freight and passenger business is done. Berlin is one of the most important points on the Fox River, a government waterway on which millions of dollars have been expended in putting in locks and building dams and other improvements. Berlin draws its trade from a large territory. The prairies of Green Lake County lying east and south are exceedingly fertile, producing grain of all kinds and furnishing facilities for raising the best grades of sheep and cattle at great profit. The monthly "cattle fair" is a feature in Berlin's business life. Stretching away to the west and north is the whole of Waushara County, rich in timber and noted for the quality and quantity of its dairy products. Large and valuable herds of Jersey, Holstein, Hereford and other breeds of cattle are kept and the numerous creameries and cheese factories rank among the best in the State. The agricultural products of this region are poured into the Berlin market and a vast amount of merchandise given in exchange. Berlin's granite quarries, of which more is said elsewhere, add much to its commercial importance. So, too, do its cranberry interests. In the valley of the Fox and tributary streams around Berlin there are many thousands of acres of marsh devoted to the raising of cranberries. Large sums have been spent in erecting water-works, digging wells, canals and trenches for flooding the marshes to aid the growth of the berries and protect them from frost. One water system alone cost about \$30,000 for its construction. The cranberry season varies in the yield of fruit, but the careful, intelligent cultivation of the berry has

become a very profitable business. The picking season begins about September 1, and lasts about three weeks. It is a time of hard work and lively sport. Thousands are employed and all classes and all nationalities are represented. Camps are established and the nights are often spent in dancing and other amusements. The average yield of cranberries from the marshes around Berlin is about 25,000 barrels, and Berlin is conceded to be one of the principal shipping points for cranberries in Wisconsin. Fruit and berries are cultivated with success, and Berlin may be said to be attracting some attention as the producing point for goodly quantities of fine raspberries. The city has quite a number of manufactories of different kinds, the more prominent of which are mentioned elsewhere.

First Visit of White Men.

Although a period of less than half a century has elapsed since the first white man determined upon making the present site of the city of Berlin his home, the precise date of its first visitation by a party seeking a point for settlement is involved in some doubt. Most of the early comers have passed away, and the recollections of surviving actors in the scenes of its first settlement are indistinct upon many points, but from the most reliable sources to which access may now be had it is learned that about January 1, 1846, a party composed of Nathan H. Strong, Hugh G. Martin, Hiram Barnes and William Dickey started from Ceresco, where they had been residing as members of the "Ceresco Phalanx," for the purpose, doubtless, of ascertaining the most feasible crossing place on the Fox River for a public highway then in contemplation to run from Fond du Lac to Plover, in Portage County, and to lay out which commissioners had previously been appointed by the territorial authorities, and when a spot was selected of settling on the adjacent lands and building up a town thereon. They had previously, on similar excursions, surveyed the river from the present site of Eureka to Oshkosh and from the present site of Princeton to that of St. Marie, and upon this occasion they had determined to strike the river at a point between their previous surveys and look up and down the river until they were satisfied as to the probable

point at which the commissioners would determine to cross in laying out the road.

Accordingly they started from Ceresco, in the morning, with a team belonging to Martin. They made the first wagon tracks which ever marked the surface of the beautiful prairie and openings then lying in unbroken solitude between their starting point and the site of the present city of Berlin. Their course must have been pretty nearly direct, for they passed and saw the spring near the present highway on the old Chaffin farm and came upon the Winchell Spring, and, passing down the westerly side of the stream running from the latter, they halted at the western side of the Winchell grove, where the waters of the river first came within their view. Strong clapped his hands and exclaimed enthusiastically: "There is the Fox River, and there," pointing to the northward where the highlands seemed to shut down close upon the river, "the spot for the crossing!" It being late in the afternoon, it was arranged that Martin and Dickey should stop at the edge of the grove and prepare their suppers and camp for the night, while Strong and Barnes would cross the marsh to the highlands and reconnoitre. The latter, accordingly came over to the present site of Berlin. They found a couple of Indian wigwams upon the high point of land afterward the site of the residence of Dr. Merriam. They had some conversation with the Indians there and returned to their supper and spent the night in Winchell's grove. The next morning after breakfast, they loaded their tent, camp kettles, etc., and proceeded up the stream which is crossed in going from Berlin up to the old Forsyth place until they found a spot narrow enough for the horses to jump across, and having so crossed they drove the first team upon the soil of Berlin. Driving down to the river at a point near the bridge, they went down the bank to the site of Sacramento, and striking off southerly till they reached the marsh extending eastwardly from Berlin they skirted the borders of the same till they came back within the present limits of Berlin. Upon the old Baptist Church lot they prepared and ate their first dinner here upon the spot where they had determined to cast their lots and make their future homes.

It would be profitable to pause here for a moment and consider what ropes of sand our human calculations are. Here were four men in the early prime of manhood, all determined that this should be their future home, and they made their claims upon the lands hereabout. Ten years later Strong was dead, Dickey was living on a claim on the bank of Lake Harriet, in Minnesota, Martin was cultivating the soil in the distant State of Texas, and Barnes alone remained to tell the story of the first visit of white men to the site of the now thrifty and hustling city of Berlin.

Beginning of Settlement.

The little party of explorers returned to Ceresco in the afternoon, and the following June, Strong put up his shanty on the lot where they had partaken of their first dinner, and began his residence on his claim as a permanent settler. Martin, Barnes and Dickey entered their lands at the Green Bay land-office, while Strong took out a pre-emption, and for two years inhabited his shanty with no neighbors save the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, earning his livelihood by a small lumber trade with those who were now and then settling upon the rich farming lands of Green Lake and Democrat prairies, and the opening lying between this point and Big Green Lake. In June, 1847, Oscar Wilson a brother-in-law of Strong's, came with his family and built a shanty upon the spot later occupied by the People's Store, or Lewis Hall, as it came to be called, and his was the first white family that settled upon the later plat of the village of Berlin. With the family of Wilson, Strong took board, lodging in his own shanty, until the establishment of Thomas Noyes and his family in Noyes' new shanty on the site of the Fox River Hotel, when he began to board with them. Noyes came from Watertown, and arrived about September 20. In company with Hiram S. Conant, Noyes had been prospecting through the country north of Watertown to the Fox River, and sometime in August, 1847, stopping at Puckaway over night, they had heard of Strong's Landing, and determined upon visiting the place. They accordingly came by way of Dartford, and thence, following a wagon track, by way of the houses of Elbridge Corliss, Samuel

Button and Thomas McClelland, had arrived near nightfall at the house of George Atkins, some three miles from the landing, where they tarried over night. The next morning crossing the stream and marsh, they came to the river near the spot where Stedman's warehouse was afterward built. Looking upon the beauties of the surrounding scenery, Noyes was so impressed by what he saw that he took off his gloves, and casting them down beside him, exclaimed: "If I ever buy land on Fox River it will be right here, on this spot!" Strong was at the time at Oshkosh on business, and Wilson and his family were visiting at Ceresco, and there was no one about the place but the aged father of Mr. Wilson, and no improvements were visible except Wilson's and Strong's shanties. Noyes determined to visit Oshkosh and see Strong, and, if possible, buy an interest in his property here. This determination he immediately put into execution. He found Strong at Oshkosh, and for \$500 purchased from him an undivided half-interest in those fractional lots or parts of sections lying on Fox River, and including the lands upon which Berlin was afterward laid out.

With Noyes' arrival in September, 1847, began a new era in the history of Strong's Landing. His family was shortly followed by that of his son-in-law, Hiram S. Conant, and in November or December of that year Ira O. Seeley settled here with his family. At that time those four families were the only white inhabitants of Strong's Landing. During this year (1847) Joel Day had built the first framed building in the place on the lot at the northeast corner of Main and Capron Streets, fronting the "common," and he brought his family and took up his residence in it in January, 1848. These five families are said to have passed the first winter in the history of civilization at Strong's Landing unemployed and practically care free, getting life's necessaries without much trouble, eating, drinking and sleeping, and amusing themselves as best they could with cards, plays and conversation. Just imagine, if you can, the spot on which Berlin has since grown up with all its varied interests, covered with a thin growth of native oaks, two shanties on the old Baptist Church lot, one on the lot occupied by the once

popular People's Store, Noyes' sixty-foot tavern shanty on the Fox River Hotel lot, Conant's shanty on the "commons," and Day, the King among all these, living in palatial splendor in a real framed house fronting the common; the ladies of the settlement at Day's enjoying an afternoon tea party, and the men at Noyes' playing eucher; and perhaps you can catch an idea of the way they used up time, though perhaps you can form no adequate notion of the sum total of genuine happiness they all enjoyed without any of the trammels and conventionalities of latter-day "society."

Early Events.

The first political meeting was held here in April, 1848, when a convention of politicians came together in Noyes' shanty. Curtis Reed, from Neenah, B. F. Moore, of Fond du Lac, and other delegates were in attendance, some from Ft. Winnebago and other distant places, whose names we have been unable to ascertain. In the spring of 1848 was turned the first furrow in the soil here. The piece of ground lying between the Fox River Hotel and the Union House was the first plowed. It was planted to potatoes and garden vegetables by the united efforts of the whole community.

Early the same spring a valuable addition was made to the number of the settlers by the arrival of the family of C. R. Taylor, who immediately began the second frame building and opened in it the first hotel in the settlement. The house later came to be known as the Union House, but Mr. Taylor named it the Berlin House in honor of the Berlin post-office which had just been established. The building was so far completed that he was able to open the house to the public, which he did with a grand opening ball, July 4, 1848. That ball was larger than any other ball that was had in Berlin for more than a decade afterward, and it was long talked of by those who took part in it.

Some time during this same spring the first religious meeting was held by Elder Manning, who later became a resident of the village. Like all other great public doings, it was held in Noyes' shanty tavern. About thirty persons are said to have been present, the country between Berlin and Ceresco having begun to fill up, and the Seventh

Day Baptist settlement having begun to have some population by this time.

The post-office was established in the spring of 1848, and Hiram S. Conant was appointed Postmaster. The post-office department at Washington requested Mr. Conant to select some name that had not already been given to some other post-office in Wisconsin, and he selected Berlin in honor of the famous European capital so named, and to this circumstance the residents of the city have ever since owed its short, easily written, glibly-spoken name. The mail was at first brought weekly on horseback, and during the first three months of its existence the income of the post-office from all letters deposited (even at the old high rate of postage) was but \$1.60. It would have taken more than a large percentage on that income to keep the Postmaster and his family in affluence.

Free and frolicsome as that first winter of 1847-'48 is said to have been, it was not permitted to pass without its sorrows. Death came almost as soon as the settlers, an unbidden guest who goes where he will and asks no hospitality.—H. G. Martin's child died Feb. 11, 1848, Mrs. Wilson, February 15th, and a child of Ira O. Seeley, February 18th. Those who attended those three funerals in the new country, crowding each other so closely, never forgot them.

The first birth occurred on the "Indian land" side of the river, that of Robert, son of Ira O. Seeley, in the latter part of March. The first within the bounds of the original village plat was that of Sarah, daughter of C. D. Taylor, who afterward made an addition to her name by which it became Sarah Berlin Taylor, in honor of the place and in commemoration of her being the first white child born within the limits of the original village.

It is said that the first marriage in Berlin was that of Miss Tryphena Bignall to William Strong, a brother of Nathan Strong. They soon moved on the west side of the river. December 30, 1848, George H. Reese and Elizabeth Van Horn were married by Dr. D. H. Shumway, acting Justice of the Peace. De Witt C. Benham married a daughter of Thomas Noyes, March 26, 1849.

On the northwest corner of what is now the city park was a shanty used five and a half days out of

the week for school purposes. The teacher was Miss Tryphena Bignall, and it is said by some that when she was married the wedding broke up the school. On Sunday gathered in the same shanty such as were disposed to worship God and study the Bible, for there were as yet no churches. The first Sunday-school was led by Mr. Bignall, father of the teacher, who had moved into town from a farm between Berlin and Ripon.

The first house built on the west side was a log house near where E. M. Buell now lives. It was owned by Mr. Van Horn. Mr. Reese, a son-in-law of Van Horn's built the second house. It was a frame building, and now stands where it was erected, though much changed. It is a part of the home of Dr. Turner. At the time these two houses were built they were on the Indian reservation, the land not having yet come into market through the Government. There was at that time quite a large encampment of Indians on the bank of the river where T. W. Wood's residence now stands. The Indians occupied those grounds a part of each year while engaged in gathering wild rice which grew abundantly near by, and in trapping beaver and muskrats.

In 1850 the old school house, now the city poor-house, was built, and there were two teachers required to do the work. There was also a school started on the west side.

The first house of worship stood just above the Union House site. It was a board shanty with the roof sloping from the front nearly to the ground at its rear. A strip of siding was left off about half way up the sides, and the opening so made served as a window. The dimensions of the building were about 15 by 16 feet. Two rough board formed the door which swung on leather hinges, rough seats without backs were placed around the room, supported on blocks or half barrels. One citizen changed the name of the structure from sanctuary to "shantuary." At one end of the room was a writing desk raised high on four legs. This served as a pulpit. That the roof was not waterproof the following circumstance sufficiently attests: A Milwaukee clergyman visiting Berlin was invited to preach. When he was half through his sermon a shower came up, and while words of e'o-

quence burned on his lips he seemed literally to be baptised from heaven, for the rain came pattering on his head and shoulders until some Aaron or Hur raised an umbrella and held it over the good man until the storm ceased. A little incident occurred one Sunday which was never forgotten by those who were present. A company of Indians with their heads turbaned and with tomahawks in their belts rode up to the church, and as they came nearer, their ponies' heads almost within the door, they seemed to listen attentively. It was the first church assemblage they had ever seen, probably, and some of the whites present imagined this a wonderful exhibition of the natural desire of man, even in a savage state, to pay heed to the word of God; but such were speedily undeceived when they saw one of the Indians tap a merchant on the head with his riding-whip, and then pointing to the merchant's store and his own jug, his countenance beaming with glad anticipations, say eagerly "Swap! swap!" In 1851 the first regular church was built on the east side of Pearl street, a few steps from the corner of Huron and Pearl. It was built double of boards and the space was filled in with sawdust, from which circumstance it came to be known as "the sawdust church." This was the first house of worship of the Congregationalists.

In April, 1851, M. B. Rowland opened the first tailor shop in the place. He occupied a small one-story building where the engine-house now stands. A tin shop marked the spot now familiar by Engelbracht's saloon. There was a bakery a little above Market Square, and a furniture shop near the bridge. Other branches of business were represented also. In 1851 a tri-weekly mail was received. In the winter of 1851-'52 the first singing school was taught by the late H. S. Merriam in the new Baptist Church. The class numbered about seventy-five scholars, ranging from ten to fifty years of age. At the spring election of 1851 it was decided that this place should no longer be called Strongville, a name which had superceded Strong's Landing, but should bear the name of Berlin, which had been given to the postoffice. It is said the change was made with what were considered appropriate exercises. One relates that a large hoop was placed around the shoulders of Mr.

Strong, and that thus distinguished, he with such music as was procurable, headed a procession which paraded the streets and then listened to a speech prepared for the occasion. Most of the supplies were brought by team from Milwaukee.

An incident of the pioneer days has been reserved for this place in order that, in view of the progress which has been noted, that peculiarly interesting period may not be lost sight of. In the spring of 1847 Mrs. Wilson, whose death has been mentioned, lived alone for two weeks in her isolated cabin. Her only occasional callers were Indians, and there was not another white person within miles. That some mission of more than ordinary importance called her husband away for such a protracted absence goes without saying. She is said to have declared that she experienced no fear.

Progress of Settlements—Incidents.

During the spring, summer and autumn of 1848 the population of the town was considerably increased, mainly through the exertions of Thomas Noyes, a man well calculated to draw attention to a new place, and capable of portraying its advantages and prospects in an attractive light. Mr. Montague came and opened a store which he ran for a short time. August 21st J. F. Heazlit, afterwards a postmaster, came to settle. He found Noyes, Seeley, Conant, C. D. Taylor, Strong, Day, Shailer, Montague, Barnes, Martin, Dr. Merriman, Bignall and Merritt in the place. In September following came off a boat ride on the steamboat "Manchester," a little craft owned and run by Captain Hotaling, of Fond du Lac, in which nearly all the inhabitants of Berlin participated. Not calculating upon being out over night they took little provisions along, which neglect they later had cause to regret with great bitterness. The boat proceeded up the river to Shaw's Landing, where old Col. Shaw, the Indian trader, was the only inhabitant. The upward trip had nearly consumed the day, and on account of some accident the party found they must remain out over night. Shaw nearly out of provisions and all the voyagers had taken from home had been consumed. No other resource was left but to attack Shaw's cornfield, which before morning was nearly worthless except

for fodder, and amid the music of crying babies, the wails of sickly ladies and the grumbling of men with even less patience, the night was spent in roasting and eating corn, with very slight lodging accommodations indeed. This ride and its incidents have fastened themselves on the memory of the old inhabitants of Berlin with a tenacity scarcely less permanent than one of a later date when the steamboat Berlin took them down the river to be tied up by the Sheriff at Delhi, and passed a most ludicrously uncomfortable night at Omro, to partake of a roly-poly pudding the effects of which on their minds, if not on their digestive systems, will never pass away.

The fall and winter of 1848-49 were severely cold. In December Henry Myers and a young man named Irwin, who went into the woods on the "Indian land" side of the river, got lost and wandered about day and night, not daring to stop for fear of freezing, until they came out near Eureka half frozen and almost starved. In the spring of 1849, the settlers came near starvation, and were for several weeks without butter, eggs, milk, and many other necessaries. Yet a lady who was here at the time, bore testimony: "Those were the happiest times I have ever known in Berlin, for we were then all agreed, and we women could slip on our sunbonnets and skip into a neighbor's without the least ceremony whenever leisure permitted, or inclination prompted." What a commentary is this upon the benumbing influence of our latter-day conventional life upon the social intercourse of human creatures formed to enjoy each other's society, with hearts yearning for kindly sympathy, yet kept at a distance from each other by the prescribed rules of formal etiquette.

The amusements in the early days were few, and such as there were, depended for originality upon the inventive genius of the inhabitants. The winter months were desolate indeed, and in the first years of the town's history, scarcely a man or a team came to the place to enliven the scene. Once, for want of something else to do, a Mr. Butler proposed to his companions, that if they would roll him up to the Taylor House in an empty sugar hogshead that stood near a store, he would stand treat for the whole crowd. This proposition was

unanimously accepted. Butler took his place in the hogshead, and his friends set it in motion, and if ever a man had a rough journey he had one then, if it was a short one. The men who propelled the revolving vehicle, were only too willing to do their best to make good time. As they pushed the hogshead forward, they shouted and laughed and danced behind it in boisterous glee. Up hill it went, and down hill; over sticks and stones; through the mud and up embankments; over stumps three or four feet high, one veracious narrator asserts, and such a shaking up as Butler got, few men ever got before or since. Arrived at Taylor's, Butler extricated himself from the hogshead, and the whole crowd made a dive for the bar. A jollification ensued, such as most there, had never participated in. It is said the song was "Drink, drink all night, till broad day light, and go home drunk in the morning."

D. W. C. Benham, so Gillespy says, "came to Berlin in October, 1848; about twenty-five persons here, old and young. Had an election of town officers; was not a voter; in his anxiety to elect a Whig Justice, he managed to get the candidate on most of the tickets, and to vote himself; it resulted in a Whig victory. He boarded with C. D. Taylor and subsequently with D. R. Shailer. He had his office in the rear of Shumway & Parson's store, on one side of which was a large trade in black-strap and rot-gut, while the other side was occupied by dry-goods and Yankee notions, but the counters were used more generally for the display of clubs as trumps, than for anything else. The first law-suit he engaged in, was a trial before Esq. Shumway; jury empaneled for assault and battery. After trial, the jury retired under care of the constable, who was a witness on the trial; the jury got in a fog in regard to some evidence, and in a very original manner had the constable testify over again; not agreeing after this, they decided the case by a game of high, low, Jack, on the result of which a verdict was rendered—parties all satisfied. He attended a law-suit before a Justice of the Peace at Sacramento; no witnesses appeared; finally it was agreed to leave the matter to the court, on the testimony of the parties. The plaintiff swore positively that the defendant owed him \$65, and the

defendant swore as positively that he did not owe him a cent. Here was a dilemma that no one but Justice Robinson could solve. He decided that the defendant should pay the cost, and thus equalize what he supposed the merits of the case."

It was in 1852 that the cry of "fire!" first broke on the ears of the residents of Berlin, and with one accord they rushed to see where the destroyer was at work. There was no fire engine in the village at that time, and it did not require much time for the "fire fiend" to do his work of ruin, and shortly only a heap of smouldering *debris* was all that was left to mark the location of the first tavern.

By this time Berlin had a population of nearly or quite 300, and the "Indian lands" were being rapidly settled, acting as a magnet to draw a portion of the village westward.

Briefs and Saddle-Bags.

During the next few years Berlin developed rapidly in all its interests and assumed considerable importance. Doctors came, and lawyers, and merchants and farmers and mechanics. Berlin was getting to be of some prominence. There were few professional men here as early as 1850. The physicians were D. H. Shumway, a sharp and snappy, somewhat unscrupulous man well adapted to border life and practice, who not only administered medicine in his capacity of physician but doted out law as a Justice of the Peace; Dr. Hockley, a plain and straightforward practitioner; and Dr. Merriman, a man of less force of character than either of the others, but careful and painstaking withal. Shumway and Hockley died in Berlin and are there buried; Merriman removed to Appleton and died there. Dr. N. M. Dodson came shortly after 1850, and has been a leading practicing physician in Berlin ever since. Probably about the first lawyer was De Witt C. Benham, before mentioned. Benham was a man of moderate ability and at the same time something of a "hustler," as the reader may have surmised. He removed to Minnesota and died there. Ezra Wheeler was another early comer. He was an excellent counselor, trustworthy and successful, who, after representing his constituents in the State Senate and in Congress, was appointed Register of the land-office

at Pueblo, Colo., when he died. J. V. Swetting was his partner. Mr. Swetting, who is still living in Berlin, became prominently known throughout this part of the State and has with honor filled several official positions. J. N. Rogers, an aged and remarkably well preserved man mentally and physically, was an early legal practitioner and Justice of the Peace, has been identified with Berlin's history and progress almost from the first. O. F. Silver, another of the earlier attorneys, enlisted in the war as captain of a company of Wisconsin volunteers and did effective service for his country. After the war he held the offices of District Attorney and County Clerk of Green Lake County and that of Justice of the Peace of the City of Berlin, where he died an incumbent of the office.

From an old copy of the Marquette *Mercury*, published in Berlin under date March 20, 1854, Mr. L. S. Truesdell extracted much that was of interest in connection with that period of the city's history which he gave to the Berlinites of this generation in the *Saturday Courant*. By the courtesy of Mr. Truesdell and of Mr. L. E. Davis, publisher of the *Courant*, the writer is permitted to make free use of this material. Dr. Shumway, above mentioned advertised himself thus: "D. H. Shumway, physician and surgeon. Particular attention paid to chronic difficulties and all modern operations in surgery." At this time this notice would be deemed in some degree "unprofessional," but old settlers remember Dr. Shumway as a scholarly physician and daring and skillful surgeon. He lived a troubled life, which may have had a strong influence in creating some personal eccentricities, and the history of his family would make a book of romance and tragedy, furnishing lessons valuable for the consideration of the present generation. It was not until ten years later that he died at his residence on Wisconsin street. On the 1st of Nov. 1851, Drs. S. M. Mix and N. M. Dodson formed a partnership and put an advertisement in the paper to that effect. For many years this firm was unbroken, though at one time it was reinforced by the admission of Dr. Angear, who was a member of it but a short time, however. Dr. Mix afterward turned agriculturist, but as all Berlinites know, Dr. Dodson's services are still sought by the lame and the

siek. There is a saying that doctors never take their own medicine, which may account for the fact that no one ever heard of Dr. Dodson being "under the weather." "Forty Years' Practice," by Dr. Dodson would be a valuable book could he be induced to write it. Dr. J. H. Turner had an office over Webster's drug store. He was a young man then and is said to have had a large practice. It is years since the Doctor set a bone or pulled a tooth, for he found insurance, real estate and money loaning better adapted to his tastes and more profitable. Webster's drug store, just mentioned, was the oldest in the place and was originally established by Dr. H. R. Merriman. Soon after his brother Alden N. Merriman, as druggist, came and entered into partnership with him. The drug store was a small one, little resembling Brown's, Slater's or Britton's of the present day. Old settlers remember the neat little building about 14x20 feet with a little portico and Grecian columns. Dr. Merriman sold out to Dr. P. M. Hockley, who has been mentioned. At Dr. Hockley's death the store passed into possession of his brother, A. W. Hockley, who, a year or two later, sold to I. Webster. Webster was succeeded by P. C. Adams; Adams by J. R. De Reimer; De Reimer by Drs. Dodson & Mix in 1862. In 1865 Dr. Mix withdrew, leaving Dr. Dodson sole owner. The store was destroyed by fire in 1870, and has been rebuilt and is now under other ownership.

Back in 1854, the bar of Marquette County was a noteworthy one on several accounts. Some of its leading lights lived in Berlin and all of them who did not live here lived near by and came here to visit each other in legal tournaments. Clients drifted here from all parts of the State for advice, and advice was plentiful enough to be cheaper than it really was. This part of the State was a judicial battlefield, and had in it the timber for all legislative and judicial honors. Henry G., (the renowned "Hank,") Webb was located at St. Maril and advertised with Mr. Wells. The Webbs, Bill and Hank and Charley, were fighters of good caliber and the district rang with their eloquence. When they appeared in Berlin courts they had good audiences. Henry afterward drifted to Kansas and was made a Circuit Judge. Horace

Merriman and William A. Bugh were law partners in those days. Merriman finally renounced the law and went into the boot and shoe trade. During the war he was collector of internal revenue at Berlin. Col. Bugh made a gallant record in the civil struggle, came home a cripple and was appointed postmaster and elected School Superintendent. Neither Mr. Merriman nor Mr. Bugh made any great effort to distinguish himself in the profession. The former lives in Kansas City, Mo., and the latter sleeps in Oakwood cemetery, one of the long list of soldiers who yielded up their lives in their country's defense. His name has been perpetuated in that of William A. Bugh Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Berlin. This legal firm did business in a small office one door west of where Peck's hardware store now stands. The old firm of Wheeler & Swetting, "attorneys, solicitors and counsellors at law," was then in the heyday of its career. Judge Wheeler was in his prime, a man of great natural ability, well read in the law, dignified and courteous, but with a vein of humor that caused him to be sought after wherever there was fun afloat, and Swetting was not far behind. The after prominence and death of Mr. Wheeler have been referred to. Every one in Berlin knows J. Volney Swetting, and every one likes him. Neither time nor work nor winter's blight has ever had any effect upon him except perhaps to make him a little gray. His heart is young. His spirits are light. He has a fund of reminiscence that renders him almost a perambulating encyclopedia on all matters local, and he is so apt a story-teller that he invests the dryish recital with the deepest interest. J. N. Rogers was then Justice of the Peace and attorney-at-law. Mr. Rogers was one of the first men to permanently locate here. Now past four-score years, he appears twenty years younger, and could tell men more about the "old times" in Berlin than could be crowded into two volumes like this. Berlin's bar was always better for having Mr. Rogers on its roll.

John C. Truesdell and his brother Martin L., about that time opened an office in Berlin. The latter soon returned East and the business was continued by the former, whose principal office was at Fond du Lac. Mr. Truesdell was one of the

ablest men of his time and in many respects stood head and shoulders above his legal brethren. He died in Berlin, where his sons survive him. Particular attention is directed to an extended biographical notice of Mr. Truesdell, which appears elsewhere in these pages. O. F. Silver had an office where Frohne's grocery store now is, opposite the Woodworth House. He was a young man of promise and in those days no one had yet called him by his afterwards familiar nickname of "Pap." Miss J. A. Kimball had a millinery store in the town, and history shows that one of Silver's first actions was against this establishment, that he won the suit and closed up the business by inducing the fair milliner to become his wife. He was a genial companion and faithful friend, and everybody liked him. At the bar he was content to let others do the talking and stuck pretty closely to office business. He served the county in an official capacity and was for many years a local Justice. Martin Luther Kimball was, without doubt, at that time the best educated man at the Marquette County Bar. A classical scholar well learned in the law, he was a safe counselor, but was little given to oratorical displays. He dipped into politics, went to the legislature, served as postmaster and later gave up the law and turned his attention to farming. Norman Benham was another Berlin lawyer. Most of the old practitioners have paid the debt of nature, leaving the field to a new generation.

Some Old Hotels.

To a large extent the history of a town is identified with the history of its hotels, and Berlin had a goodly number of them thirty-five or forty years ago. The tide of emigration was setting this way, and the hotels did a rushing business. It was at the hotels that political and other schemes were hatched, that important business was transacted, that dances and re-unions were held, and that the many stages that ran across country made their headquarters. The hotels were the gathering places upon all occasions, the news exchanges as it were, of the town.

The principal hotel of the then village was the Fox River House, on the site of the Woodworth, kept by old man Ely. The Fox River House did the

bulk of the business, and the old Concord coaches with four horses used to wheel up before it in grand style. The stage drivers were the heroes of the day. The Youngs and Saxtons were centers of interested groups whenever the stages came bowling into the town heralded by a long, loud blast from a big tin horn at the bridge. This house was burned about the beginning of the war, and the whole block of which it formed a part went with it. All of the guests were rescued uninjured except "Russ" Bunker, who leaped from a second story window and broke his leg. All the town was very much excited, for it looked as if the whole place was doomed. Elder Livermore mounted a barrel and prayed that heaven would stay the flames; but he had not proceeded very far in this laudable invocation before some one more practically minded kicked his improvised rostrum from under his feet and advised him to go to passing water, reminding him that "Heaven helps those who help themselves." This sudden interruption of what was thus rudely prevented from becoming an historical prayer is by general consent charged against "Si" Whitcomb, who is still a well-known resident of Berlin. Two lines of humanity were formed from Hamilton's store to the river, one composed of women and one of men. There were men at the river to dip the water up and it was passed along the line of men and dashed into the fire, and the empty pails were returned to the river along the line of women. When a fire-bell clanged in those days everyone appeared on the scene pail in hand, and helped to carry water. For twenty years Berlin burned and built up under this fire protection system, and then better means were secured for the extinguishment of local blazes.

Another old land-mark in the line of hotels is the Temperance House, which is still standing on Railroad Street, opposite M. Heilman's residence. This hotel was kept by Mr. Bears and had an old-style swinging sign. The business furnished a good living for the proprietor for many years and the honest old man continued it as a temperance house in fact, as well as in name. The rates were low and he usually entertained those who walked up from the trains when the depot was near the Ripon crossing.

The Union Hotel stood where the Phelps House now is and about thirty-five years ago was kept by Wright & Reeves. Its name was changed several times and it was known successively as the Topliff House, the Briggs House and the Lloyd House. At the time Mr. Lloyd was proprietor. A. M. Hurley was interested in it. Lloyd & Hurley afterwards went to Chicago and engaged in the hotel business there, but their venture was disastrous and they lost everything. Hurley then went into the practice of law and is reputed wealthy. The Forsyth House, now the Friberth House, was in those days the best hotel on the "Indian Land." The old Forsyth residence was on Swetting's hill, now owned by Mr. Doherty. In the early days a scheme was sprung to divide the town, the east side to be known as Berlin, the west side to be called Forsyth. The plan caused no end of strife but the opposition finally carried the day for union. Thomas Williams kept a restaurant at the foot of Huron street. His place of business is described as having had groceries on one side and drinks, cigars and lunch on the other. Among the attractions of his establishment was a telescope through which his customers could view the surrounding country.

A Railroad, Politics and the Sawdust Church.

What Berlin needed thirty-five years ago was a railroad, and a plan had been got into shape to build one. A company was formed, called the Berlin & Lake Superior Railroad Company, and a meeting was advertised in the *Mercury* "to be held at Wheeler & Swettings' office, in the village of Berlin, on Thursday, the 23, of March, 1854, at 10 o'clock a. m., when books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said company." This call was signed by J. Volney Swetting, E. Wheeler, E. Field and George W. Cate, who for seventeen years was Circuit Judge, served in Congress and is now enjoying a lucrative practice in his profession at Wausaw. He last appeared before the public as the defender of the Currans for the killing of Hazeltine. This railway scheme did not materialize, but was the means of eventually getting a line into Berlin from

Milwaukee. The plan was to project it through to the Superior country, but this branch was never built. It was a grand thought, however, and was afterward taken up by Charles L. Colby and others who subsequently built the Wisconsin Central road.

The *Mercury* prints a caucus notice to the effect that "the Whigs will meet, on the 28th of March, 1854, to nominate town officers, at the Pearl Street Church," then popularly known as the "Sawdust Church." This building, in the rear of the present Sacket hardware store, has been referred to before and doubtless will be again, because in its time it was the scene of many meetings and deliberations of moment to Berlin in one way or another. The reader has been informed that it was called the Sawdust Church because it was stuffed with sawdust between the inner and outer walls. As the building advanced in age the dust would sift through the crevices, fall upon the seats and the floor and among the worshipers. Elder Livermore was one the last to hold meetings there, and as the dust would drop down gently on the leaves of the Holy Book on the desk before him, he would, it is said, brush them away with his handkerchief with a look that seemed to say, "Dust thou art; to dust thou shalt return." A year or so later the church was abandoned and has not since been used for religious meetings. The boys in the *Mercury* office—Jaek Galloway, Kirk Ayres and Gus Rogers—and perhaps other boys banded with them, once kept the town in a furor for several days through a practical joke well planned and successfully carried out. They ran a secret wire from the *Mercury* office to the tongue of the bell of the old Sawdust Church, and at uncanny times would cause the bell to give forth ghoulis sounds in a seemingly most mysterious manner. After a season of "haunted church" and no end of speculation the people of the town learned the secret of the manifestations. This bell, which was put to such unhallowed use by the boys of that day, was afterwards transferred to the Union Church and is hanging in its spire at the present day. Oscar Willis used to ring it for the worshippers in the Sawdust Church in 1852 and composed this verse on his Christian enterprise:

“O how I love to make it ring,
The noble Presbyterian ‘ding,’
To show my skill about the town
And bring the trembling sawdust down.”

Facilities for Crossing the Fox.

The first means employed to cross Fox River was a ferry. That was superseded by a float bridge, one end of which was attached to a sort of pier, which served as an approach to it, and the other end of which rested on a large scow-like contrivance by means of which it was floated around and attached to or detached from the pier at the opposite side. By this device the river could at any time be cleared for passing boats, and the bridge could be swung around out of harm's way in times of high water. The roadway from the west end of the bridge to about the site of the Forsyth House was very low and in times of floods was entirely submerged and seemed a part of the river. There was a ridge of land extending from just above Talbot's sawmill to the west approach of the bridge. The tract east of the Forsyth House was similar to that along the river between C. S. Barrett's tannery and the rear of stores on Broadway. When the water was high teams could not make the crossing, but the inconvenience was comparatively small for the reason that the whole country west of the Forsyth House was practically a wilderness with no highways but Indian trails. Boom logs were put afloat for the accommodation of pedestrians, and an involuntary cold bath was one of the chances taken by those who crossed. During times of high water, the ferry boat would be pulled over by means of a rope placed for that purpose, and when the end of the rope was reached on the west side the boat was propelled by poles and landed near the Forsyth House. The east bank of the river was high and dry. Where Huron Strait is, was a ravine extending from near the site of the Union Church to that of Sackett's hardware store and then taking a turn to the river in the direction of the depot. The float bridge served as a make-shift and was good for little else, as the float leaked badly and its use was attended with other difficulties, and it was universally conceded that a change was demanded.

Horace Merriam, then of Berlin, now of Kansas

City, proposed the building of a novel bridge which, on account of its peculiar construction, he called a “railroad bridge.” His plan was adopted for want of a better one. It does not appear whether he is entitled to the credit of the invention of this uncommon device or whether he had seen something similar in operation elsewhere. It was constructed thus: From the east bank to the center pier it was much like ordinary bridges. The west approach was furnished with a track. A span of the bridge was mounted on wheels which ran on this track after the manner of a railway car, and its construction was such that it could be run from its place inland far enough to permit the passage of boats. Added to the weight of this movable span was a counter weight on the west side which kept it up to the proper level when it was in place for use, and this rendered it so cumbersome that it was difficult to handle. It is said that it took nearly every one within hearing of a boat whistle to operate this bridge, which made it so unpopular that it was abandoned after a season's trial in favor of the old float bridge, which was again used until the erection of a substantial bridge in the winter of 1856.

During the year last mentioned a town meeting was held at the Union House. At its close the bridge question was brought up and J. V. Swetting, Chairman, called for a vote of those present to decide whether a new bridge should be built or not. The vote was taken by having those in favor of the new bridge step to one side of the street and those opposed to it the other side. It was a very close vote, as the people in the south and east parts of the town disliked to pay taxes for a bridge that they would have little use for. Besides this, the question of getting a city charter was then being agitated and many were in favor of having the bridge question held open until after that matter should be decided. But a decision was reached in favor of building the bridge, and the work was done the following winter. It was virtually the same bridge that was taken down to make room for the present iron structure, although the wood-work was afterwards entirely replaced and other changes were made from time to time. It was re-timbered by S. H. Radway. This, which is popu-

larly referred to now as the "old wooden bridge," did good service. Before it was built the roadway for a block or more west of the river, on Broadway, was filled in to a depth of eight feet. Stumps, logs and brush were piled in, and then covered with dirt. This work was done by R. G. Campbell and his brothers. Some of these logs were struck a few years ago in digging a well.

The present iron bridge, which was completed early in 1888, cost about \$11,000, including masonry at the ends which cost \$3,000. It is about 170 feet long and 33 feet wide over all. The width is divided as follows: Roadway twenty feet, two sidewalks, five feet each. The middle pier is round and firmly planted in the river bed below low water mark. It is surmounted by trackage upon which run the trucks upon which the bridge is swung to admit of the passage of steamers. The iron structure was put up, under contract with the city, by the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Company.

The Town Plat and Additions.

The original plat of Strongville was filed for record Sept. 27, 1848, by Nathan H. Strong, Thomas Noyes and others. The plats of the following named additions were filed in the years designated: First addition and Park Block addition, 1855, (platted much earlier;) second addition by H. G. Martin, 1850; Van Horn's addition to Berlin, 1852; Turner's addition, 1856; Forsyth and Bassett's addition, 1853; Reas and Buck's addition, 1856; Leffort's addition, 1856; Strong and Galt's addition, 1856; Smith's addition, 1856; Wheeler's addition, 1857; Ruddock's addition, 1856; James' addition, 1857; Forsyth's addition, 1857; Capron's addition, 1857; Strong's addition, 1858; Franklin's addition, 1858; Forsyth's 2d addition, 1858; Cross and Woodward's sub-division, 1860; Husted's addition, 1860; Carhart's addition, 1872; Warner's addition, 1873; Arnold's addition, 1876.

Incorporation.

The original Act incorporating the city of Berlin was approved March 6, 1857. It has been amended and superseded by subsequent Acts as follows: An Act entitled "an Act to amend an Act entitled 'an Act to incorporate the city of Berlin.'" approved

February 13, 1858; an Act entitled "An Act to create the town of Forsyth and to amend Chapter 330 of the Private and Local Laws of 1857 incorporating the city of Berlin," approved March 30, 1860; an Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Act to Incorporate the city of Berlin and the several Acts amendatory thereof," approved March 22, 1861; an Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Act to Incorporate the city of Berlin and the several Acts amendatory thereof," approved April 6, 1866, and "An Act to Revise, Consolidate and Amend the Act incorporating the city of Berlin and the several Acts amendatory thereof," passed April 11, 1887, which provides that "all that district of country in the counties of Green Lake and Waushara contained within the limits and boundaries hereinafter described shall be a city by the name of Berlin, and the people who now inhabit and those who shall hereafter inhabit the same shall be a municipal corporation by the name of the city of Berlin," etc., and defines the city and ward boundaries as follows: "Sections No. 3, 4, 9 and 10 and the east half of sections 5 and 8 and that part of section No. 16 and the east half of section No. 17, lying north of the center of Fox River, all in township No. 17 north of range No. 13 east, and that part of sections No. 33 and 34 in township No. 18 north of range 13 east, lying south and east of Fox River." "All that portion of section No. 4 in said city lying east of the center of the Fox River, shall constitute and be the First Ward. All of section 3 and that part of sections 33 and 34, in said city, shall constitute and be the Second Ward. All that portion of sections 9 and 10, in said city, lying east of the center of Fox River, shall constitute and be the Third Ward. All that portion of said city lying south of the center of Broadway street and west of the center of Fox River, shall constitute and be the Fourth Ward. All that portion of said city lying north of the center of Broadway street and the west of the center of Fox River, shall constitute and be the Fifth Ward."

From the Records.

The first officers elected to serve the city were

as follows: George D. Waring, Mayor; Thomas E. Baker, City Clerk; Stillman Wright, Treasurer and Aldermen Field, Bassett, Turner and Taylor. The first meeting of the City Council was held in Metropolitan Hall, April 14, 1857, when the organization of the city was effected. Following is a list of the successive Mayors with their respective terms of service: George D. Waring, 1857-60; John D. Porter, 1861-62; J. D. Husted, 1863-64; Henry A. Williams, part of 1865, (resigned); H. G. Talbot, 1865-66, 1871-72, 1881-84; O. Silver, 1867-68; S. H. Warner, 1869-70, 1873-74; J. N. Rogers, 1875-78; Hiram Stedman, 1879-80; George Fitch, 1885-86; Joseph Yates, 1887-88; S. H. Sackett, 1889-90.

Business Men Past and Present.

Thirty-five and forty years ago the streets of Berlin were extremely muddy and the wheeling down Main street is said to have been "horrible." Farmers went around by the back streets to get anywhere near the market. Arrived at the market they disposed of their produce to Perley G. Chase, who was doing a large business as a general dealer on the west side. His prices were thus quoted in the *Mercury* in 1854: Winter wheat, \$1 a bushel; Spring wheat, 75 to 90 cents; butter, 15 cents; cheese, a shilling; corn, 37 cents; oats, 22 cents; lumber, \$8 per m.; wild hay, \$2.50 per ton. Mr. Chase is here yet, ranking with J. V. Swetting, C. A. Mather, J. N. Rogers, L. D. Waring and Messrs. Bellis and Woodworth as examples of a transplanted race of old settlers. All have not succeeded in like measure, but they are recognized as belonging to the "old stock," which is said to last longest. At that time Chase had things about his own way, and the farmer who didn't like his prices could go further to get better ones, which did not always pay in the long run.

Heazlit's store on Huron street was an important landmark in Berlin at the time of which we write. It was kept in a little frame building on the site of Peck's hardware store, and as business then centered about the intersection of Huron and Pearl streets everything on the south side of the street was mentioned as being so many doors east or west of Heazlit's, and any settler anywhere between

"the Point" and Oshkosh who would have confessed to not knowing where "Heazlit's" was would have been considered densely ignorant in local geography. S. M. Baker and N. B. Conklin formed a partnership in general merchandising early in 1854. The oldest business house in the place is that of J. F. Hamilton which was established in 1856. Mr. Reese opened a store in 1857 and has been a merchant in the city ever since. The following business interests were mentioned or advertised in the *Courant* in 1859:

J. F. & T. W. Hamilton, general store; William Williams, hardware; J. A. Loebe, dry-goods, boots, shoes and tailoring; D. H. Saxton, general store; Vedder & Safford, book store; George Alexander, clothing, boots, shoes, etc.; Reed & Carhart, general store and tailoring; E. and S. Alexander, general store; G. W. Cooke, book and music store; J. R. De Riemer, druggist; G. N. Smith, foundry; J. Higgs, boots and shoes; William Naylor, furniture and cabinet ware; Yates & Porter, hardware, tinware and stoves; J. and E. Field, general store; Ruddock & Silsbee, pump manufacturers; William H. Morton, dealer in washing machines; H. G. Talbot, agricultural implements; T. W. Wood, apple cider etc.; Bliss, Holly & Armstrong, marble works. The card of Cronkhite & Co., bankers, appeared; also the advertisement of the City of Berlin Oneida Bank, of which James Field was President; O. G. Buell, vice-President and Edwin Kellogg Cashier. The following "professional" cards had place: J. H. Turner, insurance agent; R. E. Gross, insurance agent; M. Mix, M. D.; N. M. Dodson, M. D.; S. T. Randall, dentist; John F. Hobbs, city marshal; J. C. Truesdell, attorney at-law; W. Pierson, M. D.; Norman Benham, lawyer; D. W. C. Benham, lawyer; Waring & Caruth, lawyers; Doctor Foster; Mrs. A. M. T. Westlake, teacher of music.

Among the advertisers in 1862 were J. H. Laxton, Justice of the Peace; Mix & Angear, physicians and surgeons; Truesdell & Waring, attorneys-at-law; L. Safford, dealer in books, stationery, etc.; J. Higgs, boots and shoes; William Naylor, furniture, carpets, etc.; Levere House, general stage office, west of the river, S. Nichols, proprietor; Love's Hotel, M. P. Love, proprietor; Henry Brunsmann,

city barber shop; E. and S. Alexander, lumber and shingles; J. F. and T. W. Hamilton, general store; William Williams, hardware; G. N. Smith, foundry and machine shop; H. H. Sleeper, produce dealer; Reese & Williams, general store; J. Macnish & Son, druggists; J. R. De Reimer, druggist; A. T. Parmelee, city harness shop; J. Higgs, boots and shoes; Mrs. J. Tripp and Miss Marie Harrington, dress-making; Lucy Hamilton, millinery.

Prominent among business and professional men and women in 1869, were the following: Emanuel Alexander, general store; G. G. Alexander, clothing, hats and caps; Mrs. H. M. Allen, dress and cloak maker; Mrs. C. U. Askins, millinery; H. M. Babeock, homopathic physician; H. T. Baker, fanning mills and milk safes; J. P. Bassett, dealer in groceries, leather, etc.; Thomas Bassett, harness manufacturer; Beckwith House, Johnston & Pipher, proprietors; Luke Beckwith, corn and feed mill; R. Boyle, sash, door and blind factory; Bridge & Simmons, merchant tailors; A. Brown, pump and churn manufacturer; H. Buell & Co., general store; W. A. Bugh, Postmaster and Superintendent of Schools; Mrs. J. E. Bunker, dress and cloak maker; Mrs. N. M. Burnham, dress and cloak maker; E. S. & D. R. Burr, jewelers and druggists; J. H. Callender, dentist and sewing machine agent; Carhart, Wright & Co., flouring mill; P. G. Chase, auctioneer; Andrew Christie, tailor; Clark & Brooks, organs; Lauren J. Clark, homopathic physician; C. Cohen, hoop-skirt manufacturer; Mrs. A. A. Copeland, millinery; W. R. Davies & Co., foundry; Deibler & Steinke, wagon manufacturers; D. Dewey, blacksmith; N. M. Dodson, physician and surgeon; Edmund Drake, clothier; L. Eichstaedt, grocer; H. D. Everett, harness-maker; William Fahy, wagon-maker; Mrs. C. A. Felt, millinery and dress-making; First National Bank of Berlin (T. S. Ruddock, President; Charles A. Mather, Cashier); John Flood, blacksmith; D. Forbes, dry-goods; Augustus Fox, artist and florist; F. F. Fyler, dry-goods and notions; John Gilhuber, City Hotel; William Gorden, brick-yards; George W. Graves, books; Mrs. S. E. Griswold dress-making; Joseph Gutman, clothing; Hamilton Brothers, general merchandise; F. F. Hamilton, produce; R. Hardy, pump-maker; J. J. Hargrave, photographer; Hathaway & Bellis,

confectionery and restaurant; Edward Hathaway, agent for Florence Sewing Machine; Mrs. M. J. Havenor, millinery; C. W. Henderson & Son, grocers; J. J. Higgs, boots and shoes; John W. Hinman, harness-maker; M. S. Holly, photographer; Hughes & Baxter, grist mill; Mrs. Lucinda Jacobs, dress-making; Johnson & Miner, books, stationery, and news depot; Miss M. E. Jones, milliner; Jones & Hughes, merchant tailors and clothing dealers; Jones & Slayton, manufacturers of spring beds, and dealers in sash, doors and blinds; J. B. Kendall, eclectic physician; J. S. Kendall, dealer in agricultural implements; Mrs. S. L. King, dressmaker; Michael Lanner, boot and shoe manufacturer; C. H. Larkin, Jr., agent for Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and wholesale dealer in salt, plaster and cement; G. A. Laurence, sewing machines; Mrs. G. A. Laurence, corset-maker; Jacob Leach, carpenter and builder; C. Lear, blacksmith; W. Lear, livery; C. Linkfield, proprietor Levere House; H. H. Lockwood, tanner and manufacturer of whips, gloves, etc.; George W. Lounsbury, harness-maker; Luther & Buck, whip manufacturer; Macnish & Robertson, produce dealers; Charles A. Mather, insurance agent and notary public; James McCaskey, stage agent; Thomas McClear, general merchant; Hugh McElroy, telegraph operator; H. Merriam, boot and shoe manufacturer; H. S. Merriam, music teacher and organ dealer; Henry Miller, blacksmith and wagon-maker; H. D. Miner, fruit and confectionery; Miles Mix, M. D.; H. C. Moulton, money loaner; J. E. Montague, telegraph operator; Naylor & Son, furniture and undertaking; Silas Nichols, proprietor Nichols House; O'Connell & Co., boot and shoemakers; E. O. Paddock & Co., wool-carding and cloth dressing; A. T. Parmelee, grocer; Parsons & Collins, painters; F. B. & C. A. Peck, hardware; C. E. Phelps, physician and surgeon; Thomas Protheroe, tailor; Putnam & Hunt, boot and shoe manufacturers; Reese & Whiting, general store; Charles Richardson, bakers; L. Richardson, grocer; George Roberts, hides, furs, etc.; Mary A. Roberts, millinery and dress-making; J. N. Rogers, lawyer and Justice of the Peace; O. L. Rosecranz, jeweler; Ruddock & Guest, manufacturers of agricultural implements; S. C. Ruddock, lumber; Ryan & Kimball, lawyers;

D. H. Safford, manufacturer of agricultural implements; L. Safford, sewing machines; J. V. Sheldon, manufacturer of carriages and sleighs; Oramel Shepard, painter; M. H. Shipley, dealer in hay; P. R. Slingsby, physician; C. B. Skinner, book-binder; E. Smith, merchant tailor; M. Smith, grocer; John Spooner, brewer; H. G. Talbot, planing mill; Terry & Arnold, publishers *Courant*; J. H. Turner, insurance; Vroom & Harman, sawmill; Wheeler & Waring, lawyers and claim agents; Warner & Jones, agricultural implements; Mrs. A. M. T. West, music teacher; P. Q. Wightman, dentist; Calvin Wood, grocer; S. D. Woodworth, Internal Revenue Assessor; T. W. & F. M. Wood, painters; A. J. Work, carriage manufacturer; Yates & Foote, hardware; John Young, proprietor of Young's Hotel; William Zickerick, furniture and undertaking.

Business of To-day.

J. F. Hamilton's general store, formerly Hamilton Brothers, is a land mark connecting the old Berlin with the Berlin of the present. The old store of Mr. Reese was afterward known as that of Reese & Williams, and until within a year, as Reese & Whiting's. It is now the exclusive property of the founder, R. T. Reese. The hardware of Peck & Son, afterward Peck, Warner & Peck, now C. A. Peck's, is the oldest establishment of its class in the city. Among old grocers may be mentioned Thomas & Son, T. W. Wood & Son, and E. T. Chamberlain. The large general store of W. W. Collins, was established in 1879, by R. H. & F. A. Clark, who were succeeded by F. A. Clark in 1884. F. A. Clark & Co., succeeded to the business in 1886. The Clark Company were the next proprietors, and W. W. Collins, who had been connected with the concern before he became sole proprietor in 1889. Mr. Koch established the business in general merchandising, now of Koch & Groffman about four years ago. George E. Shaw and T. W. Hamilton have the oldest shoe stores. The principal clothing merchants, Ardin L. Buell, W. W. Collins, A. Ford, and H. C. Truesdell, began business in the order named. The oldest drug-store is that of C. H. Britton, which, in a sense, is a continuation of the pioneer drug enterprise before mentioned.

John R. Brown and John W. Slater have large stores in this line. H. S. Sacket's hardware store is one of the big mercantile institutions. F. H. Tucker & Co., and John Andre, are the leading furniture dealers and undertakers. C. D. Taylor, one of the oldest residents of Berlin, is an undertaker with a large patronage. There are stores of all kinds, shops, offices and interests which space does not admit of our mentioning; but the following succinct summary of Berlin's business will be found of interest. A boot and shoe factory, saw and planing mills, a brewery, a cigar factory, a coffin and casket manufactory, a washboard factory, whip, glove and mitten factories, machine works, flouring mills, brick and tile works, tanneries, two banks, an opera house, a telephone exchange, and several popular and helpful publications. The cranberry and granite interests are mentioned elsewhere.

The principal hotels are the Woodworth and the Bellis. The Western, Frierberth, Phelps and City hotels, each does a good business. The Woodworth House is on the site of the old Fox River Hotel, the burning of which has been referred to. When rebuilt, it was called the Beckwith House. It has since been known as the Dunham House, and the Woodworth. Since Nelson Beckwith, its proprietors have been Mr. Perkins, from Montello; Mr. Love, whose unfortunate marriage long served as a subject for gossip in the town, Johnston & Pipher, J. S. Fyler, H. C. Dunham, Charles Willey & Son, Mr. Pattee, Mr. Woodworth, the Clark Syndicate, and latterly, the Woodworth House Company, F. A. Clark, manager. The Bellis House had been opened about ten years under the continuous management of Hathaway & Bellis. The Phelps House is an old institution, formerly known as the Topliff House and the Rossman House. The Western Hotel, formerly the Nichols, was burned since it came into possession of the present owner, H. H. Olson, who rebuilt it. The Frierberth House is kept by John Maitland. It was formerly known successively as the Forsyth and the Chase House. The City Hotel was built by John Gillover, about fifteen years ago, and is now owned by his widow. Charles F. Doolin is the present lessee and manager. Taken all in all, Berlin's hotel accommodations may be considered first-class.

The Granite Quarries.

In the northeast suburb of the city are great hills of stone covering many acres, and rising high above the surrounding prairie land. From early days "The Rocks" were considered a picturesque feature of the scenery, and visitors were taken to the summit to view the landscape roundabout, which for miles and miles was spread out before them, but no one thought that the large masses of rocks would ever be made to serve any practical purpose. When, however, granite pavement began to be adopted so extensively by Western cities, "The Rocks" began to be regarded as of possibly more than artistic utility, and in 1881 the Berlin and Montello Granite Company, which had already opened a quarry at Montello, purchased the greater part of "The Rocks" with the view to utilizing the stone. After a thorough trial it was found that the stone beneath the surface was not only admirably adapted for paving blocks, but that it was especially adapted for building stone, both on account of its beautiful appearance and the ease with which it could be dressed. It is said that no granite has ever been found in the West that can be split so evenly or so advantageously cut into building stone as that from the Berlin quarries. A ready and profitable market was found for all the stone that could be got out, both for building purposes and for the paving of streets. The granite in its original state is a beautiful bluish gray color, but when polished is nearly black.

The granite quarries have become the principal industry of Berlin, giving work to more than 300 men, a large number of whom are skilled and well-paid mechanics. A side tract connects the quarry with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and the arrangements for quick and easy shipments are complete. About a year ago a mammoth stone crusher, run by a 100-horse power engine, fed with crude petroleum, was built. This great machine has the capacity to crush 500 tons of granite daily. This is used in acadaminizing streets and highways. About 2,000 car-loads of granite, including paving blocks, building stone and crushed stone, were shipped during the past season. As the railroad company gets about \$20 per carload for transportation,

\$10,000 would be something like the aggregate sum of freight paid. There have been as many as twenty-seven carloads shipped in one day. The amount paid out by the company for wages is about \$10,000 per month. Heretofore the polishing of stone from this quarry has been done at the Montello quarry, but a polisher has been added to the Berlin plant, and will be put in operation with the opening of the coming season.

The office of the Berlin and Montello Granite Company is at 162 Washington Street, Chicago. J. H. Shepard is President; J. H. Anderson, Vice President and General Manager; C. B. Beach, Secretary and Treasurer; and William H. Bairstow is Superintendent in charge at Berlin.

The Berlin Granite Company is another and smaller concern, which is quarrying granite near Berlin. It employs about fifty men, and produces a fine quality of stone. Mr. W. Bannerman, an experienced quarryman, is Superintendent.

The granite business is a wonderful help to the business interest of Berlin, circulating, as it does, a large amount of money among all classes of business men. It helps all branches of trade and commerce, more or less, some more directly than others. One thing upon which Berlinites can congratulate themselves is the fact that this great business interest can never be removed, and can be depended upon until the quarries are exhausted, and no one in Berlin expects to live to see that done.

Banking Interests.

The Banking House of C. A. Mather & Co., of which C. A. Mather and J. M. Hawley are the proprietors, is the successor of the First National Bank of Berlin, of which mention has been previously made. This house, under its present name, began business Sept. 1, 1870, and has a capital of \$25,000.

The firm of Sacket & Fitch, bankers, Berlin, is composed of George B. Sacket and George Fitch, and was established in September, 1876, and reports a working capital stock of \$25,000. The business is based on the well-known personal responsibility of the proprietors, whose property consists largely of real estate. They do a general

banking business, and the bank has now been in successful operation for a period of thirteen years.

City Park and Soldiers' Monument.

A square of ground situated in the best residence portion of the city was left by the late Nathan Strong for public use. Standing in it are a number of forest trees and other shade trees have been set out, and the place has been otherwise improved.

The corner stone of a soldiers' monument was laid in May, 1886, on an elevated plateau in the center of the park. This will be a fitting memorial to all residents of Green Lake County who fell while defending the Union. It will be a handsome granite shaft, on a fitting granite pedestal, surmounted by an effigy of a soldier in uniform, altogether about twenty-five feet in height.

Fire Department.

A volunteer fire department, numbering about eighty men, has charge of one steamer, a hook and ladder apparatus and three hose carts. In the past this organization, with its equipments, has been equal to any emergency. A plentiful supply of water is obtained from the river, which flows through the center of the city, and from large reservoirs, which have been built at different points, and are kept constantly full of water. In addition to the "Silsby" steamer, the city has an excellent large hand engine to be worked by forty men, and two small engines to be worked by two men each.

The chief of the department, Mr. E. M. Buell, has been at its head ever since its first organization, twenty-three years ago, and even before that time he formed an individual fire department with a small garden engine, which he owned, and with which he at different times saved much valuable property. He is prompt, cool and energetic, and his long experience eminently qualifies him for his position. The same may be said of his first and second assistants, E. T. Chamberlin and P. Burns, the former of whom has been connected with the department for as long a time as the chief, while the latter has been one of the most efficient members for years.

Berlin Business Men's Association.

This association has its existence under author-

ity of the Secretary of the State of Wisconsin. Following is a copy of the instrument under which it was organized:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, }

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }

"*To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come:*

"I, Ernst G. Timme, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that there has been this day filed in this department an instrument in writing purporting to be the Articles of Association with a view of forming a corporation to be known as The Berlin Business Men's Association, without capital stock, for the purpose of fostering and promoting the business interests of the City of Berlin, and verified as a true copy by the affidavit of J. M. Hawley and H. C. Truesdell, who appear in said instrument as two of the signers of said articles:

"THEREFORE the State of Wisconsin does hereby grant unto said The Berlin Business Men's Association the powers and privileges conferred by Chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Wisconsin, and all acts amendatory thereto, for the purposes above stated, and in accordance with their said Articles of Association.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight.

ERNST G. TIMME,
Sec'y of State."

The following extracts from its articles of association state its objects and other facts of interest:

"We, the undersigned, adult residents and citizens of the County of Green Lake and State of Wisconsin, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation pursuant to Chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Wisconsin, and acts additional or amendatory thereto, for the purpose of taking proper steps, and keeping up an organization, to foster and promote the business interests of the City of Berlin, under articles of Association, as follows, to wit:

I.

"The name of such corporation shall be "THE

BERLIN BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION," and its location shall be the City of Berlin, in the County of Green Lake, and the State of Wisconsin.

II.

"Such corporation shall be without capital stock.

III.

"The general officers of such a corporation shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and also a board of five directors, which officers and directors shall hold their respective offices from their election until the next ensuing annual meeting, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

All of the said officers shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present at any annual meeting, or in case of failure to elect at the time of annual meeting, then at any regular meeting of such association thereafter held."

The original membership of the Association was 20. The first officers were: C. S. Morris, President; C. A. Peck, Vice President; R. A. Christie, Secretary; J. M. Hawley, Treasurer. The list is unchanged except by the succession of H. G. Talbot to the Vice Presidency. The original board of directors was constituted as follows: Ardin L. Buell, C. G. Starks, W. H. Johnson, George B. Sacket, Perry Niskern. The only change has been by the succession of C. C. Wellinsgard to the place of Mr. Niskern. The following have been enrolled as members of the association:

Ardin L. Buel, J. P. N. Brown, George Bochemerchl, T. I. Bassett, C. H. Britton, W. H. Baristow, William Brown, F. A. Clark, R. A. Christie, R. G. Campbell, J. A. Craft, W. W. Collins, E. T. Chamberlain, L. E. Davis, A. A. Daniels, E. Kittedge, L. Eichstaedt, George Fitch, A. Ford, George E. Gates, J. M. Hawley, H. B. Hamilton, George C. Hicks, J. M. Heaney, J. F. Hitchcock, T. W. Hamilton, C. D. Hawley, W. H. Johnson, Mills Johnson, D. A. Kennedy, E. J. Longcraft, Henry Luther, C. S. Morris, C. A. Mather, A. C. Mertz, J. E. Murphy, A. Mansfield, H. H. Oleson, Perry Niskern, W. S. Putnam, C. A. Peck, G. S. Phelps, Peter Pries, F. T. Rice, A. F. Rate, W. A. Reed, H. T. Sacket, F. P. Swetting, Hollis Steadman, C. G. Starks, Rodney Sacket, L. C. Smith, Biram Steadman, J. C. Schaefer, H. C. Truesdell, A. L.

Tucker, J. H. Turner, H. G. Talbott, L. S. Truesdell, F. B. Talcott, W. D. Williams, J. J. Wood, C. M. Willis, P. F. Whiting, J. S. Walbridge, F. W. Wright, J. E. Williams, George D. Waring, C. C. Wellinsgard, M. Warnke, August Leimer. The Business Men's Association is a live organization and maintains handsomely furnished club rooms, to which members resort for relaxation; at their weekly business meetings all projects that will tend to advance the material interests of the city are looked into and acted upon. Strangers are given the free use of the rooms at all times.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following sketch of the history of Methodism at Berlin from 1850 to 1876, was written by Rev. C. R. Pattee, who was pastor at the latter date, and is preserved in the records of the church:

"The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Berlin, Wis., begins with the fall of 1850. At that time the place was known as Strong's Landing, it being at the head of navigation on the Fox River. It consisted then of about twenty houses and some shanties, two taverns, two or three small stores and a blacksmith shop. The river was crossed only in small boats, no bridges having yet been built, and as the few inhabitants lived on both sides of the river great inconvenience was experienced and especially on the Sabbath, when religious services were held.

"The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Bassenger, who preached the first Methodist sermon in September, 1850. The service was held in a little warehouse by the river, near the later site of the woolen factory. In connection with that first service the first class was formed, consisting of six persons, viz: Reuben Thompkins, his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Kellogue and Mrs. Mary McElroy. During that year, Samuel McElroy, Charles Barnes and perhaps others were added to the class. Of this first organization, Brother and Sister McElroy still remain prominent and efficient members of the church in Berlin. (October, 1876). To them we are chiefly indebted for the facts here given. Many are the thrilling incidents which they relate and which, if space would permit, would furnish a most interesting history of the conflicts and victories of those early times,

“From the time of which we speak Strong’s Landing became a permanent preaching place on Dartford Mission. After occupying the warehouse for a time the meetings were moved to the second story of another building. These meetings are reported to have been well attended as were also the prayer meetings held every week and often every night while the pastor remained in the place. They are remembered as seasons of much religious interest and power. Mr. Bassenger, the pastor, lived in Dartford, nine or ten miles away, in a little slab shanty through every crevice of which the wind passed freely. He was a man of backward habit, but faithful in his work. He remained but one year on the charge, but the work of the Lord went on. Thus the church in Berlin was fully launched and made ready for its future voyage.

“The next pastor was Rev. M. Pearsall for one year. Brother Pearsall was a lame man and a widower. He is spoken of as a laborious, earnest, persevering man. Under his administration the mission got fairly under way. The place of meeting was now in the third story, or attic, of Mr. Alexander’s store, then standing on the corner of what are now Huron and Pearl Streets. It was a small, dark place and difficult of access, the best that could be procured. These were the days which tried men’s souls, requiring great sacrifices on the part of both pastor and people. The support was meagre and the privations were many. But during this year some very marked advancements were made. The first church edifice was built. It was small, but sufficient for those times. It is now the front twenty-four feet of Mr. A. J. Wood’s blacksmith-shop. The first Sunday-school was also formed this year. It numbered nine scholars from two families, viz.: five children of S. M. McElroy, and four of C. Barnes. These Sunday-school boys helped to shingle the new church, which was built in a hurry. For several years this building was also used during the week for school purposes. It should have been mentioned before, that, at its commencement and for four years after, this mission was in the Watertown district, and the Rev. Mr. Phelps was the presiding elder.

“The third pastor was probably Rev. Mr. Brown, who remained but one year (1852-53), nothing

especially new occurring. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Orbison (1853-’54). There is some confusion at this point, no records having been preserved, and some claiming that one came to the charge first and some the other, but sister McElroy, relying on her mother’s never failing data, viz., the birth of one of her children, while Brother Brown was a near neighbor, and its baptism by Brother Orbison afterward, when the child was over a year old, seems to settle this point. At this time (1853-54) the pastors lived in this place, and the name was changed from Strong’s Landing to Berlin. About this time, also, Berlin and its surroundings became a separate charge, and was known as Berlin Mission. The fifth pastor was Rev. Mr. Moffitt for one year (1854-’55). During this year no new facts appear save that sixteen feet was added to the church. The sixth pastor was Rev. R. S. Hayward one year (1855-’56). At this time the name of the district was changed to Beaver Dam district, and Rev. J. M. Walker was presiding elder. Burton Hayward proved to be a very efficient worker in the vineyard of the Lord, and a gracious revival of religion followed his labors. A large number joined the church on probation, a young people’s class was formed which, as is frequently the case with such classes, worked disastrously, and but comparatively few of them became permanent members of the church. But during this time or the year preceding several families moved in from the East, greatly strengthening the church. Among these may be mentioned Edwin Work, David Sherman, and Mosey Kees and their families. The most of these still remain active and efficient members of the church in Berlin, holding still, as they have for many years, official relations as leaders, stewards or trustees, and although old age is now upon them, they are among the strong pillars in the church. Brother Work, the most active and efficient of them all, died in glorious triumph a few years since.

“The seventh pastor was the Rev. L. Salsbury for one year, 1856-57. At this time appears the first official record, dated Oct. 4, 1856. The record stands thus: J. M. Walker, Presiding Elder; L. Salsbury, Pastor in charge; Edwin Work and C. P. Cook, Class-Leaders; Charles Barnes, E. Goodier,

C. P. Cook, E. Work, A. S. Thompkins, and R. Moffitt, Stewards; A. E. Cornish, local preacher, Sisters Goodier. Work and Moffitt appointed a committee to act with the preacher in charge for the cause of missions. The records show that for that year the Presiding Elder's claims were \$45, and the pastor's claim, exclusive of house rent and traveling expenses, \$374, divided as follows: Quar-terage, \$224; table expenses, \$150, to which were added traveling expenses amounting to \$23.35, and house rent to the sum of \$56.87, making a total of \$499.22, of which \$100 was paid by missionary appropriation, and \$399.22 was raised and paid by the society. During this year the church property was mortgaged to clear it from debt.

"The eighth pastor was the Rev. D. Stansberry for two years, 1857-59. Brother Stansberry was the first who remained in the pastorate for two years. At this time Berlin became a station, but continued to receive assistance from the missionary fund. The Sunday-school was reported as having ninety-five names, and the interest increasing. During Brother Stansberry's second year the present church building was begun and inclosed. Brother R. Moffitt donated the timber, Brothers Sherman and Starke cut the first tree, and the frame was hewn by a picnic party, the sisters taking their share by providing the dinner. Great sacrifices are said to have been made in the building of this sanctuary, and it was a long time before it was finished. The ninth pastor was the Rev. J. C. Robbins, one term of one-half year, in 1859. The time of holding conference having been changed, the year was a very short one. Brother Robbins was the first pastor to occupy the new church, but it was not finished; the place where the steeple was to be served as an open ventilator to let off the surplus volume of the preacher's stentorian voice. At the beginning of this year Berlin was attached to the Fond du Lac district and J. Anderson was the Presiding Elder.

"The tenth pastor was the Rev. J. T. Woodhead, 1859-61. During these years the church was plastered but not finished. Brother Woodhead was a hard worker and greatly beloved. He was, and is yet, an excellent Sunday-school man, and under his ministry that department greatly prospered; at the

end of this time the charge was placed upon the Appleton district, and the Rev. M. Himebaugh became the presiding Elder. The eleventh pastor was the Rev. C. C. Symes, 1861-62. For some reason the work does not seem to have advanced much during this year" (It was probably affected by the opening of the war of the Rebellion, and the distraction of public attention from church matters generally).

"The twelfth pastor was the Rev. D. O. Jones one year, 1862-63. This seems to have been a memorable year in the history of this charge. Brother Jones was and is yet a very energetic and laborious man. During that year the church was finished and dedicated by the late and much lamented Dr. T. M. Eddy. At that time the indebtedness was supposed to have been provided for, but on account of some worthless pledges it proved otherwise. During this year, also, the present parsonage was begun and far advanced toward completion. A debt was left upon it in favor of Brother Jones of \$330. From this time, also, the charge seems to have become self-supporting, no further missionary appropriations being made for it. At the end of this year the Rev. P. S. Bennett became presiding Elder. The thirteenth pastor (1863-64) was the Rev. G. A. England; he served a part of the year and then went South in the service of the Christian Commission. The year was filled out by the Rev. Mr. Morse. During the year the parsonage was finished. The fourteenth pastor was the Rev. O. J. Cowles, one year (1864-65), then commencing the ministry and now a leading member of the Conference. The fifteenth pastor was the Rev. N. J. Applin, two years—1865-67. During this time a good revival took place and quite a large number were added to the church. The sixteenth pastor was the Rev. E. S. Grumley, an excellent man and a good preacher, now superannuated. He remained two years—1867-69. In the year last mentioned the Rev. P. B. Pease was made Presiding Elder of the district.

"The seventeenth pastor was the Rev. J. C. Robbins, for the second time—1869-70. The eighteenth pastor was the Rev. J. Wiltse (1870-73), with the Rev. T. C. Wilson as Presiding Elder the last year. Brother Wiltse was greatly esteemed by

the people, and the church moved on in the even tenor of its way. During this time the church indebtedness had increased to about \$600. An effort was made to pay off the claims, resulting in its reduction to \$300. The nineteenth pastor was the Rev. N. J. Applin, for the second time, one year—1873-74. The twentieth pastor was the present incumbent and writer of this record (Rev. C. E. Pattee) 1875-76, now closing his second year. The first year was marked by a good revival, adding to the church thirty-one probationers, all but two of whom have come into full membership. During this year the first Sunday-school Missionary Society was organized. The second year union meetings were held, adding to the church fifteen probationers, the most of whom are now in full membership. The entire increase of membership for the two years is about thirty-five, counting out all deaths and removals. During the second year the charge has been in the Waupaca district, the Rev. George Fellows, Presiding Elder. During this year an auxiliary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society has been organized and is doing well: President, Mrs. H. E. M. Pattee (the pastor's wife); Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Peck; funds raised, \$20; also a ladies' Church Aid Society, which has done very efficient service in the finances of the church. During this year, also, a successful effort has been made to clear the church from debt, amounting to about \$414. The church and society are now entirely free from indebtedness for the first time since the church and parsonage were built. These have been years of arduous, but pleasant, labor. The pastor has preached 240 sermons, made 1,118 visits—314 to the sick and dying—and held 120 revival meetings. Thus have been passed two of the most interesting and profitable years of our ministerial life. May God leave His blessing upon this work, Amen." Later Mr. Pattee added this entry: "The Conference is now past and we are removed to another field of labor (Menasha), to which we go forth from the associations of the past, not knowing what may befall us there, and therefore, bid a long and prayerful farewell to the church of Berlin, the history of which we have thus briefly sketched. May the blessing of God ever rest upon it, and peace and prosperity attend it."

The successor of the Rev. Pattee was the Rev. J. Anderson, who came in 1876, and remained one year. He was followed by the Rev. C. W. Brewer, who came in the fall of 1877, and remained until the spring of 1879, when he gave place to the Rev. A. E. Yager, who served the church until the following fall. At that time the Rev. S. A. Olin was appointed. He remained three years. His successor, in the fall of 1882, was the Rev. T. H. Walker, who was the pastor one year. The Rev. W. W. Stevens came in 1883, and remained until the fall of 1886, when his successor, the Rev. Webster Miller, was appointed. Mr. Miller was pastor two years, until the appointment, in 1888, of the present pastor, Rev. W. D. Cornell. Rev. J. R. Creighton became Presiding Elder in 1883. In 1887, 1888 and part of 1889, the Rev. G. W. Wells, of Oshkosh, was presiding Elder, and Berlin was in the Oshkosh district. In the summer of 1889 he died, and the Rev. C. E. Goldthorpe was made Presiding Elder, and still fills the office. During the pastorate of Mr. Stevens an addition, comprising two class rooms, was built to the church, and large and convenient sheds were erected. In 1889 the old parsonage was sold and another was purchased at the corner of Wisconsin and Main Streets, separated from the church by only a single lot, and comprising a convenient two-story house and a barn. The cost was \$2,500. The present membership of the church is 130. Mrs. S. McElroy, one of the original organizers of the first class is still an active member. The pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Cornell, now in its third year, has been peaceful and measurably prosperous.

It is well known that the Methodist ministers lead a life of itineracy, for by a law of their denomination no minister is allowed to remain over the same charge for more than five years in succession. Previous to '88 the time was limited to three years. The salaries paid have averaged \$900 to \$1,000, and at present is \$1,025, including parsonage. This decade shows a gain of 112 new members, a Sunday-school of 125 children, contributions to the amount of \$575 for missions and other benevolences, \$1,800 for general improvements, including a new carpet, vestry rooms and furnishings.

Baptist Church.

In the winter of 1818-'19 there were in Berlin (then called Strongville,) only five Baptists and two Congregationalists—H. Bignall and Miss Tryphena Bignall, afterwards Mrs. W. D. Strong—and they held union prayer meetings weekly at the houses of different interested families. In accordance with a previous notice, the Baptists met March 18th and organized a church, electing W. D. Strong clerk, and adjourned for two weeks. On Sunday, April 1, there assembled at the home of N. H. Strong thirteen persons who after adopting articles of faith entered into a covenant as a church of Christ. Of this number Sally Ransom, Nathan Strong, Sally Strong and W. D. Strong were residents of Strongsville. Rev. William R. Manning, who was pastor for the first six months, and Harriet A. Manning moved to the place after the organization of the church. The others—William Walbridge, Lucy Walbridge, Samuel Southard, Ellen H. Southard, Thomas McClellan, Mary McClellan, and Susan McLoughlin—were from the surrounding country. William Walbridge and Nathan Strong were elected deacons. Of the constituent members only W. D. Strong is now a resident of Berlin. The second covenant meeting was held in the same place and Mrs. Lester Rounds, of Eureka, and N. H. Strong were received as members. In the fall two ministers moved into the settlement and in January following united with the church. At no time in the early history of this organization was there a lack of ministers as two and sometimes three were members of the church at the same time. One of these, Rev. J. Murphy, immediately became pastor for one year at a salary of \$200. The other, Rev. Mr. House, then assumed charge for the succeeding eight months. The services were held in different places, among them in a shanty erected for school purposes until it was too small for the demands of the congregation, when meetings were held in a room over Bartlett's store until, with other denominations the Baptists rented the old warehouse and met there until late in 1851. Meantime, November 2, 1850, a committee was appointed to solicit a site on which to erect a church, but it was not until September 6, 1851, that it was decided to build a meeting-house and a committee of

three was appointed to draw up a plan for the same. A primitive building without a spire was erected and was ready for occupancy in two months from the time work was begun. The following entry was made in the church records: "A portion of the members are detained from covenant meeting, at the meeting-house to make arrangements for the Sabbath." This referred to the work of cleaning out the new structure, arranging its seats and otherwise rendering it fit for use. This building since became and is now known as Hamilton Hall. Its original cost was \$500. It had a long, wide pulpit, and the singers' seat was at the west end. Rev. Anthony Case was pastor at a salary of \$300 and a donation, and among the singers, who were not dignified by the name of choir, were Robert Boyle, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Turner, the Buells, Mrs. Lefler, and Mrs. Livermore. During the winter of 1851-'52 there was a successful revival and in April the first candidates were received for baptism. They were Mary Ann House, E. Blodgett and E. Rosenkrantz, and the ordinance was administered by Rev. Mr. Case in the Fox River. In August following, death removed from the membership Mrs. Sally Strong, wife of Nathan Strong and her son N. H. Strong. In September the first session of the Marquette (now Winnebago) Baptist Association was held with this church. Rev. Mr. Case resigned at the expiration of a year. Under his pastorate six were baptized and twenty received by letter and experience. Rev. Mr. House next occupied the pulpit for four years as supply. During this period one was baptized and two were admitted by letter and experience and two more deacons were chosen. Rev. J. T. Westover became a supply for a few months and finally accepted a call as a regular pastor, but soon afterward decided that duty led him elsewhere and the church released him from his obligations. In 1855 the Association again assembled at this place. Rev. J. J. McIntyre entered upon his labors as pastor in May, 1856, and remained two years when he resigned to accept the position of teacher in the local public school. Rev. Mr. McIntyre baptized twenty and received fifty members by letter and experience. Among the accessions were Nancy Cooley, Mrs. L. O. Jones, H. Buell, wife and two

daughters, Mrs. Orange Buell, Asa Newell and wife, Hannah Peck, Jane Guest and Robert Boyle and wife. During this pastorate, in 1856, Asa Newell and W. D. Strong were elected deacons and Augustine C. Buell was employed as sexton.

In July, 1858, Rev. L. P. Livermore accepted the pastorate, and he resigned three and one-half years later to become chaplain of the 16th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. During his stay 118 were added to the membership, fifty-eight of them by baptism, among them S. H. Warner and F. B. Peck. After the departure of Mr. Livermore the church was without a pastor for a few months, but regular meetings were held and in April, 1861, Rev. Peter Conrad, the pioneer missionary, accepted a call and visited the river five times for baptism, adding twenty more members by letter and experience. The old meeting-house had now grown too small and a movement was started to build a new church. The old building was sold and for a time the Baptists used the Union Church alternately with the Presbyterians, the latter holding services Sunday mornings, the former Sunday afternoons. Later services were held in a room over Gordon's store and in Metropolitan Hall on the west side, long since destroyed by fire. In October, 1865, the present house of worship was dedicated. Erected during the war, when all building materials were high, its cost was not far from \$7,000. In May, 1864, Rev. D. E. Holmes became pastor. He resigned three years later, having become principal of the Berlin High Schools. During his pastorate there were twenty-three admissions to the church, ten by baptism. For several months visiting ministers filled the pulpit, till in June, 1867, Rev. J. L. McCloud accepted a call and remained one year, during which two were baptized and six were received by letter and experience. The Association met with this church for the third time during this pastorate. In December, 1868, Rev. Ira D. Clark began his pastoral services which continued until April, 1870. There were ninety-five additions, sixty of them by baptism. On the 5th of June, 1868, F. B. Peck, Peter Van Olinda and J. W. Payne were elected deacons. Rev. J. C. Burkholder was pastor two years, baptizing five and receiving eleven by letter. The pastorate of Rev. E. H. Page, extending from October,

1872 to September, 1881, was the longest in the history of the church, during which the church debt was paid, the vestry built, a new organ purchased and various improvements made in the interior arrangement of the church. The membership was increased by 125, of whom sixty-seven were baptized. Deacons Van Olinda and Peck having died, J. H. Thomas was elected deacon. In this pastorate the Association met with this church for the fourth time. Rev. P. M. McCloud had charge of the church from January, 1882, to May, 1884, and seven members were baptized and three added by letter and experience. May 3, 1883, Charles W. Pierce, M. E. Osborne and A. E. Dunlap were appointed deacons. Rev. A. C. Watts became pastor in May, 1884, and resigned in the spring of 1888. During his pastorate he received thirty-two members by baptism and twenty-one by letter and experience. Rev. R. R. Coon, Jr., the present pastor, assumed charge of the church in the early autumn of 1888. To that time in the history of the church since 1852, 275 had been baptized and 310 received into membership by letter and experience, making, with the nineteen admitted prior to 1852, a total of 604 members. Of this number, 218 were given letters of recommendation or dismissal, 134 had had their names erased or been excluded and fifty had died. There have been a few accessions in Mr. Coon's pastorate and the present membership is about 160.

The Union Church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Berlin was originally organized as a Congregational Church, but became Presbyterian after a little more than a year. It was organized at a meeting held June 8, 1850, by the following named persons, who adopted the confession of faith and covenant of the Presbyterian Congregational Convention of Wisconsin: J. R. DeReimer, Henry Bignall, John S. Willis, Harvey Wheeler, Charles Bartlett, Oscar F. Willis, Mrs. J. R. DeReimer, Mrs. Sarah Ann Richards, Mrs. L. M. Hayden, Mrs. Margaret Naylor, Mrs. Sarah Wickham, Mrs. Sarah Willis. Rev. J. B. Preston became stated supply of the church in October of the same year, was installed pastor April 28, 1853, and the pastoral relation

was dissolved in September, 1857. The form of government was changed by vote of the church from Congregational to Presbyterian, Sept. 17, 1857, and the following month the church was received under the care of the Fox River Presbytery.

The first house of worship erected for the church was the oft-mentioned "Sawdust Church" on Pearl Street near the northeast corner of Pearl and Huron, which was built in 1857. In 1856 the house of worship since occupied by the Union Church, on the southeast corner of Huron and State Streets, was built. It was dedicated Oct. 22, 1857. In 1868 it was enlarged and thoroughly repaired. At this time twenty feet were added to the length of the building, the lecture room was opened in the basement and the organ was purchased. Twenty years later the church was further improved by the leveling of the gentle eminence on which it stood and the deepening of the basement to its present proportions, and about the same time a parsonage was purchased. At this time (1890) still further improvements are nearly completed.

Rev. William M. Richards became stated supply of the Presbyterian Church in May, 1857, and was installed pastor in May, 1858. He resigned his pastorate in February, 1863, but on consultation with the church he concluded to withdraw his resignation. Some misunderstanding and trouble continuing in the church, the session invited Rev. H. H. Kellogg, district secretary of the Home Missionary Committee, to occupy the pulpit, March 15th. A part of the congregation withdrew to Moenish Hall, where services were held and Rev. Mr. Richards preached. This withdrawal resulted in the organization of the Congregational Church, letters being granted to thirty persons whose names are mentioned below for that purpose, Jan. 11, 1864. The Presbyterian church being left without a pastor, Rev. B. G. Riley became stated supply. He was succeeded in the fall of 1864 by Rev. J. W. Stark, who remained stated supply of the church until the organization of the Union Church, in October, 1866.

The organization of the Congregational Church is thus recorded: A council consisting of Rev. Robert Everdell and Lewis Richardson, pastor and delegate of the Congregational Church of Wau-

toma, Rev. William E. Catlin and Eli Hayes, pastor and delegate of the Congregational Church of Dartford, and Rev. William M. Richards, of Berlin, met in Berlin Jan. 13, 1864. The following named persons presented letters of dismission from the First Presbyterian Church of Berlin, and requested to be organized into a Congregational Church: Luke Beckwith, M. J. Smith, C. D. Richards, H. J. Rundell, Miss Luzelina White, Mrs. Fanny R. Kimball, Mrs. Sophia L. S. Angear, Mrs. Tryphena Strong, Mrs. Jane Carlton, Mrs. E. S. Husted, Charles Bartlett, Mrs. Malinda Bartlett, Carolina A. Bignall, John D. Lewis, Mary B. Willis, Mrs. Margaret Lewis, Miss Mary Lewis, Miss Libbie M. Lewis, Miss Anna Lewis, Emily L. Field, C. B. Wadsworth, Mrs. Jane Evans, Miss Jennie Megran, Mrs. Daniel Safford, Leander Van Kirk, Alexander Smith, Mrs. Parmelia E. Smith, Miss Letty Megran. These persons, together with J. J. M. Angear, who was received by the council without a letter, were then organized in the First Congregational Church of Berlin. This church connected itself with the District Convention. Rev. William M. Richards preached to the society from the time of its withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church until the Congregational Church was organized. The Rev. James McLean became pastor of the church in February, 1865, and remained with it until the organization of the Union Church, in October, 1866.

A committee consisting of J. J. Miter, James McLean, James Field, George D. Waring, S. H. Cowles, John Ayres, N. Baker, John Wright, John S. Hubbard and Alexander Smith, appointed by a meeting of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of Berlin held at Macnish Hall, on the evening of October, 8, 1865, to draw up a plan of union of said churches, and submit it for the endorsement of the members of the respective churches, reported a plan, with articles of agreement, and recommended that they be adopted. October 21 following the members of the two churches met for worship in the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. J. J. Miter, of Beaver Dam, by request of the session, officiated as minister. At the close of the morning service a notice was given for a meeting of the members of the two churches, to be held at the Presbyterian

Church on the evening of the 22d, for the purpose of forming a new church. At that meeting, Rev. J. J. Miter was chosen moderator, and H. Merriam secretary. The articles of agreement were read and signed by eighty members of the Congregational Church, and thirty-five members of the Presbyterian Church. On motion of G. D. Waring, it was voted to proceed to form the new church in accordance with the agreement. A committee of four, consisting of G. D. Waring, N. Baker, Eli Hayes and John Hibbard, was appointed to present articles of faith, which they presented and which were adopted. The names of the members of the respective churches who united with the Union Church were as follows: Congregational—John C. Sheldon, Morris Smith, Daniel Balsley, Horace Merriam, James Field, Hiram Joslyn, Lorinda Smith, Henry J. Cowles, Jane Evans, Mary E. Lewis, Mrs. M. Lewis, Charles Bartlett, C. B. Wadsworth, John R. Chase, Elizabeth Megrar, Irving R. Willis, Typhena Strong, Sarah P. Warner, Mrs. M. M. Cowles, Lewis C. Smith, George D. Waring, Luzelina White, Eliza Owens, Jennie Biggert, O. F. Sheldon, James Robertson, Mary Hunt, Eliza Merriam, Emily S. Field, Harriet Joslyn, Mrs. H. D. Miner, Mrs. L. Watson, John D. Lewis, Libbie M. Lewis, Katie Lewis, Malinda Bartlett, C. D. Richards, John S. Chase, L. S. McKittrick, Sarah Macnish, Eunice Strong, J. J. Willis, Marise Smith, Mrs. H. Randall, George H. Smith, Harriet A. Waring, C. E. Allen, C. A. Bignall, Naomi R. Hays, Mrs. Purnelia Smith, B. E. Smith, Sophia L. Angear, James Bassett, Eli Hayes, Lucy C. Nichols, Euphame Safford, J. Connell, Lewis Richardson, C. A. Balsley, M. L. Baker, John Austin, P. F. Whiting, Mary E. Beckwith, Mrs. L. C. Smith, Mrs. A. Smith, Jane Carlton, M. B. Bassett, John H. Nichols, Mary Hitchcock, Mrs. L. Preble, Caroline C. Richardson, Nettie Orton, Mary A. Baker, Margaret Christie, Addie Cowan, Luke Beckwith. Presbyterian—Martha A. Wright, Mrs. E. Gillis, Mrs. E. Dorman, Mrs. John Wright, John S. Hibbard, Mrs. Alice Hanson, Mrs. John S. Hibbard, Mrs. Thomas Hanson, John Ayers, Mrs. George Roberts, Mary McKinney, Sarah A. Parmelee, Abigail L. Vedder, Elizabeth D. Olson, J. A. Forbes, Eliza Whitman, Lois Ives,

Ellen Evans, Mrs. John Ayers, Mrs. E. Wheeler, Mrs. D. W. Carhart, Lizzie A. Dorman, John Wright, E. A. Preston, N. Baker, Nellie C. Preston, Thomas McKinney, A. L. Parmelee, Eliza E. Vedder, Daniel Forbes, Jane M. Merriam, Phebe Parmelee, Lavinia C. Ives.

The Union Church belongs to the progressive wing of the Evangelical Church of America, and includes in its numbers members of any orthodox denomination, and though nominally a Congregational Church and connected with the Winnebago Convention of Congregational Churches, it is even broader in its sympathies than when nominally including the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches alone. The following is a list of the successive pastors: Rev. Norman McLeod, until November, 1867; Rev. S. C. Easton, until November, 1869; Rev. N. T. Blakeslee, until March, 1871; Rev. G. L. Spinning, until September, 1873; Rev. T. J. Valentine, until November, 1874; Rev. R. M. Webster, until November, 1884; Rev. James A. Chamberlin, until February, 1889; and Rev. A. B. Penniman, who still remains. The relations between Mr. Penniman and the church are of the most cordial character, and the society has passed a vote to install him at such time as the pastor and council may agree. The membership of the church is about 135. The Sunday-school includes about 150, with an average attendance of 120. A choir of forty was organized in November, 1889, and is under the direction of William Barrett Millard, of Ripon. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized during the past year. The benevolences of the church have always been liberal, and its influence has been great and far-reaching. During ten years about seventy-nine new members have been admitted, nearly \$1,200 been contributed for missions and other benevolences, a \$1,500 parsonage has been purchased, and improvements made upon the church to the amount of \$2,000, including the enlargement of the basement, stained-glass windows, papering, painting, etc.

A plan is being talked of whereby indebtedness on the parsonage will be liquidated. Last year the sum of \$1,000 was bequeathed by one of the members. The home expenses are met, and an average

of \$1,000 a year has been paid for salaries. The membership and Sunday-school are working in harmony to sustain the best interests of the church.

Trinity Parish Episcopal Church.

Trinity Parish, Berlin, was organized January 7, 1855. The corner stone of the church was laid on the 12th of January, 1870, by the Rt. Rev. W. E. Armitage, assisted by the Revs. Lorensen of Wauwata, Averill of Ripon and Thorpe of Waupun and the then Rector, Rev. W. E. Wright. The church was duly consecrated by Bishop Armitage, January 11, 1871. Of the clergy, there were present the Rev. Dr. Burr of Milwaukee, preacher of the sermon, Rev. William Dafter, B. D., Dean of the Fond du Lac convocation, reader of the act of consecration; Rev. Averill of Ripon, Rev. Thorpe of Waupun, Rev. Bartlett of Marquette, Rev. Steele of Green Bay and Rev. W. E. Wright, the Rector, who read the request to consecrate. The total cost of the building was about \$3,600. In the spring of 1881 the church was thoroughly repaired. It was ceiled overhead with wood, the chancel was ealsomined, the nave was washed with alabastine, the seats were remodeled and the furnaces were rearranged. The aggregate cost of these repairs was \$400, part of which was raised by subscription, though it was mostly contributed by the Ladies' Society of the parish. The successive rectors and missionaries of the parish have been as follows: Rev. P. B. Morrison, from organization to April 20, 1856; Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham; Rev. G. W. Talford, who began his labors April 25, 1859; Rev. Green, who closed his labors May 1, 1861; Rev. F. Durlin, from Ripon; Rev. W. Hickox, February, 1866, to February 7, 1868; Rev. W. E. Wright, Easter, 1869, to the 18th Sunday after Trinity, 1872; Rev. Joseph DeForest, June 17, 1877, to October, 1878; Rev. James H. Smith, January 9, 1879, to June 11, 1879; Rev. Charles F. Susan, July 18, 1880, to July 15, 1883.

Catholicism in Berlin.

Long before the city of Berlin came into existence a Catholic missionary had preached to the various Indian tribes that inhabited this portion of Wisconsin. He was no other than the God-fearing Marquette, the exploier and pioneer

preacher of the Fox River Valley. Whatever the impression the doctrine he preached had upon the the tribes, it is certain it remained for the white man who came later to practically implant Christianity.

In the early days of Berlin the Catholics as well as other denominations contributed much to raise to prominence the community with which they had identified themselves. Their spiritual wants were attended to by missionaries from afar. Those were days that tried the reality of men's faith. We of the nineteenth century can scarcely form an adequate idea of the trials and difficulties that beset our fore fathers who have transmitted to us not only our religion in its pristine purity, but also a city and country the very soul of prosperity and progress. They had none of the modern inventions that have cheapened labor and enriched capital, and their mode of travel was more on foot than by wagon. But severe as was the life of these early pioneers, secluded as they were from more advanced cities, their spiritual wants were not neglected. The missionary accommodated himself to the circumstances of his flock. He knew from experience what it was to walk from Oshkosh to Berlin with his vestments knapsack-like on his back and glad was he of the opportunity to rest his weary limbs in a wagon drawn by oxen.

The first of the early missionaries who officiated in the city was Rev. Father Colten. Men who remember his journey from Oshkosh tell us that he held divine service in 1851 in a place called Badger Hall. The following year the same missionary built a church on the southeast corner of Noise Street. The little mission of about twenty families was next attended from St. Marie, near Princeton, by Rev. Father Godfrey. The little church thus laboriously planted by Father Colten increased rapidly, so that in 1857 Berlin was able to sustain in peace and comfort a resident pastor. He was Rev. Father Grey, an Irish-American priest. During his long sojourn among his countrymen he endeared himself to them and made many improvements. He bought church property on Main Street, moved the little chapel erected by Father Colten, made a sacristy of it and built the present brick church dedicated to St. Joseph.

Rev. Father Grey's life was not an idle one. In those days his mission was a little bishoprick. It included from Ripon to Steven's Point, covering Marquette, Green Lake and Waushara Counties, and Kingston, Montello, Neshkoro, Wautoma, Merrill and other points were all under his pastoral jurisdiction. To-day there are about eleven priests located in missions once attended by Rev. Father Grey. After twelve years he resigned his pastorate and departed, leaving happy memories to his flock and his many friends among the Berlinite citizens. To this day his old friends affectionately inquire for him.

The next pastor was Rev. Father Dall, a Belgian. He was pastor three years, during which time he completed the interior of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Radmacher, during whose administration the Polish element separated from the Irish and built a church for themselves. Rev. Father DePreter came next and remained but six months. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Scott, an Irish-American, who remained about four years and was followed by Rev. Father Mayand, whose pastorate extended over a like period. During these two pastorates not much advancement was made in church interest and membership. After this a young Irish priest, Rev. Thomas Bergen, with a brilliant future before him had he lived, and remarkable not only for his priestly character but for his great intellect, rendered an account to his God after the short space of six months' residence in Berlin. Rev. Fathers Allen and Graves followed, the one after the other. Both of them were converts to the Catholic Church. They were succeeded by Rev. Joseph Smith, a young Irish priest whose future is cloudless. His departure after six months was a source of sorrow to the congregation, for he was greatly beloved.

After the Archbishop of Milwaukee gave the city of Berlin to the Green Bay diocese, the Right Reverend Bishop Katzer, appointing a pastor, selected Rev. T. J. Ryan, whose name proclaims his genealogy and a biographical sketch of whom appears on another page. During its previous history, the church had had no parochial residence. No sooner did Father Ryan take charge than he prepared to build one. He also introduced and

carried forward numerous other extensive improvements. His pastorate for more than four years has been exceedingly pleasing both to him and his flock.

It is to this Berlin has come after about thirty-eight years' missionary labor. At the outset there were only about eighty Catholics. Now there are about 450 Irish Catholics and it is a small estimate to say there are three times as many Polish Catholics. There was then but one church and one pastor; now there are three Catholic Churches and two resident priests.

St. Stanislaus' Church (Polish Catholic) had its origin in the work of Rev. Father Benaventura Buezynski, a missionary who preached at Berlin as early as 1871 and gathered a congregation of some twenty-eight families. He was followed by Father Dominique Meyer in 1873. The church became fully organized and Rev. Father H. Gueski became its pastor in 1875. He was followed in 1877 by Rev. Father Simon Wieczork and the latter in 1886 by Rev. Father January Czarnowski, the present pastor. Of the former pastors, Father Gueski is now in Milwaukee and Father Wieczork in Toledo, Ohio. The first house of worship was built in 1873 at an expense of \$1,600. It was rebuilt, after the coming of Father Czarnowski, in 1886, at an outlay of \$9,000. For some time previous to 1886, when all of Green Lake County was included in the Green Bay Diocese, that portion of Berlin east of the river was included in the Milwaukee Diocese and that portion west of the river in the Green Bay Diocese. In 1884 there was a division in the Polish Catholic Church at this place and one faction built a new church west of the river. The new congregation did not flourish and since 1886, when the diocesan boundary line was changed the two factions were re-united. Services are held in both houses of worship by Father Czarnowski, who has done more than any other priest to build up the spiritual and temporal interests of his church here and who, with other improvements, has in prospect a school in which the youth of his flock may have afforded them opportunities for a thorough practical education. The parsonage was built during the pastorate of Rev. Father Wieczork. Rev. Father Rhodemacher was an early and influential Polish Catholic priest here.

The Evangelical Church

Of Berlin, under Rev. A. H. Finger, has a membership of forty-seven, and a Sunday school of sixty-four children and teachers. The sum of \$178 has been given for missions, benevolences and salary during the past year. The society owns a church valued at \$2,100 and a parsonage at \$800, both free from debt.

The statistics are incomplete because the churches of Koro, Willow Creek and Bloomfield, which are connected with Berlin as a circuit, are not given here. They also pay well for missions and minister's salary, and these charges together with the Berlin charge are in a thriving spiritual condition.

Educational.

The first district school in this vicinity was opened in the spring of 1849, by Miss Tryphena Bignall, in a log shanty erected by Nathan Strong, on the southwest corner of what is now the city park, opposite the Union Church. The school broke up in June on account of the marriage of the teacher to William Strong. Later in the same year, Allen M. Merriman taught the district school in the Seeley building, and in the fall, when the Baptist Church was organized in what is now known as Hamilton Hall, the school was removed there where it remained until a district school house was built.

On the West side, Mrs. William Strong taught another district school in her house in the winter of 1849-50, and was succeeded by Volney Cookling, who taught in the fall of 1850, on the corner lately marked by the residence of Henry Buck. He also taught for a time in a small building on the east bank of the river, just north of the site of Stedman's warehouse. The next school on the west side was taught by G. B. Cooley, in S. McElroy's blacksmith shop, on the sand hill, until about 1854, when a district school house was built west of William Strong's present residence, in which different teachers "wielded the birch" until 1866, when the West side Grammar School building was erected.

In 1852, a new school building was erected on Church street, in the same block with Union Church, and a portion of the building is now

known as the "Poorhouse." To this building a wing was added about 1855, making three school rooms, and here Mr. Merriman was principal for some time, and after him Dr. Angear and Rev. J. McIntyre. In 1856, what was known as the Craig School house, on Moore street, afterwards converted by Charles Bartlett into a dwelling, was built and occupied by two teachers until the erection of the High School building.

After the adoption of the first city charter, in 1857, the city was divided into four wards, two on the east and two on the west side of the river. Three School Commissioners represented each ward. The first Superintendent was Horace Merriam. In 1860, the west side of the town was separated from the City of Berlin, by an act of Legislature, and made into the town of Forsyth, having separate school privileges; but in 1861, it was again amended to the city, and the whole municipality was divided into three wards with representation as at present. In April, 1861, the first election for Superintendent of schools was held under the amended charter, and E. M. Wadsworth was elected. The following composed the board; Harry Hamilton, J. G. H. Griffiths, John Megran, M. A. Mosher, A. Shipman and John Saxton; Mr. Megran was made Secretary.

May 2, 1861, Mansfield Hall was rented for additional school room. In 1863, the Southard lot a portion of the present West side school grounds, was purchased for \$250, with a view to erecting a permanent school building. In the fall of this year the question of buying land and erecting a good school building on the East side was proposed and the pieces of land were considered for the site. Nothing definite, however, was done in the matter at this time. The report of the first school census appears in this year, showing the number of scholars between four years and twenty to have been 772. In May, 1865, two lots adjoining the school property on the west side were purchased for \$275, and the grounds where the High School is located were purchased for \$4,205. In August, the contract for building the West side school house was let at \$5,800. More school room being needed, the house of Owen Hughes, which was where the Polish priest's residence now is, but was

afterward removed to the rear of that lot and used as a Polish school, was rented for school purposes. In November 1866 the West side school house was completed, but it was not occupied until the beginning of the next term. The total cost, including outbuildings and furniture, was nearly \$12,000. The history of the erection of the High School building, on the East side, is a somewhat stormy one, the details of which could hardly be recounted satisfactorily, to the whole mass of the people. The contract was let in July, 1867. It was dedicated, with appropriate services, Sept. 9, 1868, Hon. Matt. Carpenter delivering a well remembered address. The total cost of the building, outhouses, furniture, etc., was \$23,538. The building is a fine three-story structure of a pleasing style of architecture, beautifully located on an eminence overlooking the country around Berlin for miles in all directions. The grounds embrace quite a large area, handsomely laid out with walks and lawns, and ornamented with shade trees. In the same enclosure is situated a large and convenient Primary building, which accommodates the Preparatory and First Primary grades. The West Side Grammar School building is good-sized, convenient and well built two-story frame edifice, with six large and pleasant rooms.

Col. W. A. Bugh succeeded Mr. Wadsworth as Superintendent in the spring of 1867. In September, the board appointed the Superintendent and Messrs. N. M. Dodson, Ezra Wheeler, and W. P. Jordan to prepare a grade for the city schools, which was reported and adopted October 30, and which has undergone subsequent modifications. At this time the full course of instruction extends through a period of fourteen years, each year constituting one grade. An extra preparatory term is included for pupils promoted to the High School Department at the end of the winter term.

The year is called a preparatory course, and is devoted to Kindergarten and preliminary work to prepare for the first primary grade of the regular course. The first three years of this course constitute the First, Second and Third Primary grades; the second three constitute the First, Second and Third Intermediate grades. The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth constitute the First, Second and Third

Grammar grades. An extra term is designated as the Preparatory course, while the last four years constitute the First, Second, Third and Fourth High School grades.

The regular course of study is designed to meet the wants of the pupils in the natural order of development. The pupils are classed according to their advancement, and are promoted whenever they show, by their daily work and by examination, that they are prepared for higher grades.

The Public Schools of Berlin are furnished with two school libraries that are of great service to the students. The Text Book Library contains all the text books that are used in the various grades of instruction, and also many well selected reference books, including the latest encyclopædies, dictionaries and gazetteers. The reference books are open to the free use of students, during the regular daily sessions. The text books are furnished to the students at a small rental fee, by the term or year. The Circulating Library contains 800 volumes of standard works on literature, science, biography and history, and is open to both students and citizens of Berlin. An annual addition of the most valuable works appearing from time to time is made, by a special appropriation from the school fund.

The High School room is furnished with a reading table, upon which are to be found, for the daily perusal of the students, a number of the best daily and weekly newspapers, and some of the standard literary and scientific periodicals.

A liberal supply of apparatus for the illustration of natural science has been provided for the High School and is freely employed by the students in class work. The cabinet of Mineralogy, Geology, Botany and Zoology embraces a large number of specimens, and illustrates quite fully the principles of these sciences. The chemical laboratory occupies a large room and is abundantly supplied with apparatus and chemicals, so that each student may perform all the experiments necessary to as thorough and practical a knowledge of this branch as can be obtained in the time devoted to it.

The Board of Education is constituted as follows: N. M. Dodson, Superintendent; James Croft, President; R. A. Christie, Clerk.

Commissioners: Wm. Stewart, C. A. Peck, First Ward; C. H. Wright, Mahlon Safford, Second Ward; James Croft, J. S. Mowe, Third Ward; H. G. Talbot, H. Buck, Fourth Ward; H. Luther, R. A. Christie, Fifth Ward.

The teachers for 1889-90 are here named:

High School:—A. F. Rote, Principal; Miss Nettie Jones, Miss Margaret T. Algoe, Assistants.

Grammar Schools:—T. O'Neal, Miss Jennie Christie, West Side; Miss Helen D. Wheeler, Miss Carrie B. Barr, East Side.

Intermediate.—Miss Hattie Richardson, Miss Ellen Doherty, East Side; Mr. Elbridge Buck, Miss Mary Nelson, West Side.

Primary.—Miss Mary K. Pierce, Miss May Clark, Miss Daisy Bassett, Miss Belle Parsons, Miss Florence Crego, Miss Ida Judd, East Side; Mrs. Emma Ellis, Mrs. Litta Matson, Miss Etta Michaels, West Side.

Mr. Bugh, in 1871, was succeeded by W. G. M. Stone as Superintendent. Dr. N. M. Dodson became Superintendent in the Spring of 1882; D. P. Blackstone in the Spring of 1877; and Dr. N. M. Dodson again in the Spring of 1883, and has served continuously since.

The Berlin Alumni consists of all the graduates of the Berlin High School, and has a membership of 203. Within the last four years the association has been placed on a firm footing. They have a banquet once a year with business meetings during the year. The association will receive nineteen new members next June. The banquet last year at the Woodworth was a very pleasant and successful affair and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Fred Peck, president; Fred Engelbracht, vice-president; Walter Williams, treasurer; Eunice Strong, secretary.

Journalism.

The first newspaper venture in Marquette County, then including Waushara and Green Lake Counties, was the *Marquette Mercury*, established about 1850 by James H. Wells and George P. Gifford. It was Democratic in politics. Mr. Gifford was connected with the *Mercury* but a short time. Mr. Wells published the paper until the summer of 1854, when it was discontinued. A copy of the

Marquette Mercury is in the possession of Mr. L. S. Truesdell of Berlin. It bears date March 20, 1854. The title is in the good old Roman black-faced letter, and the columns run upon both sides of the title, penning it up, as it were, in a parallelogram bounded by heavy black rules. Below the lower rules, under the title is the editor's name, J. H. Wells, who tells us in the same line that the journal is devoted to politics, agriculture, literature, temperance and the mechanical arts, all for only \$1.50 per annum, "invariably in advance." This particular copy of the *Mercury* is number 36 of the third volume, from which it is evident that Mr. Wells had at that time nearly completed the fourth year of his journalistic career in Berlin. The *Mercury* was a goodly sized four-page paper and an advertising cut shows it to have been printed on an old style Washington hand press. The work was well done, from which it is evident that Mr. Wells was a practical printer of experience. The paper used was of good quality, and its wear and tear for thirty-six years has made in it only a few open rents at the folds. The first, second and third pages are devoted to general news, local notices, editorial comments and advertisements. The fourth page is given up to tax sales and chancery notices. That advertising had not at that time reached anything like its present development is manifested from a glance at these columns. It was evidently far beyond the enterprise of the advertiser of that day to make his advertisement attractive or interesting by frequent change. Nov. 1, 1851, Doctors S. M. Mix and N. M. Dodson formed a partnership, and put a notice in the paper to that effect, politely notifying their friends of their business union, and soliciting a fair share of the public favor. Nearly three years later the same announcement was standing that "on this day," etc., without the alteration of word, letter or date. Perhaps the good doctors were too busy to bother with such things.

The next candidate for public favor in this line was the Berlin *Messenger*, by the late Colonel W. A. Bugh, who, it is thought, had a partner, and started in 1852 or thereabouts. It was Whig in politics, and had a brief but brilliant career, expiring before the *Mercury*.

Next in chronological order comes the Berlin

Courant, which was established as a democratic paper in June, 1854, by James G. Tracy and James V. Fitch. After a few weeks, Fitch retired. Tracy ran the paper alone until about Oct. 1, 1854, when he sold a half interest to T. L. Terry, who assumed editorial charge and at once hauled down the Democratic banner and hoisted the Reform, later known as the Republican flag, and a Republican paper the *Courant* has ever since been. Early in the following year, Tracy retired from the paper, and it was published by Terry alone for several years, except for a few months when J. G. Hunter was associated with Mr. Terry. Mr. S. Richards was connected with the paper as publisher for a time, the arrangement leading to a partnership which included W. B. Arnold as a member, under the name of T. L. Terry & Co. Mr. Richards' health failing, he retired Oct. 1, 1859, Terry & Arnold succeeding to the assets and liabilities. The Green Lake *Spectator* was consolidated with the *Courant* Sept. 20, 1864. Terry & Arnold conducted the paper till the spring of 1872, when Terry sold his interest to D. P. Blackstone. The partnership of Blackstone & Arnold continued until Sept. 1, 1872, at which date David Junor became sole proprietor. From 1875 to 1879, Mr. Junor resigned the editorial chair to teach school in Berlin, and later in Saginaw, Mich., Griff J. Thomas and F. F. Livermore editing it successively during this period under his proprietorship. The *Saturday Courant* was first issued Jan. 1, 1886. Mr. L. E. Davis, the present proprietor, has had the paper in charge since Jan. 1, 1888, when he succeeded Mr. Junor as editor and manager, buying the office soon afterward. The *Courant* is a newsy, sparkling local paper, well printed and edited, and with a large and increasing circulation. Its printing department is one of the best in this part of the State.

The Berlin *Journal* (weekly) was founded August 30, 1870, by Everdell & Williams. It failed in two months and was then bought by Charles G. Starks, who still runs it. As a weekly it made a fair success, job printing being a portion of the business, till 1883, when that department was sold to George C. Hicks. The *Evening Journal* was established January 1, 1881, and was a paying venture from the start. This paper is ably managed in

all its departments, and has come to be recognized as one of the institutions of Berlin. Mr. Starks seems to possess the sort of perseverance requisite for a good newspaper man.

The *Paving Cutters Union* is the organ of the paving and stone cutters of the country. It is edited by Rev. W. D. Cornell, Secretary of the National Paving Cutters' Union.

The *Methodist Home Journal*, recently removed to Berlin from Fond du Lac, is published by the Journal Publishing Company, and is under the able editorial charge of Rev. W. D. Cornell, who has changed its form and improved it in every way. It is fast becoming popular and gaining a large subscription list throughout this and neighboring States.

In September, 1889, Bert Williams issued the first number of the *School Bulletin*, devoted to the interests of the schools of Green Lake and Wau-sara Counties.

Among papers of the past—papers "dead and gone"—may be mentioned the *Green Lake Spectator*, by Corruth & Williams; the *Berlin News*, by Frank Hyde, and the *Berlin Independent*, by Stanley Jewell. The first, established about thirty-five years ago, was consolidated with the *Courant* in 1864, and its material was removed to Dartford; the second was published a few weeks in 1861; the third entered upon a comparatively brief career in July, 1882.

Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. and A. M.

This Lodge was constituted by dispensation Nov. 18, 1851, and chartered June 11, 1852. Its charter members and officers were: John S. Willis, W. M.; Charles Bartlett, S. W.; Joel Newell, J. W.; Ithream Abbott, Treas.; John Megran, Sec.; Michael Myers, S. D.; Moses Northrup, J. D. Each of the following named members has served one or more terms as Worshipful Master: John S. Willis, James Ridpath, Carlo R. Taylor, Thomas J. Warner, George D. Waring, Salmon Bridgman, George H. Stansbury, John W. Woodhull, Edward Bassett, Homer C. Snow, Alonzo G. Blackman, Hiram Stedman, Seth C. Bassett, Ardin L. Buell, Thomas McKinney. The officers serving in 1879 were the following: Thomas McKinney, W. M.; John J. Wood,

Jr., S. W.; Charles H. Chatfield, J. W.; Covell A. Peck, Treas.; John Megran, Sec.; Arlin L. Buell, S. D.; George E. Gates, J. D.; Davenport W. Thomas, Steward; Allen Cooper, Steward; Albert C. Mertz, Tyler; John J. Wood, Jr., Christopher C. Jenkins and Hiram Stedman, Trustees.

Berlin Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.

Berlin Chapter was instituted as Green Lake Chapter, No. 18, Jan. 6, 1859, and took its present name Feb. 1, 1870. The first officers elected and appointed were as follows: Thomas J. Warner, H. P.; Joseph Yates, K.; John W. Carhart, Scribe; Almon Bridgman, C. M.; Salmon Bridgman, P. S.; Charles H. Dunham, R. A. C.; Joel Newell, M. of third Veil; Julius W. Clark, M. of second Veil; Charles M. Kimball, M. of first Veil; Charles Bartlett, Treas.; John Megran, Sec.; Henry Gams, Guard. The following have been elevated to the chair of High Priest: Thomas W. Warner, Joseph Yates, Salmon Bridgman, John W. Woodhull, John O. Baxter, George W. Graves, Hiram Stedman, Seth C. Bassett, James Maenish, Covell A. Peck, Platt B. Wightman, Daniel L. Dewey, Sr., Thomas McKinney. The officers serving at date of compilation are as follows: Thomas McKinney, H. P.; Charles L. Kees, K.; Charles C. Ranous, S.; Hiram Stedman, Treas.; Josiah M. Root, Sec.; Arlin L. Buell, C. H.; Seth C. Bassett, P. S.; Eugene D. Kittredge, R. A. C.; Covell A. Peck, M. third Veil; Pliny F. Whiting, M. second Veil; Lucius H. Curtis, M. first Veil; Manson R. Campbell, Guard.

Berlin Council, No. 7, R. A. S. Masters.

This Council was organized in 1880, and chartered Feb. 21, 1881, and is connected with Berlin Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.

Berlin Commandery, No. 10, K. T.

Berlin Commandery, No. 10, K. T. was organized Nov. 15, 1870, with the following first officers: Joseph Yates, E. C.; Salmon Bridgman, Gen.; John W. Woodhull, C. G.; Edward Barrett, Prel.; George W. Graves, S. W.; John O. Baxter, J. W.; Almon Bridgman, Treas.; William Workman, Rec.; Cyrus F. Dodge, Std. B.; Horatio E. Stebbins, Sd. B.; James L. Bridge, Warler; A. C.

Nye, Jason Hitchcock, H. P. Bateman, Guards, A. W. Pettibone, Sent. Joseph Yates, John W. Woodhull, James L. Bridge, Platt B. Wightman, George W. Graves, Hiram Stedman, and Seth C. Bassett have served as Eminent Commanders. The officers for 1889 were as follows: Seth C. Bassett, E. C.; John S. Walbridge, Gen.; George W. Graves, C. G.; Covell A. Peck, Prel.; Hiram Stedman, S. W.; Arlin L. Buell, J. W.; Pliny F. Whiting, Treas.; Eugene D. Kittredge, Rec.; Josiah M. Root, Std. B.; Alanson Wood, Sd. B.; Charles L. Kees, Warler.

G. A. R. Post and Auxiliaries.

John H. Williams Post, No. 1, G. A. R., was organized Sept. 8, 1866, and is the oldest existing post in the United States with an unbroken record. The charter members were William A. Bugh, D. D. La Bar, O. F. Silver, William Kees, E. G. Waring, Thomas J. Davis, James A. Biggert, George W. Graves, Thomas C. Ryan, Chauncey Vedder, and Wiley B. Arnold. William A. Bugh was the first Post Commander. The present officers are James A. Biggert, P. C.; J. C. Watson, J. V. C.; A. Daniels, Chaplain.

William A. Bugh Camp, No. 19, Sons of Veterans, was organized May 24, 1889, with the following charter members: Fred W. Briggs, William Russell, Cassius F. Biggert, Fred Engelbracht, Jr., William Jones, C. Engelbracht, Lewis Roberts, F. McCormick, Elmer Wightman, Frank L. Carter, M. Whitman, John C. Evans, Frank Jones, William Freeland and Grant Thomas.

Women's Relief Corps of John H. Williams Post, No. 1, G. A. R., was organized Dec. 7, 1888. Mesdames Lucy Morris, Florence Watson, Mary Ford, Ida Croft, Lottie Watson, Emma Ellis, Nellie Russell, J. C. Talbot, and Nettie Hamilton, and Misses Etta Nichols and Ida Ford were the charter members.

Berlin Lodge No., 7, K. of P.

Berlin Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias was instituted by the Grand Lodge, Nov. 3, 1871. The charter members were John W. Woodhull, G. W. Graves, William Kees, E. Hathaway, H. C. Snow and J. D. Turner. The Endowment Rank was added May 26, 1880. The lodge is strong and

growing rapidly. There are now sixty members in good standing. The Chancellor Commander is Hermann Timme. The Knights of Pythias' hall is over the Reese store, and the lodge room is nicely furnished and fitted up.

Berlin Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F.

Berlin Lodge, No. 56, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was instituted Jan. 1, 1870, with Dr. N. M. Dodson as Noble Grand. Other prominent charter member and officers were E. Fields, M. L. Kimball, William A. Bugh and J. Leach. The following officers were lately installed: W. N. Cooley, Noble Grand; A. L. Tucker, Secretary; E. T. Chamberlin, Treasurer. This lodge has upwards of sixty members, and is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

Berlin Camp, No. 1013, Modern Woodmen.

Just what inspired the original organizers to call this society the Modern Woodmen does not appear, but so it is known and Berlin has a camp, No. 1013, and its field is mutual insurance. It was organized June 20, 1889 with the following officers: F. P. Sweeting, Consul; G. W. Cunningham, Advisor; F. A. Clark, Banker; A. L. Tucker, Clerk; H. H. Olson, Escort. The present consul is T. E. Decker. Charter members not above mentioned were Patrick Burns, William A. Drake, Thomas McKinney, Horace Miner, H. H. Hamilton, P. O'Brien and J. S. Walbridge.

Good Templars.

An organization which will, in the future, be known as the Berlin Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized on the evening of Jan. 23, 1890, at the Baptist Church, with a charter membership of thirty-five. The officers elected for the ensuing quarter, are as follows: C. T., W. M. Freeland; V. T., Belle Parsons; C., D. Sherman; R. S., Charles Hitchcock; F. S., Eva Terrill; T. T., H. Curtis; M., Fred Bushey; G., Charles Dunham; P. C. T., C. W. Pierce.

Berlin Lodge, No. 53, A. O. U. W.

Berlin Lodge, No. 53 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized in 1879, and gives promise of a long and successful career.

Friends In Council.

The Society of Friends in Council, No. 3, was organized in July, 1873, by nine ladies who were desirous of securing increased facilities for self-improvement. The founders were Mrs. Charlotte A. Mason, Mrs. Celinda N. Smith, Mrs. Mary J. Jenkins, Mrs. Adelaide Bellis, Mrs. Maggie Stedman, Mrs. Malvina E. Bridgman, Miss Eliza A. Brown, Mrs. Sarah H. Woodhull and Mrs. Mary C. Snow. For a considerable time the lines of study pursued were somewhat desultory, embracing topics of practical interest, the members finally concentrating their efforts upon historical literature. For a number of years the Friends in Council pursued their studies so quietly that few accessions were made to their numbers. They were for the first time brought into special notice by a lecture given under the auspices of the Society by Julia Ward Howe, in the winter of 1876. This lecture was followed by others, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, the same winter. They were so well received that during the two succeeding seasons some of the best talent of the country was brought to the city by the little society, which had for itself become a candidate for public favor and was steadily increasing in membership. During these three lecture courses the ladies attended to all the details of business and correspondence, introducing the lecturers—both ladies and gentlemen, with care and dignity.

In 1879 the C. L. S. C. course was adopted by the society, the class graduating in 1883. As this was the tenth anniversary of Friends in Council, the two events were jointly celebrated by a banquet given in Library Hall, attended only by the members, their husbands and a few invited guests.

The membership had been limited to twenty-five and was now full. Having finished the C. L. S. C. course of study and being thrown once more upon their own resources, the Friends decided that a more thorough acquaintance with the past was necessary to a proper understanding of the present, and a course of study was mapped out beginning with the most ancient times of which we have any historical record. The social, political, and intellectual history of nearly all the nations of the earth has been traced from their first manifes-

tations of civilization down to the present time. The history of England comprised the work for the year 1889, and in 1890 the continent of America will occupy the attention of the society. It is as impossible to state in exact terms what has been accomplished in the line of self-culture by this indefatigable society which never takes a vacation as to calculate the influence for good which it has exerted in the community where it exists. The social event of the year is the C. L. S. C. Symposium held on August 18, of each year, in commemoration of the day on which the class of '83 "passed under the arches" and received their diplomas at the Chautauqua Assembly grounds.

A midwinter social meeting is also held during the holiday season when the year's course of study is completed and the members enter new fields of research with ever increasing interest and aspiration.

For two years after the organization of the society the election of officers occurred twice each year. Mrs. C. N. Smith being the first president followed by Mrs. C. A. Mason, Mrs. S. H. Woodhull and Mrs. M. J. Jenkins. It was then decided to elect officers only at the annual meeting and in July, 1876, Miss E. A. Brown was elected President and held the office two years. In 1878 Mrs. A. Bellis was called to the office and filled the chair until 1880 when she was succeeded by Mrs. S. Maesurh, who also held the office two years. Mrs. N. D. Sears was elected president in 1882, and in 1883, Mrs. L. E. Morris was called to the chair and has been unanimously reelected for six successive years.

Of the founders only four remain in the city, Mrs. Mary J. Jenkins, Mrs. Maggie Stedman, Mrs. Adelaide Bellis and Mrs. Eliza Brown Taylor. Only once has death entered the society, removing Mrs. Mary C. Snow, who had left the city for another home, and was therefore, according to the rules of the society, an honorary member at the time of her death.

The society holds its meeting once in two weeks on Thursday afternoon. During its infancy the meetings were held at the houses of the members, but in 1878 a parlor in the Bellis House was permanently secured.

The names of the members are appended: Mrs. Adelaide Bellis, Mrs. Eliza Brown Taylor, Mrs. Maggie Stedman, Mrs. Mary J. Jenkins, Mrs. Lucy E. Morris, Mrs. Sarah Maesurh, Mrs. Nannie D. Sears, Mrs. Flora C. Rounds, Mrs. Lottie S. Wright, Mrs. Juliette S. Truesdell, Mrs. Eveline F. Phelps, Mrs. Harriet L. Kendall, Mrs. Lizzie A. Dodson, Mrs. Ida M. Craft, Mrs. Ida J. Reed, Mrs. Mary Turner Buell, Mrs. Allie D. Sackett, Mrs. Nellie Porter Fitch, Mrs. Minnie M. Murphy, Mrs. Nettie Slater, Mrs. Ida L. Mason, Mrs. Lizzie S. Dodson, Miss Letitia Megrar, Miss Emma Strong, Miss Loma Britton.

Other Social, Educational and Musical Organizations.

The temper and taste of a great part of the inhabitants cause them to form societies of a literary, artistic and musical character, which contribute to the pleasure and profit of all and foster the development of a higher form of life and thought than is possible without such aids. The society above referred to is a conspicuous example. The Berlin Lyceum, a body of young men, holds weekly meetings in their suite of rooms for debate and other literary exercises. They have had open meetings which are largely attended and much enjoyed. A flourishing branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is established in the city, and in its comfortable hall the leading papers and magazines are kept on file, as well as a quantity of other literature. Its open meetings are well attended and profitable. Courses of lectures under the auspices of this association during the winters of 1888-89 and 1890 formed the most popular of amusement programmes of the season. The West Side Shakespeare Club, composed of twenty-five ladies, was organized in 1885 for studying the works of the great dramatist. From October to May the study is prosecuted with great enthusiasm. The Reading Club is another society of ladies, their object being the reading and study of standard works of fiction. Another circle of young ladies takes the course laid down by the Chautauqua Society.

Berlin has always been noted for its musical talent, having sent forth some of the finest singers

in the West. The Philharmonic Society, which includes the leading musicians, has successfully produced several operas and many of its members perform on different instruments with more than ordinary ability. The Arion Club has a band of twenty members, ladies and gentlemen, which is one of the finest organizations in the State, and an orchestra of eight pieces. The Keystone Orchestra is composed of young men. It has ten pieces and furnishes excellent music. The Berlin Orchestra is another band of eight pieces. St. Stanislaus' Polish Church has a band of six pieces and the Congregational Society has an orchestra of six pieces.

Manufacturing.

From a comparatively early period in the history of Berlin, manufacturing has been carried on more or less extensively. Many enterprises in this line have "had their day" and lived it and died with it. Some of the more recent ventures are thought worthy of note in these pages.

One of the most important concerns is the boot and shoe manufactory of H. Putnam & Son, which was established about ten years ago. The firm employs seventy-five men and supplies a very large jobbing trade.

The merchant flouring mill of Stillman Wright & Co. was built in 1860 with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. It was rebuilt in 1868 with a doubled capacity. It was again rebuilt in 1888 and its capacity was increased to 300 barrels. There is a cooperage attached, in which the barrels for the use of the mill are made. The second flouring mill is a large frame structure, fitted with improved machinery and having a capacity of 150 barrels per day. It has during late years been known as the De la Motte mill and the Wells mill. It has recently changed hands again and is owned by non-residents. C. S. Morris has a large flour and feed mill. The cooper shops of H. Carley & Son, H. L. Wright and Murphy & Co. manufacture many thousands of barrels, casks, butter tubs, etc., annually. These are used by the mills, cranberry growers and commission men.

The Berlin Marble and Granite Works was established in 1863 by R. G. & S. N. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & Co. S. N. Campbell

withdrew eight years later, and R. G. Campbell was sole proprietor until 1885, since when the business has been conducted by Campbell & Sons, (R. G. & M. R. Campbell).

The Berlin Machine Works, of which Porter B. Yates is president and manager, Joseph Yates secretary and Louis D. Forbes treasurer, was established by Davis & Pugh in 1881. The company is incorporated. Planing and polishing machinery is manufactured.

The washboard factory of Henry Luther is another well established and successful industry. Since 1884 the business has doubled each year. Three kinds of washboards are made. About 6,000 dozen are made annually. Mr. Luther has also invented and manufactures to some extent a camp chair, a boat stool and a lady's sewing table.

The Berlin Whip Company, (Jonathan N. Morris, Henry O. Slayton and Duane Doty) manufactures a large variety of whips and gloves. J. P. Luther also has a glove and mitten factory.

The Berlin Pump Factory was started over twenty years ago by the late A. Brown and is owned by his son James P. N. Brown, who manufactures improved pumps and windmills.

The brick and tile yard of Mr. C. S. Morris was established about four years ago. Its output is large.

The cigar factory of Schaefer & Styer was established about eight years ago and has been a success from the first.

Berlin has two tanneries owned by H. D. Sears and S. C. Bassett, employed chiefly in custom work.

One of the older institutions is the machine and engine works of Mills Johnson.



TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin.

The town of Berlin, situated in the northeast corner of the county, is bounded on the north by Waushara County; on the east by Winnebago

County; on the south by the town of Brooklyn, and on the west by the town of Seneca. Its greatest length north and south, is nine miles; its breadth east and west, six miles. The city of Berlin, taken mostly from its territory, leaves its outlines irregular. The village of Sacramento originally belonged to Marquette County, and was by an act of Legislature attached to Waushara County, at the organization of that county, contrary to the wish of Sacramento's inhabitants, and, as some contended, contrary to the constitution of Wisconsin. By a subsequent enactment it was attached to the town of Berlin.

One of the first settlements in this town was made about 1847, by Mr. Atkins, who built a log cabin near where the dwelling of Mr. Peck was afterward built, which for many years was a tavern. This must have been one of the simplest of primitive taverns. It is said it had but two rooms and a loft overhead. The first frame house built in the town, was that, about half a mile north of Peck's Corners, which afterward was the residence of Mr. Decker. The settlement of the town rapidly extended from these corners at the Atkins place.

Near the center of the town, two miles west of Peck's Corners, on the east side of the Fox, quite a large settlement of Seventh Day Baptists grew up. It had its beginning in the location there in 1847, of D. E. Lewis, J. Larkin, and J. P. Brown. The church at this settlement was organized in 1850, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. M. Todd, and a neat house of worship was afterward erected.

The log house in the Payne neighborhood, which was once Mr. Payne's residence, was the first cabin or house erected in that part of the town. It will be remembered from its location about half a mile north of the school-house, at "the corners."

Among the old settlers of the town of Berlin, were Nicholas Bush, J. C. Burdick, Owen J. Fuller and John McClelland.

Sacramento.

Sacramento, in the north part of this township, is a small village which once had quite brilliant hopes. At the organization of Waushara County, it was temporarily the county seat. The village was regularly platted in 1819. Its original owner was

James Hobden, and he sold it to one Townsend. At that time the population numbered but six persons. A steam sawmill was built in 1857, and Morse, Abbott & Co. were among its early owners. In 1860 the place contained this industrial establishment, a tavern, a store-house and landing, a cooper shop, two shoe shops, and about 300 inhabitants. The inventive genius of its citizens, led, about that time, to the establishment there of two washing machine factories; but they were small and short-lived. A bridge formerly spanned the Fox River at this place, which was washed away by a flood. A ferry superseded it a mile below, and was in its time an accommodation to the traveling public. A later bridge was the ruin of the ferryman's business. The old race course was established half a mile south of Sacramento, and a mile and a half from the center of the city of Berlin, on S. Barlow's farm.

Early Events.

Many of the early events in the history of this town occurred within the borders of the city of Berlin, and they will be found recorded in the history of that municipality.

Brooklyn.

This town is bounded on the north by the town of Berlin, on the east by Ripon, Fond du Lac County, on the south by the town of Green Lake, and on the west by the towns of St. Marie and Princeton. The surface of the town is rolling, partially timbered with oak opening. In the eastern part is a fine tract of prairie. The town is indented by Green Lake on the south. This is the largest body of water in the county, and one of the most beautiful and attractive in the State. It lies nearly in the center of the county, making part of the towns of Brooklyn and Green Lake.

Its banks are generally high with conspicuous headlands, and it is surrounded by small bays. Along its shores are some of the finest farms and residences in the county. There are several established summer resorts in the town of which Oakwood and Sherwood Forest are perhaps best known. Pleasant Point, Forest Home, and the Root and Mill houses at Dartford are also popular sojourning places. Dartford is the central point and trading place, as well as the county seat.

Puckyan Creek, an outlet of Green Lake, six miles long, runs through the town, having its course northwest about four miles to the vicinity of the high grounds at Bluffton, then turning upon its course, and passing through a ravine for half a mile, until leaving this narrow valley, its general course is northwest into the town of St. Marie. Throughout its entire length it passes through a marshy strip with an average width of a mile. Marl and peat are found along its banks and marl elsewhere in the town. Near this creek peat beds have been explored to a depth of eighteen feet, without their bottom being reached.

The first settler in this town was William H. Dakin, who located east of the lake in 1843. He took a prominent part in aiding settlers to locate lands, and his house was a stopping place and favorite resort of all new comers. In 1845, Anson Dart settled where now is the village of Dartford. About a year later, J. C. and William Sherwood, Marshall, Thurston, and several others established themselves at this point. Mr. Dart and J. C. Sherwood built a grist mill in 1847. A sawmill was also early built here. The more detailed history of Dartford is given under a separate head.

Other Early Events.

The first birth in this town was that of Amos Marshall, son of Giles Marshall. A Miss Eaton was the first bride. Death first claimed Mr. Stearns. The first sermon was preached and the first church was organized by the Rev. Mr. Lathrop, a Methodist preacher.

Bluffton.

Of Bluffton, once a place of promise, Gillespy wrote as follows:

"Bluffton, once so celebrated as having the best waterpower in the State, is situated in the northwest part of the town. Here was a grand chance to have made a fortune if the owner had been less sanguine and visionary. Nothing less than a large city was to be built at this place, having the whole of Green Lake and Puckyan Marsh as a reservoir, some eighteen miles long by an average of two miles in breadth, with a fall or head of eighteen feet. No bounds could be put to its fu-

ture growth and extension. The owner was offered for one-half of the waterpower \$10,000. No! No! it was worth \$40,000. But alas, for all speculative calculations for the future, this magnificent power was in a measure destroyed in the bud by some roaming Yankees locating upon the lowlands which a dam would overflow. The waterpower at present, having a fall of some eight to ten feet, is considered very good, but is shorn of its glory. Other places have grown up and become business places, which must always affect or retard others in the neighborhood. Capital and enterprise may yet do much, as it is some four or five miles to Dartford or Brooklyn Mills. Nature designed Bluffton for a place of trade and commerce, but the desire to have the cake and eat it too has frustrated its prosperity. To explain the why of this failure as a waterpower: Government has always allowed first settlers to build dams and overflow lands, provided lands so overflowed have not been taken up or located before the dam was built, giving as is just, to the pioneer, advantages which in after years cannot be obtained unless purchased of the owners of the soil."

Organization and Nomenclature.

In the days of its early settlement this town was called Lexington. At its organization, Jan. 10, 1849, it was named Arcade. In the winter of 1850 it was re-christened by its present name. Its first election was held April 3, 1849. The number of votes cast was fifty-seven. The following were elected: B. B. Spalding, Chairman; John S. Ward, Treasurer; John W. Vars, Charles De Groff, William Dakin and H. A. Buck, Justices of the Peace.

Village of Dartford.

Dartford is beautifully situated on Green Lake, seventy-six miles northwest of Milwaukee and six miles west of Ripon, its nearest banking point. It is a section (Green Lake) on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and has become justly celebrated as a summer resort. The village is on an outlet of the lake, on a quite high ridge of sandy land between the lake and Puckyan which runs through the lowlands north of the town proper.

The first settlement in the town of Brooklyn was

made here by Mr. Dart who located in 1815. The first frame house was built on the corner of Main and Hill streets, and owned by Mr. Simjson. L. D. Olin moved into the town in 1818. At that time there were but two houses in the village, one frame and one log. In connection with Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Dart, in 1819, built a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

The grist-mill was four stories high, had three run of stone capable of manufacturing 150 barrels of flour per day and had all modern improvements. This, under the ownership of J. C. Sherwood, became one of Dartford's chief claims to trade among the farmers round about.

Among Dartford's prominent merchants at different periods may be mentioned Samuel W. Wolfcott, Keene & Osborne, Ward & Son, James Catlin, George W. Aunin, E. A. Keene, H. A. Phinney, L. D. Olin, George W. Cooper, Cooper & Thayer, Thomas S. Sherman, Clawson & Brooks, Thomas & Brooks, L. Clawson, Thomas & Clawson, E. P. Locke, Edwin Quick and Edward A. Long.

John Stinson kept a hotel on the site of the court house about 1850. James C. Mills, lately deceased, was a hotel keeper in Dartford over thirty-five years. His house was well known to the traveling public. He was a man of some eccentricity and originality, and many pleasant stories are told of his quaint sayings. John L. Root became known widely as a hotel keeper. Valorus Root, the present proprietor of Root's Hotel, has been in business about three years. The hotels along Green Lake are usually accredited to Dartford, though they are not within the village limits. "The Oakwood" was opened about twenty years ago by David Greenway, its present proprietor. The "Pleasant Point" house has been running nearly fifteen years, and is under the management of the Ross Brothers. The "Sherwood Forest" house was opened about 1873 by John C. Sherwood, and has been lately under the management of John C. Thompson. The boarding house of Jackson Walker, at Dartford, has long been liberally patronized.

In 1859 Dartford had its flouring mill; a machine shop, consisting of a lathe, planing machine, etc.; cabinet and wagon makers; a cabinet ware-room; two blacksmith shops; two boot and shoe

shops; one harness and saddle shop; two tailors' shops; one tavern; four general stores; one drug and apothecary store; one cooper shop; one lawyer and one doctor. Ten years later it possessed a flouring mill, a woolen factory which was quite prosperous and was able to supply the country for many miles around with cloth of home manufacture, (which was of course preferable to cloth made far away of doubtful materials) two dry goods and general merchandise stores, a boot and shoe shop, a drug store, a planing mill, sash door and blind factory, a blacksmith shop, a cooper shop and three hotels. The following was its business directory at that time: I. Arnold, harness maker; J. H. Brooks, postmaster, conveyancer and insurance agent; David Greenway, proprietor Oakwood House; Henry Groff, nursery and lime-kiln; H. Kopplin, blacksmith; Bernard Kozmhiek, stone mason; E. P. Locke, drugs, stationary and hardware; J. C. Mills, proprietor Lake House; E. Morgan, physician and surgeon; S. S. Parrish, mason; Edwin Quick, proprietor woolen mills and dealer in lumber; D. M. Rounds, meat market; T. S. Sherman, general store; J. C. Sherwood, flouring mill; John Stewart, proprietor Union House; Mrs. H. Stewart, dressmaker; Thomas & Clawson, boot and shoe manufacturers and general merchants; Mrs. S. H. Walker, homeopathic physician; John Weisgerber, proprietor Dartford House; Wright & Alling, door, sash and blind manufacturers; O. Wormwood, carpenter. Rev. J. Wiltse was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. R. H. Fairbairn of the Congregational Church.

In 1853, by a vote of the people, the county seat of Marquette County was removed to Dartford, and the county officers brought the records and established themselves there. In November of the same year the Board of Supervisors, forcibly and without authority of law, seized the records and hurried them back to Marquette. For some reason the people submitted to this high-handed affair, and the county seat remained at Marquette until 1858. At that time Green Lake County was formed by detaching the eastern portion of Marquette County, and the county seat of the new county was established at Berlin. In the fall of 1862, by a vote of the people, it was returned to

Dartford, when it rested in peace until 1866, when, on agitating the vexed subject again, a vote was taken on removing it to Princeton, and a majority of the Board of Canvassers decided in favor of Dartford. A minority reported, however, in favor of Princeton, and their decision was supported by the opinion of the Attorney General of the State. The citizens of Princeton forcibly took the records and at a very early hour one morning, removed them to Princeton. An appeal was then made by the people of the eastern part of the county to the supreme court of the State, and on a ruling in their favor the county seat was once more removed to Dartford, where it has since remained undisturbed and unassailed, except by the indirect means mentioned elsewhere.

The court house was built in 1863 by the Dartford Building Association, and leased to the county in 1864. It is a slightly stone structure, ample for the requirements of the courts. The jail was added in 1870 and, during the same year most of the present county offices were built.

The act of the Legislature incorporating the village of Dartford was approved March 20, 1871. The first Board of Trustees was organized thus: Edwin Quick, President; T. S. Sherman and George H. Churchill, Trustees; Albert Long, Clerk. The present Board (1890) is constituted thus: J. R. Brooks, President; J. Morgan and L. Clawson, Trustees; J. Bodle, Clerk. The village is as well supplied with sidewalks and other improvements as any place of its size. The present population is about 400.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Dartford was organized by Rev. R. S. Hayward, pastor, November, 1849. There were thirteen members, and D. A. Olin was made Class-leader. For more than forty years he has labored for the spiritual welfare of the community. The church has maintained regular weekly services from the time of its organization. It also organized a Sunday-school at the outset, and has since maintained it for the instruction of the youth and children in those duties which have a tendency to develop Christian character, and make them men and women of the best type. The church edifice that the society now occupies was erected in the spring and summer of

1850, and was probably the first regular church building in (then) Marquette County. Mr. Anson Dart, of Washington, D. C., presented the church with a very fine-toned bell, which called the people to worship for twenty-five years, until it was cracked, rendering it unfit to longer perform that duty; when a much larger and more resonant one was put in its place and has done service to the present time. In its forty years of life the church has received the instructions of the following named ministers: R. S. Hayward, S. D. Barringer, J. Pearsall, Ezra Tucker, T. T. Kitchen, William Stevens, William Sturges, I. Searles, C. G. Lathrop, William Morse, E. K. Burkee, R. M. Beach, William Teale, J. Wiltrie, T. T. Allen, D. O. Jones, T. H. Walker, R. Henry, F. F. Teetes, E. B. L. Elder, E. A. Wanless, H. Curtis, F. W. Sherwin, T. H. Dey, J. E. Henderson, W. E. Morris and A. J. Buxton.

The Congregational Church was organized as the Central Congregation of Brooklyn. The church edifice was erected in 1857, and dedicated December 23, of that year, by Rev. Mr. Richards, of Berlin. This church has had the following pastors: Revs. S. Bristol, William Catlin, M. M. Fernfield, G. W. Weinwright, E. N. Buddoe, Robert Fairbairn, Frederick Fairfield, E. G. Baldwin, W. J. Warner, F. B. Demarest, Edward Peet, A. A. Safford, and Mr. Freeman. The church has been supplied on the Sabbath to some extent by the professors of Ripon College.

The *Green Lake Spectator* was published at Dartford for some years. It was established about 1860. The issue of Nov. 8, 1865, was number 7, volume 5, of the "old series," and number 5, volume 2, of the "new series." It was then issued by J. M. Phinney & Co., from an office opposite the court-house, at \$2 per annum. In 1889 an attempt was made by George Abbott to establish another paper at Dartford, but poor encouragement and an untimely fire nipped the enterprise in the bud. An idea, and perhaps a grotesque and exaggerated one, of the vicissitudes of journalism in Dartford may be gained from the following newspaper clippings, which are appended because they have a lively local interest, if they may not be relied upon wholly in a historical sense:

Peck's *Sun*: "Last summer I was for a few weeks up around Green Lake, and had occasion frequently to pass through the little village of Dartford, the county seat of the county. O, how quiet it was! When court is in session * * * the streams of commerce move, but ordinarily all is calm and serene. * * Twenty-three years ago two friends of mine, Joe Oliver, now of the *Waupun Leader*, and Martin Short of the *Brandon Times*, were partners in the publication of a paper at Dartford, and I have often wondered how they lived and enjoyed themselves. I saw Oliver recently and asked him how they managed to maintain their engine of civilization in that little village. He said when they were there the fishing in Green Lake was splendid. That was all the answer he gave me, so I concluded that brain food was the mainstay of the two families. I asked him how they came to move their paper away from there, and he said it was to save bloodshed. It seems the boys had to have some fun, and they picked on the wrong man. Deacon Mills keeps the village hotel. When court is in session the Deacon is on deck, and runs it. * * The Deacon had a white dog that was probably the whitest dog that ever was. There was not a dark hair anywhere on the dog. Oliver and Short did not have much amusement, as there were no theatres or operas, so they put up a job on the Deacon. They got a druggist to fix up a concoction of some kind that they covered the dog with, and colored the dog jet black. He was the blackest, shiniest dog that ever was when he was turned loose. The boys sauntered down to the Deacon's hotel and sat there with their feet on the window sills, reading papers, while the Deacon sat with his feet on the stove, dreaming the happy hours away. The dog came in and jumped up with his forefeet on the Deacon, and woke him up. The Deacon opened his eyes and saw a strange black dog with his mouth open, apparently about to take him by the throat, and he yelled nine kinds of murder, and jumped up and kicked the dog out of doors, and threw a stick of cordwood after him. The dog went across the street and stared at his master in a painful manner. The boys kept from laughing some way, and Oliver said there were too many dogs in town. The

Deacon said he wanted it understood that all the strange dogs in town couldn't make themselves at home around his house. The dog waited until the Deacon was calmer and went in the door again, and wagged his tail in an uncertain way, and finding the storm had blown over, he got up on his hind legs and was lapping water out of one of the tin wash basins, as was his custom. The Deacon heard the lapping of the water, and opened his eyes and saw the strange dog taking liberties with the water, and he clubbed him out of the house and used profane language about dogs generally. The black dog was driven out of doors forty times during the day, and the Deacon had become frantic, when the dog thought he would try the kitchen, where the Deacon's good wife at once recognized the dog, and came in and told the Deacon the dog had been painted. The Deacon investigated the case and found it was true, and before the boys could get away from the house he registered a solemn vow to murder, in cold blood, the person who painted that dog. He said he would camp on the trail of the artist, and though he might not kill him for weeks, or possibly for months, he would kill him sure as fate. The Deacon was a man of his word, so understood, and the young men, mere boys then, held a council of war and decided to move away from there, and to move quick. So that night they hired a wagon and placed their printing office on it, and before morning they were safely out of the way of the enraged Deacon. It is probable that time has softened the Deacon's resentment, and that he will not kill the boys for that old crime, at this late day. He will be more likely to kill me for telling it. If he does not no doubt Oliver or Short will."

Waupun Leader: "Peck's *Sun* of last week tells a pretty good story about how a white dog belonging to 'Deacon Mills,' the tavern keeper at Dartford, was dyed a coal black twenty odd years ago; how the Deacon clubbed the dog out of the bar-room for a whole day, and swore eternal vengeance upon the artists when he found out that the dog had been trifled with. The story is principally true, except that Capt. Short had no hand in the dye. The writer had to wear gloves for a week; 'Little Dr. Moore' the principal conspirator, had

urgent business elsewhere as soon as war was declared."

Harry Randall Post, No. 202, Grand Army of the Republic, of Dartford, was organized by Capt. Blackman of Berlin, who also mustered it in. The date of the charter is Sept. 5, 1885. There were fourteen charter members: Daniel Reilly, Henry H. Marshall, Christian Brisval, Charles F. Taylor, David Wilson, Thomas B. Davis, Lester Clawson, Charles A. Brown, James C. Boice, Joseph Taylor, James H. Prume, Nathaniel Pierce, Jr., A. Eugene Dunlap. The post at this time has a membership of twenty-four. Lester Clawson, of the 12th Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery, was the first Commander. He served until Jan. 1, 1886. The second was Charles A. Brown, of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, whose term of service expired Jan. 1, 1887. The third was Henry B. Lowe, of the 5th Wisconsin Infantry, who served two years, until Jan. 1, 1889. The fourth was Ira E. Smith, of the 3d Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery, whose time of service expired Jan. 1, 1890. The officers elected for 1890 are: H. H. Swett, Commander; Lester Clawson, S. V. C.; Joseph Taylor, J. V. C.; H. B. Lowe, Qmr.; Charles A. Brown, O. D.; Ira E. Smith, Chap.; J. A. Forbes, Adjt.; B. F. Parker, Surg.; James H. Prume, O. G. This post is named in honor of Elisha Harrison Randall, a Dartford "boy," and one of the first to enlist from this place, in Company B, 4th Wisconsin Infantry, afterward cavalry. He was killed by having his head carried completely away by a rebel shell while acting as a sharp-shooter on the gunboat Tyler, near the mouth of the Yazoo River, Mississippi, July 5, 1862. The post is in an independent condition, and is doing a good work in looking after the interests of old soldiers and their dependent ones, and in keeping alive that fraternal feeling which has so strongly bound old comrades together.

Green Lake.

Green Lake is the largest town in the county. It lies on the eastern border, and is bounded on the north by Brooklyn, on the east by Fond du Lac County, on the south by Mackford and Manchester, and on the west by Marquette. This is regarded as the best agricultural town in the

county, and it is doubtful if there is a better one in the State. A large portion of the town is prairie, and the soil is of unsurpassed richness. The farm residences are large and tasty, and the barns and outbuildings are such as to be seen in a prosperous farming community. Groves of timber, planted by the settlers, dot the prairies in every direction. Green Lake skirts the northern boundary.

The Dell.

Mr. Gillespy, in 1859, thus described the dell—a unique and interesting natural feature of this town: "The dell, on what is now called the Powell Place, one mile south, one half-mile west from the residence of Mr. Dakin, is a dried-up waterfall. It has become quite celebrated as a place of resort to hold picnics as well as to gratify the curiosity so common in man to explore and admire the works of nature. How long ago the waters ceased to pass through the gorge made through the sandstone of which the hill is composed is hard to tell—there must have been quite a large stream passing between its banks, for it can hardly be supposed that the little water now passing over it in the spring and fall could ever have made so wide and extensive a cavern in the face of the stone even supposing the material world to be as old as geologists are determined to have it, contrary to the history of Moses and the declarations of St. Paul. It is my belief Jehovah is just as competent to make a globe like ours in six days, as is told, as that He could only make a ball of matter for the nucleus of our world, and that it has taken thousands of years to bring it to the state it is now in. God spake, and it was done; he commanded, and it stood fast. The fall of water, if it has any now, is twenty-five or thirty feet, worn down some twelve or fifteen feet from the top of the hill. It may be at the bottom three feet wide, spreading out to about ten feet at the top. The gorge immediately widens, like entering an arch from the wedge or crown to some five or six rods in width, gradually widening for some ten rods, when the hill falls to the level of the ground at its base. The face of this gorge on the west is perpendicular, while on the east side it slopes somewhat to the top. The depth or height is some

sixty feet. A tiny stream runs winding along through the bottom, its banks covered with the debris fallen from above, in some places to the height of eight or ten feet, which, with trees fallen from the heights, make it a task of some labor and difficulty to pass up over the brook to the head or the foot of the fall, which is called a spring, or more certainly is a well made long ago by the accumulation of the debris and the fall of water, and which is, no doubt, supplied by water passing and finding its way through the fissures in the sandstone. This well or spring is stated to be some twelve feet deep. Whether this wild, picturesque gorge is, as was believed in ancient times, the dwelling of some sprite or spirit, or whether its waters are of fabulous efficacy in curing the ills that flesh is heir to, I have not been able to learn. One thing is certain—it is famous with the girls and boys, and probably no young gentleman can in any way give more pleasure to his lady-love than according her an invitation to visit this place and partake of the *picnics* which are generously provided at the numerous festivals of jollity and good feeling that often occur, whether for lovers' rambles, curiosity or amusement. And, by way of parenthesis, I would advise any young lady intending to visit this place to leave her slippers and gaiters at home; so precarious and uncertain is the footing, and in many places spongy and wet, that if she has more regard to health than the display of a neat gaiter boot she will wear shoes or boots of some reasonable material to walk safely and with dry feet over this by no means easy or safe pathway to the head of the gorge. As to getting down the path or up it, which you will find a rather steep cattle path to the water, I have no advice to give, believing if a man has gallantry enough to ask you that he will prove himself a true knight to the damsel in distress. About eighty rods in a southwest direction from the glen is a large spring, which is a natural curiosity. In high water it is some ten or twelve feet in diameter at its source, boils up to the height of two or three feet, making a considerable mill stream flowing therefrom, but after a protracted drouth it is entirely dry, and remains so perhaps three or four months. One may cross the stream dry-shod, and returning in two

two or three hours find a large brook. It was near this spring, known, in honor of the first settler, as "Powell Spring," that that worthy erected the first log house in the town.

Settlement.

James Powell was undoubtedly the first settler in this town. He had 160 acres of land fenced in and part of it under cultivation as early as 1835, or 1836. A part of this property was afterward owned by A. Long. Mr. Dart and two sons came next. They located at the outlet of Twin Lake in 1840, and in 1841 built a small grist-mill. Theirs was the first frame house. They came by the way of the Fox River from Green Bay, in row-boats; entered the mouth of the Puckyan, passed up the creek to the lake, and up the latter to their point of settlement. They had a fatiguing voyage of eleven days, and probably were the first, and doubtless the last white men to navigate the Puckyan. Lieut.-Gov. Beal came next the same year, and broke up the first land, Mr. Bazeley and a Stockbridge Indian, named Pyer, doing the work in the fall of 1840. S. R. Lathrop came in January, 1847. At that time S. Burdick and E. Cable occupied a room in Beals' house as a land office, locating land for settlers, and Mr. Bazeley had taken to himself some of the comforts and conveniences of life, and his house was a recognized stopping place for traders and intending settlers. The house of Satterlee (Hon. Sat. Clark), besides being the first location of the post-office, was the general intelligence office for the whole section. Later, the post-office was removed to the store of E. Smith, a mile north of the "Center House." This was, doubtless, the second store in the county. The county at that time was in three electoral divisions, or voting precincts, the centre of one of which was "Big Green," when there was a store, a post-office and a blacksmith shop. A Mr. Pomeroy, a relative of J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, a man of worth and wealth, was an early resident here, but he returned to Cooperstown, N. Y. S. H. Palmer was the first to make a settlement on the open prairie, locating half a mile east of the meeting house, and south-east from the Centre House he built a comfortable frame house, which was a popular stopping-place.

Mr. Jewell, of Algoma, built a frame house at Little Green, and had a store and post-office. His house was a place of rest and refreshment before entering upon the broad land for Ceresco or Green Bay. Little Green became a place of note in the county's settlement. The first settlers there were Henry Pratt, J. Burt, William Seymour, R. Day, "Squire" Akins, from Boston, and others. J. L. Millard opened a small store. M. B. Swift, with a large family, came in 1848. N. Gleason, J. S. Gardner, G. Rector, N. Pool and others came about the same time or earlier. Jacob Cook was also an early comer.

Early Events.

The first school was taught by Miss Ellen Lyman, in Mr. Bazeley's log house. The first school-house in the town was that built in School District No. 1, in 1846, or 1847. Oliver Dart was the first Justice of the Peace in the county, and at his house was held the first religious service in the town. Rev. Mr. Kasson held meetings at this place and at Mr. Palmer's occasionally. The Methodist Episcopal circuit preachers held meetings once in two weeks at S. Burdick's, on the Bcal's place. The Congregationalists organized a society in August, 1851, with Rev. E. Bradford as Moderator and Rev. J. H. Kissam as Clerk, with ten members. They built a church near the center of the town in 1854. A very respectable society of Protestant Methodists met early, at the red school-house, on the Marquette road, near the town line. Rev. John E. Fridd was their pastor. The Methodist Episcopal adherents also organized a society, and met early at the stone school-house, east of the Centre House. The first birth was that of Alice Bazeley, daughter of William Bazeley.

Town Organization.

Green Lake was organized in January, 1849, then a part of Brown county. The number of votes cast at the first town meeting was seven. The first supervisor was Moses B. Swift. Before the establishment of the local postoffice, the nearest postoffice was at Fox Lake. Milwaukee was the nearest market town. The nearest grist mill until 1847 was at Watertown or Columbus. Ten

days or two weeks time was often consumed in a trip to mill.

Green Lake Postoffice.

Green Lake is a post town in this town ten miles south of Darkford and eight miles south-west of Ripon, the nearest railway station and banking point. It contains a church, a school and about 100 inhabitants. Among its prominent citizens are James Welch, postmaster; W. T. Burdick and George Day and Albert Long, justices of the peace; George E. Russell, constable; A. S. King and T. S. Pickett, merchants. Evidences of thrift abound here.

Utley.

Utley, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul branch to Markesan, is eleven and one-half miles south of Dartford. J. D. Sherwood is the postmaster and merchant at this point. Here are the crushing works of the Green Lake Granite Company. Fine granite for monumental and pavement work is shipped from here in large quantities. The quarry was opened by James Densmore, and John Loper in 1883 and during that year Loper's part of the bluff passed into the control of W. C. and J. D. Sherwood, who further developed the quarry during 1884. In 1885 the Sherwoods merged their property with that of Hon. J. D. Caton, of Chicago, who had an extensive crusher plant there, and organized the Green Lake Granite Company, which purchased the Densmore property and afterward the O. P. Reed ledge, thus acquiring the entire control of all the Pine Bluff granite property. The working capacity of the quarry is about eight carloads of paving blocks and about an equal output of crushed stone per day. The officers of the company are J. D. Caton, president; A. J. Caton, vice-president; C. E. Town, treasurer; J. D. Sherwood, secretary. The works are superintended by C. C. Benin.

Kingston.

Kingston is the south-west corner town of the county. It is bounded north by the town of Marquette, east by Manchester, south by Columbia county and east by Adams county. The face of the town is much broken, presenting a rolling aspect, with one noted rise, Mt. Moriah, the highest

land in the county, which stands like a sentinel, breasting the storms that sweep its plains, a landmark and a guide for miles around, stretching eastward as if to protect the valley lying at its base. The town is well watered and raises much hay. The pasturage is good and it may in time become somewhat noted as a dairy town.

Settlements.

The actual settlement of this town began in 1846 when George Bentley, Isaac Fuller, A. D. C. Knowlton, Anson Babcock, Harry Dart, Isaac Hewett, O. W. Bow and Thomas Mosley came and located their lands. The first white man who located in the town had come as early as 1828, however. This was Poquette, and some say he was a French half-breed. He was an Indian trader and government agent. He married a squaw and was killed by Indians in some quarrel. He is said to have been a man of massive proportions, being six feet and six inches in height and weighing nearly 300 pounds. After his death the post at Bellefontaine, as the locality was called, was broken up. His widow married Judge Wadsworth, of Portage.

Organization.

The town was organized in 1849 with Marquette. Twenty-five votes were cast at the first town meeting. Charles Mede, chairman; F. B. Hawes, and R. Williams, side supervisors; E. Stevens, town clerk.

Early Events.

The first school was taught by Mr. Bow in 1846 and 1847. His neighbors turned out and built fence for him in return for his services in behalf of education. The first church was the the Baptist, organized in 1846, with Elder Sargent as pastor, the second was the Methodist, in 1847, Elder Stone, pastor. The first death of a white person was that of a young emigrant girl who fell from a wagon near Mr. Bow's and was killed. This town was the scene of a terrible murder of an innocent boy, the particulars of which are given elsewhere.

Village of Kingston.

This village, like Markesau and Manchester, is

on Grand River, which furnishes power for a flouring mill here. It is pleasantly situated upon elevated land. It was platted in 1855 by Edward H. S. Dart, and Fox and Millard's addition was laid out the same year. Eight miles east of Marquette, the nearest railway station and eighteen miles from Fox Lake, the nearest banking point; the place contains a flouring mill, two churches, a school and about three hundred inhabitants.

J. H. Dart made the first settlement here, and Mr. Kilmer came in 1846 and built the first frame house. The first general store was opened soon afterward by E. R. Stevens in a building covered with split logs, so poor a roof that it is said the merchant had, at times, to set up nights, when it rained and catch the dripping water in pans to prevent it soaking his goods. The first tavern in the village was kept by D. M. Phelps. The nearest grist mill in the early days was at Watertown; but the inhabitants of this place were not exempted from the unfair rule which obtained at the grist mills nearer by and consequently often had to go to West Troy, one hundred miles distant, with oxen, to get their flouring done.

A grist mill was built here in 1818 by Drummond & Jewett and was later owned by J. E. Millard & Bros. The local miller now is Henry Pettit. The water power here is said to be the best on the river. Thirty years ago Kingston had a population of 900, about three times its present population. The business interests and features of the village at that time are said to have been a carding mill, a wagon shop, a saw mill, a tavern, three blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one paint shop, two tailor shops, two shoe shops, two tin shops, one cooper shop, one cabinet shop, one drug store, one jewelry store, four general stores, one grocery, a leather store, a meat market, two school houses, a church and a postoffice. The Baptists owned the church. Services were held also by the Methodists and the Episcopalians. The church building later become the property of the Methodists. It was built in 1855.

A depressing evil here at at one time was the choice of the place as the headquarters of a gang of thieves, counterfeiters and incendiary rioters who occasionally varied the pleasant monotony of

their business avocations by the perpetration of other quite serious crimes. In the fall of 1868 a fire destroyed five of the best store buildings, and is thought to have been the work of part of this gang. Later some of them were arrested for offenses against the United States laws and this fact and other good influences brought about the overthrow and the departure of most of their numbers.

E. G. Boynton, George S. Greenleaf, Henry Vinz and Henry Volkman are merchants here at this time. Dr. James Lawn is the resident physician. W. M. Chapel is a resident lawyer. James M. Chapel is postmaster. The *Kingston Spy* is a four-page paper published by W. E. Williams and devoted to local and general interests.

Newton Wilson Post, No. 28, G. A. R.

The charter for this post was granted March 18, 1888. The charter members were as follows: E. C. Brayton, J. M. Chapel, G. A. Joslen, William W. Hunter, Thomas Gunderson, John Milligan, Fred Koh, C. P. Hewitt, William Garner, Frank Knight, H. R. Price, August Gelanman, George Brayton. The first officers were E. C. Brayton, Com.; J. M. Chapel, S. V. C.; George Brayton, J. V. C.; G. A. Joslen, Quar. and Adj.; John Milligan, Surg.; H. R. Price, O. D.; Frank Knight, O. G.; C. P. Hewitt, Chap. The present officers are J. M. Chapel, Com.; E. C. Brayton, S. V. C.; William Garner, J. V. C.; A. J. Joslen, Quar. and Adj.; H. R. Price, O. D.; John Milligan, Surg.; William W. Hunter, Chap.; Frank Knight, O. G. The post now numbers twenty-five members.

Mackford.

Mackford is the southeastern town of Green Lake County, bounded on the north by Green Lake, on the east by Fond du Lac County, on the south by Dodge County, and on the west by Manchester. Most of Lake Maria lies in the southwest part of this town. This lake, which extends into Manchester, covers about 600 acres. Lake Emily is near by, to the southward. Grand River flows westwardly, through the village of Markesan, through the northwestern part of the town. There is no known outlet to Lake Maria, except at very high

water, when it overflows into a swale adjacent. A remarkable occurrence was the destruction of the fish in this lake during the "hard winter" of 1847. It is believed they were smothered, as the lake was entirely frozen over and the ice was covered with four feet of snow. In the spring winnows of fish were cast ashore here, all bearing evidence of this natural supposition. The greater portion of the town is prairie. The soil is one and a half to two feet deep. Good water is found in all parts of the town from six to ninety feet below the surface. Limestone crops out in places.

Name of the Town.

This town derives its name from the first part of Hiram McDonald's name ("Mae") and a crossing place ("ford") on the river, at a point where Mr. McDonald was sanguine of building up a town. Gillespy says: "Nothing but the dog in the manager policy of some of his old neighbors prevented this place from becoming a place of business and importance—sociable, free, companionable, as well as gentlemanly, his future plans were frustrated not only to his own detriment, but the disappointment of the speculators."

Organization.

The town of Mackford was organized in 1849. At the first town meeting there were seven votes cast. "Squire" McDonald was elected Chairman; L. Wooster and John S. Toby, Supervisors; John Chapel, Justice of the Peace; J. C. Matthews, Town Clerk.

Settlement.

Hiram McDonald had the honor of being the first settler. He located where he afterward lived, in 1837. Samuel McDonald, his father, came soon afterward. In 1843 Hiram McDonald built a sawmill at his place and it is a curious fact that twelve out of the fourteen male inhabitants of Waupun at that time were present at the raising. Lyman Austin and George Pratt came in 1844 and in 1845 and 1846 there was quite a number added to the small settlement. Among these were Austin McCraeken and his sons, William Butler and son, James Densmore, William Hare, S. M. Knox, John Larkin, J. L. Millard, Abram Moore, Barlow

Swift and William Shaw. Austin McCracken built a sawmill in 1848 and a large gristmill in 1855. In 1850 Messrs. McDonald, Carhart and White erected a large four-story gristmill at Mackford village. This was destroyed by fire. John B. Seward started the village of Markesan in 1845 and built a saw and gristmill.

First Things.

The first white child born in the town was John McDonald, son of Hiram McDonald. The first wedding was that of Mr. Vedder and Miss Patterson. The first death was that of a Mr. Lyon, who was killed by a tree falling upon him. The first church was built by the Presbyterians, Rev. Mr. Kaison, pastor.

Village of Markesan.

Markesan is pleasantly situated on the uneven land lying on both sides of the Grand River, in the town of Mackford on the branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway which penetrates this county. It is seventeen miles south of Dartford and twelve miles northwest of Fox Lake, the nearest banking point.

Markesan was platted in 1849 by John Chapel and C. E. Russell, proprietors. The original plat was one and one-half mile square. Parker's addition was platted in 1858. The village was incorporated in May, 1853, and its first officers were: President, Ira Manley; Trustees, John Parker, P. Nelson, G. Harris, E. A. Wilder, M. George; Clerk, R. Lexington.

The first frame house built in the present site of the village was erected by John B. Seward in 1844. Mr. Seward afterward put in operation a sawmill and gristmill which was afterward remodeled and made a flouring mill only. The early settlers were of good stock, mostly Yankees, but with a sprinkling of English.

In 1859 Markesan contained the gristmill, then owned by Mr. Parker, four stories high, with two run of stones and a daily capacity of 100 barrels; three blacksmith shops a wagon shop, two cabinet shops, one cabinet ware room, three shoe shops, two taverns, one drug and book store, two saloons, four good general stores, one variety store, one hard-

ware store, one stove and tin shop, one harness shop, two cooper shops, a livery stable, a tailor shop, a watch and jewelry shop, a millinery shop, a meat market and a bank with a capital of \$75,000—C. P. Dearborn, Cashier,—besides an insurance agency and a printing office. The population was then estimated at 800.

The village now contains a gristmill, a feedmill, a grain elevator, a cheese factory, carriage and wagon works, several churches and a live weekly newspaper, the *Herald*, George H. Larke, editor and proprietor. Much live stock, grain and produce is shipped.

In point of natural advantages, trade and enterprise, Markesan is the leading village in the southern portion of the county. It is the center of a rich and beautiful farming country in which it possesses no rivals to be feared and it is predicted that its progress will be steady and satisfactory. The district school house is well located and one of the best buildings in the county. The Universalists have a neat church, built in 1857, the year in which their society was organized. The Congregationalist Society was organized in 1817 and their church was built in 1858. The Methodists organized in 1859 and have a neat church.

Half a mile east of Markesan, on the Grand River, a lime-kiln was long kept running constantly. There was also a manufactory of a superior kind of building material, composed principally of lime and gravelly sand. Buildings put up of this kind of composition appear to the eye, when coated with a cement or varnish used, as durable as stone, and a person unacquainted with the material would readily believe that sandstone had been cut out to make the walls.

The Markesan *Herald* is in its eighth year. Its publisher is George H. Larke. It is a neatly printed, newsy sheet, well patronized by subscribers and advertisers, and has had its influence for good upon the development of Markesan and that portion of the country round about.

Manchester.

Manchester is located in the center of the county east and west, and on its southern border. It is bounded on the north by Marquette and Green

Lake, on the east by Mackford, on the south by Columbia County and on the west by Columbia County and the town of Kingston. Lake Maria cuts into the town near its southeast corner, and the large Kingston mill pond on its western border north of its center. Grant River flows westwardly through the town and receives through a swale the overflow from Lake Maria at times of high water, that lake having no outlet at other times. This town is quite equally divided into openings—timber timber openings, prairie and marsh lands. The East Branch of the Fox River heads in the southwest corner of this town. The surface of the town is undulating. The soil is strong in the eastern and central parts, growing lighter and more sandy towards the West.

Settlement.

The first settler in the town was an old soldier named McGee, who located on the Henry Vinz farm. He built the first log house and broke up land first in his neighborhood. This was in 1837. R. Langdon came in 1843. Sawyer Carter, W. R. Carter, Norman Stewart, James Carter, Madison Miller and Robert Robinson came in 1844. In 1845 S. W. Matthews, A. Barlow, David Jones, Lucius Clark, Walter Burlingame, J. Teal, and J. Stickles came. Mr. Miller brought with him some 1,500 sheep, but soon lost most of them by misfortune and mismanagement. Messrs. Barlow and Matthews had no families and were strangers to each other, but they pooled their means and endeavors and built and occupied a log shanty together. The nearest grist-mill in the early days was at Wau-pun, but the settlers more often had to go to Watertown or to Janesville, eighty miles, the nearer mill frequently making them wait a week for their grists, while the millers ground their own grain and compelled them to buy their flour or wait longer than they could afford for their own. In those days a man could get for flour what money would not command. A. Miner built the sawmill at the village of Manchester in 1847. Dr. Hoyt laid out the village and built a flouring-mill in 1853. The first school was opened in 1847. The first church organized was by the Methodists the same year, the Rev. Mr. Welcome, pastor. The Rev. G. W. Freeman organized the Baptist Society in 1860.

The first white child born in the town was born in McGee's family. The first marriage was that of a Mr. Bates to Miss Margaret Stalker, daughter of Joseph Stalker. The first death was that of a child of Mr. Stewart.

Organization.

The town of Manchester was organized in 1849, with A. Barlow as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; J. Stalker and H. A. Millard associates, and M. B. Lathrop, Clerk. At one of the early elections a sugar bowl was made to serve as a ballot box.

The Welsh and German Settlements.

In the southwest corner of the town is a good-sized German settlement; there is also a Welsh settlement in the town.

Village of Manchester.

The village of Manchester is prettily situated on high land nearly in the center of the town, and has a population of about 300. It was laid out in 1857 by E. R. Hoyt, and is eighteen miles southwest of Dartford, and three miles southwest of Markesan, the nearest railway point. Grant River furnishes a good water-power.

W. A. Millard was probably the first settler on the village site and arrived in 1846. He was long a Justice of the Peace. M. Seward built a sawmill here in 1847, which was later superseded by a flouring-mill of good capacity. Mr. Seward built the first frame house in 1857; the first store was opened by Dr. E. R. Hoyt, the founder of the village, in 1856. Thirty years ago the place contained two stores, one shoe store, a blacksmith-shop, a tin shop a wagon-shop, a school, a post-office and a gristmill. The present business men are: John E. Wiselvinca, proprietor of flour mill; Fogel Wolfgang, dealer in farm implements; George C. Rhein, harness-maker; William Elliott, dealer in live stock; A. M. Houke and Louis Klatt, shoemakers; V. E. Babcock and F. Schwandt, carpenters.

Marquette.

The town of Marquette is bounded on the north by the town of Princeton, on the east by the town of Green Lake, on the south by the towns of Kingston and Manchester, and on the west by Marquette

County. This town is very irregular in form and is noted for its large marshes and the peculiar ridge of granite rock that crops out about a mile south-east of the village of Marquette. This out-crop covers about five acres. The mass of rock is thirty feet high, broken and uneven, the south side falling off into a sandy flat, terminating in Grant River marsh. Westward, beyond an interval of twenty rods of marsh rises another mass of the same formation, covered with a growth of small cedars and oaks. Half a mile further north, on the north shore of marsh, rising from its edge, is an uneven mass of the same formation, extending west for nearly a mile. The soil is sandy in some places, and in others a sand and clay loam. Lake Packaway lies in the north and west parts of the town and is an expansion of the Fox River.

Settlement.

The first settler in this town was one Gleason, an Indian trader. H. McDonald, of Mackford, stated that when he passed up the Fox River with his company of United States Regulars, on their way to Ft. Winnebago, in 1830, he found Gleason dealing with the Indians at Marquette. He had a log store and stockade, and a number of acres under cultivation. He claimed to be from Vermont. Passing through again, several years later, Mr. McDonald saw him again; but as settlers began to come in he moved further West. F. B. Hawes opened a store at Marquette in 1845, and the village was soon afterward platted by Messrs. Sutherland, Myers and Page, and in 1849 it became the first county-seat of Marquette County. In 1846 Van Valkenburg, John S. Vine, J. M. Crandall, Gardner Green, D. M. Green, Samuel McCracken, M. J. Byington, Alexander Patrick, Aikin, Porter, Seely and Butterfield came in and secured homes.

Organization and Early Events.

The town was organized in 1849, with H. A. Butterfield, J. Conley, and J. Boyle as Supervisors; S. W. Aikin as Clerk. Forty votes were cast at the first election, and the voters lived throughout the west part of Marquette County. The first birth was that of Lovinia Hunt Aikin, daughter of Dennis and Mary Aikin, in 1849. The first marriage was that

of Mr. Merriton to Miss Rachel Aikin, by the Rev. G. R. Bartlett. The first death was that of a child of John and Rebecca Conley.

Village of Marquette.

The village of Marquette is situated in the town of the same name, eighteen miles southwest of Dartford, and nine miles northwest of Markesan (on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway and the nearest railway station) and fifteen miles south of Princeton, the nearest banking point. The population is about 275. The village was laid out as a speculation, as early as 1836, by Sherman Page, of Otsego County, N. Y.; Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphia; Andrew Palmer, of Toledo, Ohio, and Albert G. Ellis and John P. Arned, of Green Bay, Wis. The original plat on file looks like a map of some beautifully laid out city of 3,000 to 6,000 population. There is no tradition that much of anything else than the platting of the village was accomplished at that early period. The survey was altered in 1854.

This has a more picturesque situation than any other village in this or the surrounding countries. The business portion is principally built on low, sandy ground, but tasteful dwellings surmount the hill, presenting a fine appearance from any approach. Lake Packaway, on which the village is situated, is eight miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide. It is really an expansion of the Fox River. Marquette is consequently one of the many flourishing villages lining the banks of that stream, and is a natural shipping point for a large extent of country. In 1848, when Marquette County was fully organized and detached from Brown County, the county-seat was established here. In 1853, by a vote of the people, the county-seat was removed to Dartford. In November of the same year the Board of Supervisors, forcibly and without authority of law, seized the records and conveyed them back to Marquette. For some reason the people submitted to this bold movement, and the county-seat remained at Marquette until 1858, when it was established at Berlin after the erection of Green Lake County. The old Marquette county buildings, long diverted from their original uses and something of architectural effect to the

scene, the castle-like looking jail having been a long familiar sight, standing sentinel-like on the hill south of the flat.

The first settler on the village site (and it is thought the first in the county) was the Vermouther, Gleason, who was an Indian trader there as early as 1831, with a store and cultivated land. The first tavern was built in 1848. Some of the county buildings were used for church purposes after the removal of the seat of Justice.

The village was thus made up twenty-five or thirty years ago, according to the best recollection of an old resident. There was a large brick tavern house in the eastern part, a temperance house near the center; a steam window, blind and cabinet factory, a wagon and carriage shop, two general stores, three store-houses and docks, a shoe-shop, a saddler's-shop, a cooper-shop, a tailor-shop, two carpenter's-shops, and two law offices and a school-house. The Methodist and Baptist Societies used the court-house for public worship. There were also three lumber yards and docks, and Mr. Green had a dock at which steamboats stopped regularly. The population was about 400, and it was believed that, as the country settled up and the wants of the people became more numerous, Marquette would become a place of much importance, it being the nearest point on the river for the shipment of produce for the southern parts of Green Lake and Dayton (now extinct) and for Mackford, Manchester and Kingston.

Princeton.

The town of Princeton is on the western border of the county, a little north of the center. It is bounded on the north partially by Marquette County and partially by St. Marie, on the east by Brooklyn and Green Lake on the south by Marquette and on the west by Marquette County. It is watered by the Fox River, which crosses it circuitously in a southwesterly course.

The surface of this town is rolling and partially timbered with the several varieties of oak common to this region. The soil is a sandy loam and clay underlaid with limestone. In the central part of the town a chain of limestone bluffs makes a prominent feature in the landscape. East of the

Fox River the land is high and rolling. Between Dartford and Princeton is a handsome valley which gave to this town its first name, Pleasant Valley.

Settlement.

The first cabin erected in this town stood on what was afterward known as the Simpson farm, three miles east of Princeton. It was kept open as a tavern by John B. Winchell. At this house was held the first town meeting and the first "court" of this town, the latter, of course, being presided over by a Justice of the Peace. Eighty votes were cast at the first election, of which number the now village of Princeton cast only three. South of the site of this primitive dwelling and hostelry, is a bluff about fifty feet in height with an almost perpendicular front, with limestone visible its entire length.

In 1846, John Knapp, Ezra Rosebrooks, P. Wicks, Sr., N. Lowe, A. L. Holmes and Delos Maxon made their homes in the town. These men, in connection with others who soon followed, opened woods, built school houses and churches and introduced other substantial improvements. Among those who located in this section from 1846 to 1850 were William C. Briggs, Dr. T. Millard, Enos Moe, A. M. Parsons and Edward Harroun.

The village of Princeton was platted by R. C. Treat, in 1848. Other pioneers there were H. B. Treat, Anson Randall, John Randall, W. O. Flint and P. M. Knapp. A more extended history of this village under a separate heading.

First Things.

The first white child born in the town was Jackson Ross. Mr. W. Glendenning and Miss Julia Duane were the first couple married. The first death was that of Mrs. Henry Treat in 1848. The Congregational Church at Princeton was the first religious organization effected in the town. Rev. E. Bradford was pastor.

Organization.

Princeton was organized in 1849 as Pleasant Valley and then included St. Marie. St. Marie was set off in 1852. At that time Delos Davis was chairman of Princeton and D. P. Rawson was Clerk.

Local Peculiarities.

Pleasant Valley is sandy. The lowlands in the western part are broken and were not early cultivated. In the valley of the Fox there is some high rolling land. From the town line east to the river is an extensive marsh extending into the town of St. Marie.

Village of Princeton.

Princeton is the terminus of the local line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and is otherwise important as one of the leading villages in the three counties treated in this work. Not the least among its claims to notoriety is the fact that it was to all practical intents for a short time the county seat of Green Lake County. In 1866 a vote was taken upon removing the seat of justice from Dartford to Princeton and a majority of the Board of Supervisors decided in favor of Dartford. A minority reported, however, in favor of Princeton, and their decision was supported by the decision of the attorney general of the State. Some of the citizens of Princeton forcibly took possession of the records and at a very early hour in the morning removed them to Princeton. An appeal was then made by the people of the eastern part of the county to the Supreme Court of the State, and on a ruling in their favor the county seat was once more moved to Dartford where it has since remained. As it was, Princeton was only second best upon the original election. Although there were towns in the county which had voted in their own interest which had at least one-third more inhabitants when the votes were canvassed, Princeton stood second and came within eighty votes of securing the county seat; and nothing short of the entire vote of the city of Berlin defeated the praiseworthy desire of making the village of Princeton the place where lawyers, sheriffs, peace-breakers, each in their several departments, should learn and hear what the statute declares. It is a brisk business point with a population of 1,300, an assured personal and real property valuation of \$225,000 and no bonded debt.

Royal C. Treat, Esq., arrived on the present site of the village, April 15, 1848, and on the 2nd of July, staked out a claim on what was afterward

Block B. of the village plat. He soon put up the first building, a shanty, for which he hauled the boards from Steven's Point. This building stood on Main street, near the bridge, nearly opposite the E. Mantley residence. The Indians were very troublesome at this time and the pioneer at times found it hard to hold his own against them. They pulled off the boards from his humble habitation and without knocking or expressing thanks committed depredations upon his flour and pork barrels, and also carried away his bedding and cooking utensils, doing their utmost to break him up in his primitive housekeeping. In order to fortify himself against these too frequent and unwelcome visitors, he built a log house. This the red men could not so easily tear down as they had to a certain extent torn down the board one, yet even after that Mr. Treat suffered more or less from their encroachments. In September, 1848, Nelson M. Parsons joined Mr. Treat. John Knapp, who afterward became the first postmaster, came with his family in February, 1849. About this time Mr. Treat and his brother H. B. Treat went to the land office at Green Bay and in June returned owners of 132 acres of land. For a time the place had been known as Treat's Landing. Now these brothers laid out the village and called it Princeton. That was the original plat. A part of it was vacated in 1878. Princeton addition was laid out July 12, 1855, by Henry B. Treat and Nelson M. Parsons. Parsons' second addition was platted about this time. Flint and Treat's addition was platted in 1857; Rosebrook's in 1867; R. C. Treat's in 1872, and W. S. Flint's in 1875.

Other early settlers were Philemon Weeks, F. Durand, E. B. Simpson, John Blend, Charles Stacy, Delos Maxon, Anson Randall, Edward Harroun and P. M. Knapp. Of these Wright was the property owner; Weeks was an extensive farmer. Durand and Harroun were merchant and clerk, respectively; Blend and Stacy were carpenters; Maxon kept hotel two miles and a half south of Princeton; Knapp was a grocer.

Among early business men were F. Durand and Alexander, Anson and John Randall, merchants; W. H. and A. L. Flint, nursery; Hall and Seeley, merchants; Richmond Tucker, merchant; John B.

Winchell, Newton M. Parsons and John Knapp, hotel keepers. R. P. Rawson, Salem T. Wright, Davis H. Waite and La Fayette Fisher were also early merchants. P. M. Knapp and D. P. Rawson opened a store in the fall of 1853. They were succeeded by R. P. Rawson in 1858. He was succeeded by Rawson & Thirl in 1862. This house long since went out of trade. Prominent among the merchants from the close of the war to the present time have been Teske Brothers, S. M. Eggleston, H. E. Hopkins, Green & Carman, W. F. Luedtke, Leek & Manthey, Warnke Brothers, Antone Rimpler, H. H. Harmon, Martin Manthey & Sons.

Early physicians were Drs. Randall, Millard, Everhart, (who lived in St. Marie and practiced here), Terwilliger and Dewey.

John B. Winchell, Newton M. Parsons and John Knapp have been mentioned as early hotel men. Chauncey Boylan was another and the firm of Parsons & Stiles was well known.

G. E. Lamont was interested in building what is now the American House. This house was burned down and rebuilt in 1885. Among those who have done the honors there have been David H. Waite, John Horey, John Thompson, W. J. Frank, August Shiele, F. W. Cooke, J. P. Snyder and H. K. Priest, the present proprietor. This house dates from 1850, or earlier. It is one of the most popular in the county. The Hubbard House was opened after the war and was destroyed by fire in April, 1880. Among its landlords were Captain Baldwin, Lant Burroughs, Wilkins & Eggenbroad, J. H. Hubbs, George Callick and J. H. Hubbard, the latter at the beginning as well as at the close of its history. The City Hotel was built about a dozen years ago by its present proprietor, Fred Schindell.

The first village election was held Jan. 30, 1865. The following officers were elected: R. C. Treat, president; D. M. Green and A. Thiel, trustees; Zelotus Fisher, treasurer; A. B. Dick, clerk; C. Piper, marshal. The following is the copy of the only resolution of importance framed at the first meeting of the village board: "Whereas, the village of Princeton, being desirous of filling their quota by raising money to pay volunteers for enlisting in

the United States service to fill said quota and the present call of the President for 300,000 men, be it resolved, that the Board of Trustees of the village of Princeton be instructed not to add the name of any person to the enrolled list of said village who is known to be already enrolled in any other town, city or village in the State of Wisconsin, to the detriment of the village and tax-payers of the said village." The successive presidents of the village have been R. C. Treat, 1865; Waldo S. Flint, 1866; Alvin L. Flint, 1867-68; Philemon Wickes, 1869; Waldo S. Flint, 1870; D. M. Green, 1871; F. A. Wilde, 1872-73; H. H. Hopkins, 1874; A. E. Thompson, 1875; J. P. Schneider, 1876-80; John C. Thompson, 1881; R. P. Rawson, 1882; J. P. Schneider, 1883-84; Gottlieb Luedtke, 1885-88; August Swanke, 1889. The present trustees are E. Mueller and August Teske, Henry Manthey is clerk. The fire department was organized in 1882 and is supplied with a hand engine. Among prominent members and officers have been G. A. Teske, F. W. Cooke, G. A. Kreger and William Luedtke.

Thirty years ago the following summary of Princeton's interests and professions was made: Eleven stores, three taverns, two drug and apothecary stores, two doctors, two lawyers, two shoe-shops, four blacksmith-shops, two carriage and wagon shops, one tailor-shop, one tin-shop, four saloons, one chair and cabinet factory. The population was about 900, less than two-thirds of the present population. The village includes the settlements then west of the river, where in 1857, W. S. and A. L. Flint built a substantial stone gristmill, three stories high, with two runs of stones, capable of manufacturing fifty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, the water used having been brought from the Meehan river in a canal six miles long and ten feet wide. A float bridge formerly furnished means of crossing the Fox at this point. It has given place to a more modern structure.

The old agricultural society used to hold county fairs at Princeton regularly from 1854 for a number of years, with the exception of 1857. The fair-grounds consisted of about two acres of level ground in the east part of the village, surrounded by a substantial fence. The yearly assembling of people from all parts of the county gave, for the

time being, life and variety quite a variance with the every day experience of the localities. Tavern-keepers rejoiced and prospered, and general trade flourished. The Germans smoked their pipes and drank their beer and extended greetings to all comers with more than common gusto, and the Yankees seized the opportunity to make promising bets on the acting events. The old fairs have been referred to as being like the old fashioned general trainings, but "without the firelocks, fuss and feathers," so characteristic to such affairs.

The oldest church organizations in Princeton are the Congregational and Methodist societies. The Catholics, Lutherans and German Congregationalists also have stated worship.

The Princeton Congregational Church, like most American churches, had for its birthplace the district school-house. It occupied the village school-house in company with the Methodist Episcopal Church for some months, but owing to a disagreement as to which church should hold the morning service in the building, it was resolved by this society to erect a church house of its own. The church was organized Feb. 8, 1852, with fourteen members, the Rev. Ebenezer Green Bradford being pastor; Sylvester Hawkins, Darius H. Waite and Alvin L. Flint were the trustees. Rev. Mr. Bradford's pastorate lasted four years. He retired from the vicinity on closing his connections with the church of March 30, 1856. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. B. Miller, who accepted the call of the church April 9, 1856. He continued with the church until his death which occurred in 1861, caused by a fall from a lead of hay. The next minister was the Rev. Lucius Parker, who was called Feb. 25, 1862. He remained until Christmas, 1864, when he retired to engage in a secular occupation. In April, 1865, the Rev. Richard Fairbairn was called. During his pastorate the church was enlarged and beautified by the addition of a bell-tower and vestibule. He retired March 30, 1868, after a pastorate of three years. August, 9, 1868, Rev. William Richard was called from the Berlin Congregational Church. He remained as pastor until his death, July 31, 1882, terminating a service of fourteen years. After his death the church had only occasional preaching

until the arrival of Rev. Arthur Spooner, May 1, 1887. He was graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary and was ordained in Princeton, October, 1887. He withdrew September, 1888. During his pastorate the church began various improvements which were completed by his successor, Rev. Alexander Chambers, the present pastor, is a graduate of the East London Institute, London, England. He was installed as pastor Feb. 19, 1889. Under his ministry the church has increased in membership. A German congregation has been formed and the church building has been renovated and improved inside and outside.

Among the early settlers of Princeton were a handful of Methodists, who with the Methodist zeal and enthusiasm, organized a class in 1819, and for sometime held their meeting in the bar-room of Winchell's hotel, there being no other convenient or available place at that time. In 1851 the district built a small school house in which the society held religious services weekly, until 1854 or 1855, when its present neat and commodious church was built. The church has maintained itself well, has had a steady growth and is at present in a fairly prosperous condition. Some of the first members are still living, "pillars of the church" through all its history. Among the early pastors were Rev. Haywood, Holmes, Shroff, Martin, Whitney, Pierce, Watts and Slater. Later pastors have been the Revs. Boggess, Seely, Day, McHenry, Doolittle, Bullock, Graves and Symons.

The Catholic Church of Princeton is attended by Rev. J. Kaster of the Neshkoro Church.

The Princeton *Republic* is in its twenty-fourth volume. It was published four years by Mr. McConnell and later by Rowe and Thompson and J. C. Thompson. In 1881 it passed into the hands of Rawson & Beebe, who were succeeded by the present proprietors, E. R. Beebe and James H. Davidson, under the firm name of Beebe & Davidson. It is a sprightly eight-page, six-column paper, ably edited and devoted to the best interests of Princeton and vicinity.

The Princeton *Independent* was first issued in 1876 by a stock company, and published by Meyers and Goodell. Its name was changed, soon afterward, to the *Green Lake County Democrat*, and is

was published four years by S. D. Goodell, who moved it to Markesan, where it suspended in 1886. The *Merkur*, a German paper was published at Princeton from 1876 to 1878, by P. F. L. Warns and C. G. H. Marksteadt successively.

The private banking house of F. T. Yahr, is one of Princeton's most useful institutions. Its capital is \$25,000. F. T. Yahr, president and treasurer; E. F. Yahr, cashier.

Among other important interests may be mentioned its carriage and wagon factories, flouring, feed, planing and sorghum mills, foundry and machine shops, grain elevator and brewery.

Wallace Dantz Post, Grand Army of Republic, No. 228, was mustered Oct. 8, 1886, with the following officers and members: A. Eggerbroad, Commander; G. T. Hamer, S. V. C.; August Mittelstadt, J. V. C.; William J. Frank, Qmr.; Henry Rose, Chap.; Frank S. Merrill, O. D.; Philo J. Heskins, Surg.; August Kleiner, O. G.; Edward Harroun, Adjlt.; Henry Crowthe, S. M.; M. C. Russell, Q'mr.-Sergt.; Silsby Stevens, George Leiches, Caleb Washburn, Peter Zelner, Frank Tucker, William Santo, Julius Rimples, and Loren N. Bennett. A. Eggerbroad was commander in 1886 and 1887 and Frank Tucker in 1888 and 1889. The present officers are Frank Tucker, Commander; G. T. Hamer, S. V. C.; Henry Pooch, J. V. C.; Silsby Stevens, Qnr.; Henry Rose, Chap.; A. Eggerbroad, O. D.; A. M. Vars, Surg.; August Kleinet, O. G.; Edward Harroun, Adjlt. The membership is twenty-eight.

St. Marie.

St. Marie lies in the northwest quarter of Green Lake County. It is bounded north by Seneca, east by Berlin and Brooklyn, south by Brooklyn and Princeton and west by Marquette County. The White and Fox Rivers flow along most of its northern border and the latter traverses the town in a direction from southwest to northeast. There are no other streams except small creeks. The Packayan and White River marshes encroach much upon its territory. The lands surrounding these marshes are high, broken and marked by uneven sand hills. The balance of the territory is less broken but very sandy, adapted to corn production and cattle raising.

A Noted Pioneer.

One of the earliest and the most prominent of the pioneers of this town was Colonel Shaw, of historic memory. Shaw came to Wisconsin in 1845. He traveled over and explored nearly all parts of the State, and decided to settle on the Fox River about four miles below the City of Berlin, opposite the old Mason nursery. That was in 1846. He had 20 horses, 120 head of cattle, 168 hogs and some pigs. After a two years' residence there he moved to the site of the old village of St. Marie, called by Pere Marquette in his journal of his voyage to the Mississippi, "*Lacote Ste. Marie*," in English, St. Marie's hill or bluff. Before this time the Indians had stolen most of his hogs and killed many of his cattle. Such animals as the Indians did not take or kill, were killed by dogs. Soon after his removal to St. Marie some of his horses were stolen by white men and some died of distemper. This was the beginning of his ill-fortune. His location at St. Marie was considered the best crossing place on the river, a point at which it was thought the trade and travel of the surrounding country must eventually center. Having his claims contested and impediments put in his way by the Board of Public Works who contended that his claim was too valuable for one man to own, his enterprise was handicapped so heavily that other towns soon outstripped St. Marie in growth and progress. Finally, when it was too late to do Mr. Shaw any good, the Legislature passed a law abrogating the action of the Board and securing to him that which he had claimed. His whole claim was 205 acres and at one time he was offered \$10,000 for one-fourth of it, but the action of the Board prevented his closing the bargain. Colonel Shaw was a noted Western pioneer who had traveled over nearly all parts of the country and made his home in many places. It is said he had an Indian wife.

Other Settlers.

Other early settlers were Mason Whiting, David Rosebrook and Edward D. Dyke. The Catholics have a strong organization and a fine church at St. Marie. Mt. Tom, situated about two miles north of the village, is famous for its good lime, which is used extensively in the surrounding country.

Village of St. Marie.

The village of St. Marie is pleasantly situated on the rather uneven high bank of land on the east side of the Fox River. In times gone by it bade fair to become a place of considerable importance; but other localities as places of business have shorn it of its advantages for trade and commerce. Its appearance denotes dilapidation and shows that much means was at one time wasted in the endeavor to make a good village at this point. The village plat which was recorded June 28, 1851, embraces part of section 7, township 16, range 12. This village was thus described thirty years ago: One church edifice in an unfinished condition; a bridge across the river, a steam boat landing; two hotels; one store; one shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, a post office, a district school, about 125 inhabitants. There is now no post-office of that name.

Hamilton.

About half a mile south of this village is the site of the village of Hamilton, a competitor with St. Marie for metropolitan honors, which at one time had a population of 125. This town was platted on a showy and extensive scale and looked as well on paper as any town of 3,000 population does now. In the days of its prosperity it had two stores, two blacksmiths' shops, a tin shop, two taverns, a post-office, and a bridge across the river, which the fates in an angry flood at the breaking up of the river in the spring carried down stream, thus sealing the doom of this unstable product of speculation. An old settler thus describes Hamilton as it appeared about the outbreak of the war: "What there was left of the place were four dwellings and a barn. Taverns houses and stores had gone off bodily—the College House of St. Marie moved off under the steady pull of fifty-three yoke of oxen, while some less cumbersome took a more lengthy flight to Princeton where one was occupied as a store by R. C. Treat.

State Center.

This was the name of another town that was begun in St. Marie, back in the speculative days, and which was subsequently carted away piece meal after it was demonstrated that it would never hang

together. It was so named because it was claimed to be in the geographical center of Wisconsin. It would have been easier to have shown that it was in the center of the superficial earth.

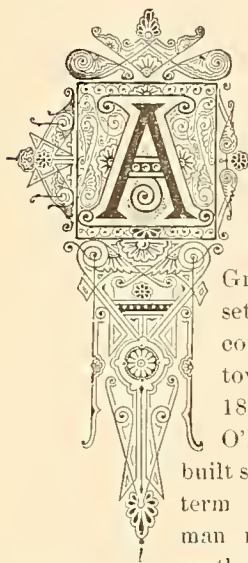
Seneca.

Seneca is the northwest corner town of the county. It is bounded north by Waushara County, east by Berlin, south by St. Marie and west by Marquette County. It is one of the smaller towns of the county and is largely marsh. The land next to Ashford Isle is level opening. The isle consists of several hundred acres of fine timbered lands—mostly oak and hickory. A small creek to the west divides this isle from Rodney's Isle, which is the highest land in the vicinity and contains over 1,000 acres, with some prominent outcroppings of rock near its center. Pine Island has nearly as many acres, but is low and level and not much cultivated. These so-called "isles" and "islands" are but solid patches of hard ground amid the marshes and partially surrounded by small creeks. Another, Seneca Isle contains over 1,500 acres and is partly cultivated. The town is better adapted to growing grass and raising stock than to ordinary agriculture. The rocky formation near the center of Rodney's Isle, rising to a height of forty to sixty feet, is quite like the stone quarried at Berlin and elsewhere but has never been developed to any extent. The outcropping is about forty acres in extent. White River flows through the southeast corner of the town, uniting with the Fox near its southern extremity. The Fox forms the east part of its southern boundary. White River marsh is one of the most extensive in the town.

Settlement and Population.

The first settlement in town was made by a Mr Ashford on what is now known as Ashford's Isle. About one of the first houses in town was the Four-Mile House, formerly a tavern kept by a well-remembered boniface named Clogg. There is about equal American and foreign population. At a comparatively early period there was a small English settlement started near the Four-Mile House. Rodney's Isle was mostly settled by Irish. During more recent years some Poles have come into the town. When Marquette County was divided two miles of the east part of Neshkoro were added to Seneca,

Settlement of Marquette County.



GREAT deal that is of interest in connection with the history of Marquette County will be found in the chapter on the settlement of Green Lake County. The first settlement within the present county limits was made in the town of Buffalo in the spring of 1848 by H. F. Owen and J. I. O'Blainis. A school-house was built shortly afterward, and the first term of school was taught by a man named Birdsall. The lands

south of the lake were placed in the market by the Government several years prior to the offering of those lands situated north of that body of water.

The first religious services were conducted by a Catholic priest, who officiated at a mission on an island in Spring Lake, in the town of Shields. This was as early as 1848. The first Protestant clergyman was Isaac Smith, a Primitive Methodist, who held meetings in the different settlements in the fall of 1848.

S. A. Pease came to this county in 1850, and was its first practicing physician. The first entry of Government land was May 11, 1836, by John Noyes, in the present town of Packwaukee. This name is given in honor of a friendly Winnebago chief.

Early in the history of this county, before actual settlement had advanced or was well begun, foreign speculators, charmed by the beautiful scenery which here abounds, and encouraged by the presence of the Fox River and Buffalo Lake and other bodies of water, located and platted several town sites, which they advertised throughout the East,

without accomplishing much in the inducement of settlement, however. The first deed of land in Marquette County (then in Brown County) was dated Aug. 22, 1836.

The western towns are peopled mostly by Americans, while in the eastern and northern parts of the county the foreign element is well represented. James Daniels was the first settler upon the site of Montello, locating in 1849. About the same time the Darts, J. M. and Joseph R. came. Between 1850 and 1852 came John Lewis, Dr. H. S. Pratt, the Kelleys and others, including Phillips & Giddings, merchants, and E. K. Smith, hotel keeper. Among other pioneers in various parts of the county were the following: William Morgan, George Reed, Robert Lytle, James Foley, John Bremner, George, Robert and William McKay, John Madden, John Campion, James Graham, James Mair, David Taylor, David Eggleston, John Annis, Neil Diamond, Stephen and William Maynard, in Buffalo; William Murphy, H. S. Thomas, Patrick Clark, P. Mason, John Cleary, James Slowey, William McGinnis, James Briggs, H. H. Parrott, in Douglas; Christian Togats, in Crystal Lake; Alexander Potts, James Dyas, F. M. Wicks, Michael Barry, John Barry, William A. Stebbins, James Harris, Joseph Farrington, W. H. Peters, in Harris; the Darts, Patrick McDonald, James Barry, L. O. Evans, Richard Giddings, Bonaparte Baker, Joseph Lake, Elkanah Smith, Solon Davis, William and John Cogan, John Stinson, Timothy Hayes, Edward Murray, in Montello; Stephen and William Fallis, in Mecan; William Boyden, the Slades, in Newton; Robert Hume, M. G. Ellison, Rev. Isaac Smith, Thomas Mills, Isaac Brown, W. L. Gaylord, H. Brown, L. Felton, R. Wells, D. Coon, George Skinner, William Walton, George Denby, George Bain, in Moundville;

Michael Powers, Nicholas Gernon, L. D. Ralph, Benjamin Hayes, William Clay, Andrew Scobey, J. A. Wells, in Neshkoro; E. Pettengill, E. T. Older, C. G. Barker, Jesse Older, William Ewen, David Phelps, S. A. Pease, John Chapman, E. King, Samuel Wayman, E. McCoffrey, Robert Page, William Peet, Charles Metcalf, Chester Frink, Town Whitson, in Packwaukee; D. K. Deveney, James Clavin, P. Curley, James Croarken, in Shields; David Sands, William Stiles, in Springfield; Robert Cochran, Samuel Crockett, Frank and Samuel Russell, Thomas Hamilton, Thomas Block, Charles Crantz, Philo Lackey, in Westfield; William Alford, the Ormsbys, H. H. Taylor, William Johnson, Eli McNutt, in Oxford.

Old Settlers' Re-Unions.

An Old Settlers' Club was formed in Marquette County some years ago. A meeting was held in 1876, at which the following programme was carried out: Address by Dr. S. A. Pease; subject, "On Top of the Hill;" Addresses and papers suitable to the occasion, by D. K. Devaney, H. H. Taylor, F. Abbott, C. S. Kelsey, William H. Peters, H. M. Older, and Mrs. C. G. Barker. Songs were rendered by Frank Russell, and James Foley. The address of Hon. W. H. Peters is given, not because it was more eloquent and scholarly than the the others, but for the reason that it contains more of historical interest:

"I did not think it was in the programme that I should say anything, and am wholly unprepared. But I think it proper that I should say something on this occasion.

"I was raised in the State of New York, and came to this State in the spring of 1850, landing in Montello on the 17th day of May, of that year. There was no Montello here then. There were four families of us together. We pitched our tents at the junction of the Fox and Montello Rivers. Loomis had a log house there, and we got permission for the women and children to sleep on the floor at night, while the men lay out doors under logs, and on the ground. We prospected through the country two days for claims. Everything looked desolate and wild. There were no roads, bridges, or school-houses, and no dwelling houses,

with the exception of a few huts along the banks of Buffalo Lake; there never had been any crops raised here north of the Fox River. The third morning we held a council, and all present voted to hire teams and go back to Milwaukee, except myself. I voted to remain; and when they found I would not go, they all concluded to stay.

"We had a hard time the first year. All the settlers that were here were poor, and no work to be had. I bought potatoes to plant, paying \$1.25 per bushel for them, and backed them seven miles. On the 11th of July, 1850, I with three others, started for Madison to find work. We had to travel fifty miles on foot. The first day we passed through what is now Portage City. The only buildings I noticed, were a hotel and store, on the flats east of Portage. The hotel was kept by Henry Carpenter. We stopped the first night at a little village southeast of Portage. I slept in a new building partly finished. I had but two shillings in money, and that slipped out of my pocket while lying upon the floor. I did not miss it until I went to pay for my breakfast in the morning, five miles away; but I got my breakfast anyway. The next night we stopped at a place called Cottage Grove, consisting of a tavern and a barn. Having no money, I slept upon the barn floor, with neither hay, straw or blankets, and was nearly chilled. In the morning a man said he would hire one of us, at \$1 per day, to rake and bind. I went with him, and during the time I worked for him, I learned his name was William R. Taylor. I found him to be a gentleman, and a first rate cradler. I bound for him four days. That William R. Taylor was Governor of this State for the past two years, and a good one too. I work fifteen days and earned \$15, traveling over 100 miles to earn it. I did it to get something to eat for my little family.

"But things are changed now. All through here we see fine farms and farm houses, fine barns, fine roads and bridges, fine school-houses and fine churches, and a refined set of people, the picture of health, and all prospering. We have no jails or poorhouses; we have no need for them. I will here venture to assert that nowhere else on God's earth can you find 9,000 people in one county that are so free from crime as are the people of Mar-

quette County. I will also assert that nowhere can you find so few paupers, according to the population, as here; and what we have, have been recently imported from other States. Our soil is not the best in the world, but we are able to compete with almost any other county in the State for fine horses; we turn out annually a vast amount of pork, beef, butter, wool, and mutton; we have the finest grazing land in the State, with a great extent of natural meadows, besides, our wheat is as good as any raised in the United States; our corn crop never fails us, and for potatoes, we can't be beat this side of California; we have fine timber, good water, and the healthiest locality in the world.

"I have traveled through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, with the express purpose of ascertaining their advantages and disadvantages. They have very good soil but they also have a thousand drawbacks that we know nothing about. I am satisfied that a man can do better in this county, with a capital of from \$1,000 to \$10,000, than in any other part of the United States I have ever seen. If there are any here who intend to leave this country expecting to improve their condition, they had better give up the idea and remain here; because if they do go they will be sure to return, as hundreds have done before. I claim we are a favored people and in a favored location. We who have lived here for twenty-five years have never seen a failure in a crop, a pestilence or famine, riot, murder or robbery. And during my residence here, I have always met with the kindest treatment by all the citizens of the county. I have no reason to complain of any one, and will here assert that I have not now, and never did have, an animosity against any man, woman or child in the county."

"May you all live long to enjoy the fruits of your labors, and meet here annually for many years to come at the re-union of the Old Settlers' Club of Marquette County."

The reunion of 1878 was a successful and enjoyable one. Opera Hall, Montello, was comfortably filled at an early hour by members of the Old Settlers' Club and friends who had assembled to participate in or witness the fourth annual festival of the Society. Dr. Russell, of Westfield, presi-

dent of the club, called the meeting to order and the programme of the evening was announced by Dr. S. A. Pease, the secretary. After music by the string and cornet band of Montello, Mr. Pease read the following address, entitled, "Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter," which was well received.

"In what harmony and how illustrative are the times and things of nature. The spring buds are developed into the cradle by the home fireside. They open into summer blossoms under the warming and cheering ways of the parental sun. They ripen into autumn fruit under the combined influences of education, experience and observation, and finally drop from the limbs and branches of the old tree and lie away into winter quarters in obedience to the inevitable law of succession which rules and governs the animate and inanimate world. Generation succeeds generation and the seasons roll round and roll on without any apparent interruption in their progress and without any apparent falling off in numbers, because when one stops by the wayside another comes aboard, and thus trains of human freight are always loaded and borne on to their final destination.

"One or two first-class trains with first-class passengers have run into Montello, not, however, because it is the end of the track, nor because the road is out of repair, but as a place of rendezvous for a brief consultation over the question whether it is not possible, after all, to transform the whole system and turn winter into spring or summer and ramble awhile among the rich and graceful blossoms and perhaps enjoy the privilege of another autumn season.

"To-night we are to settle the question whether we cannot turn our faces from the north, and with the heat of a little youthful enthusiasm melt down the icebergs of the frigid zones of old age, throw away the gray hairs of the frosty period and engage once more and for a season in the laugh of a young child. The joys of early life are not far away—they are only laid up in the open storeroom of recollection, and the door is not locked. We have only to knock at its portals, raise the latch and walk in. We need not tarry long enough to get in the way, but only to take another feast of the

honeymoon and drink again from the waters of primitive enjoyment and thus add one more interesting volume to life's history. We all have the ability and it is but right and proper to vindicate a determination to play off once a year and go back to the spring and summer of life. The laugh is not all out of us, and we have come here to prove it, and if the memory is a little at fault and we make some mistakes because we have forgotten the precise rule, we will charge it over to a long experience on the Indian Land to be settled when our children shall prove to the world that this country of sand and good health will at a time not far distant become the wealthiest of the whole northwestern portion of this large continent.

"Whilst age with a good conscience has its pleasures and enjoyments—else nature has made some fatal mistake—oft it is better to have bread with faith, as a mixed diet makes a better feast. Thus, to-night, let us hash it up and turn all the seasons and all the stages of life into one pool and distribute dividends and perhaps exhaust the entire capital before morning. Let every individual member of this audience assume the position of a special committee to solicit contributions to the stock of fun and mirth, not even refusing small gifts, nor stop to criticise the form in which they are bestowed."

"The past twenty-seven years' history of Marquette County was full of intense interest then, as its many pages were written and volumes made up and bound. It will be replete with interest now, in its repetition before those who know of its truthfulness and even to those who do not. The time has been when county lines formed no limits to the zealous labors of some of our office-seeking politicians. The unsuspecting voters of Adams and Waushara Counties have often been set upon by the candidate for office in this county. Electioneering was not circumscribed by geographical lines when this country was new. Local town officers have been quite as much at fault in not knowing a section corner or a section line. Many a poor fellow over in Adams County has been made to contribute money to the border tax gatherers. In fact it is but a few years ago that a load of candidates, with more zeal than geography in their pos-

session, spent one whole day up in Waushara County and counted up votes enough to make success a certainty in advance, but after election the returned poll-lists were short and the candidates were sick for two years thereafter. I recollect well the large political meetings and the eloquent and stirring speeches made by Mark Derham and Steve Fallis up at Roxo and Forrestville to the Winnelagoes and down in Meean to the German voters—and they always made it count, because they were never beaten. While upon this range of thought, I am reminded of the ten thousand political snarls in this county where the biggest dog was not always on top. You know the battle is not always to the strong, and the adage has been many times verified in Marquette County, but in that respect it is now all quiet on the Potomac, and the Turks have been badly cleaned out and Christianity vindicated—over the left.

"Twenty-seven years ago the country was new. As the politicians would say, it was a howling wilderness, and many of the old settlers are mighty sorry they didn't let it howl. Then it was that the Indian dug his hole in the ground, and the wolf built his log hut, and the fox, the bear and wild cat played the fiddle and banjo; and it is said by the Christian fathers who survived the Black Hawk War that they had a good time generally, and judging from the early camp-meetings and claim fights in times gone by I should say that religion was one thing very much needed and that the supply was not equal to the demand. Twenty-seven years ago we had cold potatoes and cold prayer meetings; we had plenty of pumpkins the first year, and the same kind of orthodox preaching; we had a small crop of beans and a few substantial church deacons; we had screech owls and singing schools to correspond; we had flat turnips and many other things that were flat, too, and we haven't gotten entirely over it yet. Yet, after all, we had some good times and sometimes it was hard getting up a good time. Perseverance, however, and faith in Uncle Sam and the prophets have kept the machine in running order. And finally here we are to-night; perhaps a little worse for wear in some respects, and in behalf of the old people generally and in behalf of the generous people of Montello, I

welcome you to this hall, hoping that this social occasion will amply compensate you for the trouble you have taken. Let us talk, sing, play, eat and be merry. (We belong to the Mendotas and don't drink any more.) While we have no banks or bags of gold, we are rich in contentment and good health, with pleasant homes and loving children—but none too many of them—large churches and intelligent ministers with a common sense Christian religion, flourishing schools under experienced teachers, good and instructive newspapers and nearly every town with its temperance organization.

“Marquette County is really a good place to live. As the world moves on, the people of this county move with it, and as the future opens yearly its rich storehouses of good things our people are determined to get their share, and this yearly gathering is one of the appropriate ways of acknowledging and cementing a community and brotherhood. The canvas of life is checkered and mixed; but we soon learn to distinguish the dark spots by the few that sometimes go it blind and get stuck in the black pool, where is only heard the moans and cries of desponding and deluded victims. Others take warning and escape by going round upon the other side. We have ten thousand reasons to be thankful that so many have escaped and so few have got caught in the trap set by the enemy. Again I welcome you to an intellectual and social feast.”

At the conclusion of this address of welcome there was music by the orchestra, and then the audience arose and sang “Auld Lang Syne.” Our informant says: “Dr. Pease led off and Dr. Russel dropped in—or perhaps it was *vice versa*—the orchestra essayed an accompaniment; then somebody else chimed in, then another and another, until every key in the scale was appropriated and rendered according to individual idea of time. One by one the singers discovered the discord and let up until there were but two left in the choir and these the honorable president and secretary, who were energetically beating time, one in long meter and the other in double time, but neither of whom was uttering a note. The situation was productive of a huge smile, in which all united with the utmost harmony. Rev. E. G. Updyke was then

introduced and addressed the audience upon the subject of “Home.” Hearty applause was accorded the speaker and during the remainder of the evening his remarks were frequently alluded to in terms of warmest praise. Another attempt was made to sing—“Home, Sweet Home,” this time—but the result was much as before, the success being attained in the hearty laugh created. The speaking being at an end, formality was dispensed with, and a pleasant season of visiting and social enjoyment followed. At about ten o'clock the company adjourned to the hotels, where oyster suppers were served. Soon after returning to the hall, the floor was cleared, the band took their station and those of the settlers, old and young, who were so inclined danced to their souls' delight. Many of the older people retired shortly after midnight, but not a few staid to the end, or about three in the morning. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: S. A. Pease, President; S. Crockett, Vice President; Philo Lockey, Secretary. It was decided to hold the next annual re-union at Westfield.

The old settlers' meeting of 1879 was a very enjoyable affair. The meeting was called to order by President Pease. H. H. Taylor, of Oxford, read a paper and was followed by Frank Abbott, of Westfield, and James Whitehead, of Buffalo. Mr. Whitehead's paper was a masterly effort and was well received by the old settlers. The paper prepared by Mr. Abbott, “Between Cathartics and Emetics,” was very able and carried his audience back to the time when Uncle Sam was young. Mr. Taylor took them back to the times of the patriarchs, so far indeed that the years that most of them had spent in Marquette County seemed only a very short time. The “old uns” then related reminiscences of the early days of the county. Mr. F. D. Forbes then sang a song entitled “Wax Work,” and every one, young and old, joined in the hearty “side shaking” that followed. Refreshments were served at about eleven o'clock and a dance followed. Among those who had more or less to tell of the early days were Robert Cochran, A. H. German, C. Houslett, John Coon, Frank Russel, Thomas Tibbits, Mrs. Rundlett and others equally well known. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, S. A. Pease; Secretary, M. G. Ellison. The next annual

meeting of the club was announced to be held at Montello in February, 1880.

The following report of the meeting of 1880 was made by Secretary Ellison:

"The annual re-union of the old settlers of Marquette County was held at Opera Hall, Montello, on the 29th of January. The meeting was called to order by the President, S. A. Pease, who then read a salutatory address, congratulating the old settlers on the return of the anniversary of their social gatherings. The address was followed by music by the Euterpeans.

"A paper written by David Taylor was then read by James Whitehead, Mr. Taylor being unable to attend on account of illness. Following this, Mr. Milo Gibbs sang "Grandfather's Clock," accompanied on the organ by Miss Josie Crouch. Remarks by C. Tagats showed the manner in former times in which people in his part of the country used to surmount or rather wade and pull through difficulties.

"Music by the band was next in order. Remarks were then made by Dominick Devaney, who in a smiling manner gave a ludicrous description of a scene in the first Justice's Court held in Marquette County, ending with a beautiful quotation from one of his favorite poets, Thomas Moore, 'Oft in the Stilly Night,' after which the band played again. Next a paper was read by James Whitehead, very ably composed and well read, carrying us away back, but very pleasant to be remembered. The choir, which I desire to say is one of the best in this part of the State, then sang a delightful piece of music, but its title I did not learn. A paper was then read by the President, written by John Ellis, of Moundville, Mr. Ellis not being present. Music by the band.

"Mr. Houslett, of Oxford, being called upon to say something, made a few remarks, comparing the economical habits of the young ladies of the past with the extravagant habits of the young ladies of to-day, the contrast being very forcible. They to whom it was addressed ought to profit thereby. Then followed a splendid character song by the the choir, 'We'll have a Mortgage on the Farm,' a very appropriate piece, and performed in a perfect manner, adding as much to the general entertain-

ment of the occasion as anything advanced or brought forward during the evening. Then followed remarks by the Hon. Frank Russell, couched in his own terse, pointed way, which never fails to draw attention and carry conviction. Again followed music by the band.

"Supper was then announced, when we all repaired to either hotel and partook of the bountiful repast set before us, and to judge from the manner in which the huge slices of meat and great slices of bread disappeared, one could but think that the 'old 'uns' must in their earlier days have been just the material for 'pie-on-heres.' After supper the hall was put in order for a dance, when the young settlers mixed with the old and kept up the sport until a late hour. It was indeed a glorious gathering."

In accordance with notice previously given the old settlers of Marquette County held their next annual reunion at Sim's Hotel, Westfield, Jan. 19, 1881. The favorable weather and good sleighing, together with a growing interest in the old folks' festival, combined in drawing out an attendance larger than at any previous gathering. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. S. A. Pease, and the names of the committee were announced, who were to elect officers and appoint the place of next meeting, followed by music by the band. A salutatory address was then made by the President, succeeded by the singing of "Old Hundred" by the audience, after which the reading of an address by the Secretary; next music by the band. An ably prepared and highly interesting paper was next read by Frank Abbott. Called upon by the President and importuned by the audience, S. D. Forbes sang his popular song, "Regular Wax Work," to the great amusement of all present. The Misses Abbott sang "When the Mists have Cleared Away." In the unavoidable absence of the author, a paper by David Taylor of Buffalo, was read by the Secretary, which in conception, poetic sentiment and language bespoke the writer's originality and high rank as a logical reasoner and word-painter. There was more music. Then came a speech by Robert McMillen, of Douglas, full of interesting reminiscences of the early times. Mr. John Gaughran, of Springfield, fol-

lowed with a speech in which he dwelt upon the past, touched upon the present and characterized the railroad in the county, as the "millstone upon the top of us instead of around our necks." Lulu O'Neil, a little girl, sang "I'm a Drunkard's Child" with touching effect, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ennis entertained the audience with a song. Mrs. Rundlett, Mr. Pond and William Page, of Douglas, made appropriate remarks. Mrs. Dr. Stoddard sang "The Old Hickory Cane;" Miss Waldruff sang "The Old Arm Chair," and the audience sang "In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye." After this the young people spent the remaining hours far into the dim twilight in amusements congenial to their tastes, and the old settlers enjoyed a social visit not soon to be forgotten. An old-fashioned supper was one of the things enjoyed by old and young. The following reminiscence of the first day in a strange school by a boy settler of twenty-six years before is extracted from a paper by Jonas Whitehead:

"Those of you who have gone from Packwaukee or Montello to Portage, on what is known as the River Road, will remember an old red school house about a mile north of what in early times was known as the Oak Grove House. Passing it a few days ago, my thoughts naturally reverted to the times and days passed within its now decayed and crumbling walls. Among its associations no event made so deep and lasting an impression upon my mind as my first day's attendance there. Personal reminiscences being the order of the hour, let us imagine that time not only pauses in her resistless flight, but rolls back at our command her ponderous wheels, and again I see myself a boy of eight—barefooted, sunburned, with dinner pail in hand, and a younger sister by my side, on my way to school. On coming in sight we observed it was called; and, standing in the path which led from the road to the door, we held a council as to how we should proceed. It was, of course, decided that I, as a primitive specimen of manhood, should lead the way. Pushing forward, I boldly opened the door and took the hindmost seat I could find, hoping thus to escape the observation of the scholars, not one of whom I had ever seen before. The boys, of course, acted with proper decorum, but

the girls opposite, not satisfied with a shy, oblique glance, but with a curiosity that has ever characterized the fair daughters of Eve, turned boldly round in their seats, which caused my cheeks to burn with shame, noticing which they looked knowingly at one another and smiled, which increased for the moment my confusion and embarrassment. For the moment, I say, for here my feelings underwent a change, which I have since discovered is common to mankind, and a peculiar phase of our organization and nature. All my feelings rose in revolt against such treatment. With no feelings of superiority, I was reasoning in my mind that I was entitled and deserved to be treated with civility as their equal till, by my actions and deportment, I was proved unworthy. Amid this suppressed tumult of thought and passion, the teacher called on me to read. The piece selected was entitled "A Mother's Influence," and may be found in McGuffey's Fourth Reader. As my trembling voice broke the silence, I seemed endowed with more than ordinary strength. In the transformation I seemingly experienced in all their power the feelings of the mother depicted by the writer as she hopelessly abandoned the task of preparing her son for the exhibition—the grief, the shame, the mortification she experienced seemed but a reflection of my own wounded feelings, and when witnessing the anguish and unutterable despair of his mother, the light of reason dawned upon the intellect of her heart's fond idol, and he repeated with energy the lesson she had vainly tried to teach him, I experienced feelings and emotions which in a lifetime are seldom repeated. Never have I, since attaining the years of manhood, though I have frequently tried, been able to read that piece with anything like the satisfaction to myself as upon the occasion referred to."

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**TOWNS AND VILLAGES
OF
MARQUETTE COUNTY.**

Buffalo.

Buffalo is the southwest corner town of the county. It is bounded on the north by Montello, the

east by Green Lake County, on the South by Columbia County and on the west by the Town of Moundville. The surface is generally level. Ball's Lake is a small sheet of water in the western part.

The pioneer settlers of this town were James Graham, James Mair, David Taylor, David Eggleston, John Annis, Neil Dimond, Stephen Maywood, William Maynard, William Morgan, George Reed, Robert Lytle, John Madden, James O'Blainess, John Campion, James Foley, John Bremner and George, Robert and William McKay.

The officers of this town for 1889 were Daniel Brown, Chairman; George Reid, Town Clerk, William Morgan, Treasurer; Patrick Duffy, Assessor. The town has a commodious and convenient town hall near the center.

Jeddo.

Jeddo is a post-office in this town, near the center, eight miles south of Montello, the nearest railroad station and banking point. Daniel J. Dixon is postmaster. Mails are received tri weekly. The population in this vicinity is about seventy-five.

Midland.

Midland is four miles south of Jeddo, twelve miles south of Montello and eight miles north of Pardeeville, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, the nearest railroad station. It contains the general store of Levi Reeves, two churches, a blacksmith shop and school house. Montello and Portage are the nearest banking points. D. W. Brown is postmaster. Population about 200.

Rostin.

This is a recently established post-office eight miles from Montello and twelve miles from Portage, the nearest shipping point. It contains a general store, flouring mills and other interests. J. Graham is postmaster.

Grover.

This is a newly established post-office in the Town of Buffalo.

Douglas.

Douglas is the southwest corner town of the county, and is bounded as follows: North by Oxford, east by Moundville, south by Columbia

County and west by Adams County. Neenah Creek flows south through the center of the town.

William Murphy, H. S. Thomas, Patrick Clark, P. Mason, John Cleary, James Slowey, William McGinnis, James Briggs and H. H. Parrott were among the early settlers here.

The town officers for 1889 were W. W. Page, Chairman; Eben Mills, Clerk; Fred Brangil, Assessor; Robert Heberline, Treasurer.

The surface of this town is generally level though slightly irregular in places, and the soil is well adapted to grazing and general farming.

Briggsville.

Briggsville is a post-village in this town twenty miles southwest of Montello and eleven miles northwest of Portage, the usual shipping point and banking town. It was settled in 1849 and has a population of about 150. It contains two churches, flour and carding mills, a district school and several stores. William Murphy is postmaster. The other principal business men are F. J. & W. C. Kimball, P. E. Peterson and Charles Waldo, proprietors of general stores; Joseph Champney & Son, proprietors of flouring mills, A. O. Dean, dealer in pianos and organs; H. T. Dean, harness-maker; H. H. Dyer, hotel-keeper; J. H. Dyer, carding-mill owner; E. C. Gray, millwright; Evan Hanson, dealer in boots and shoes; W. C. Kimball, dealer in sewing-machines; and Thomas O'Connor, wagon-maker. Briggsville was platted in 1854 by E. A. Briggs.

Douglas Center.

This is a small village with a population of about 50, near the center of Douglas. It is eighteen miles southwest of Montello, seven miles southwest of Merritt's landing, on the Wisconsin Central line, its nearest railroad station, and fourteen miles northeast of Kalbourn City, the nearest banking point. The principal business interests are the general store and post-office, York & Moore (W. H. Moore, postmaster); the blacksmith shop of J. Blume; the flouring mill of I. W. & G. E. York; and the wagon shop of Andrew Swemlive. Among the leading business and professional men are Dr. H. H. Parrott; James Starkey, miller; and P. H. McMahon, railroad contractor.

Crystal Lake.

Crystal Lake is one of the northern tier of towns, east of the center of the county north and south. It is bounded on the north by Waushara County, on the east by Nishkoro, and on the south by Shields, and on the west by Newton. Lunch Creek flows through the northeast corner and the Mekan River centrally from the northwest to the southeast corner. Turth Lake is a small body of water a little southeast of the center of the town. Mount Pizgah is a prominent elevation north of the center. One of the most prominent early settlers of this town was Christian Tagats who has long been one of the best known men of the county. The town has no postoffice within its limits and its inhabitants depend on Neshkoro, Germania, Harrisville and other post offices beyond its borders for their mail facilities. The town has two churches and an adequate number of school houses.

The present town officers are J. A. Wegenke, Chairman; August Schauer; Town Clerk; William Zabel, Assessor; Ernest Kreager, Treasurer.

Harris.

The town of Harris is situated north and west of the geographical center of the county, bounded on the north by Newton, on the east by Shields, on the south by Packwaukee and on the west by Westfield. Montello and Duck creeks flow through and have their junction in this town. The surface is generally level and the soil is adapted to all the crops common to this climate and latitude. The Wisconsin Central Railroad crosses the southwest corner of this town and Hank's Station is a convenience to the residents round about.

Among the early settlers of the town were James Harris in honor of whose family the town was named, Alexander Ports, James Dyas, Michael Barry, F. M. Wilkes, John Barry, William A. Stebbins, Joseph Farrington, W. H. Peters and George Berry.

The present town officers are Charles E. King, Chairman; Herman Schmitz, Town Clerk; Henry Thalacher, Treasurer; S. A. Laing, Assessor.

Harrisville.

Harrisville is a village of about 100 population

on Montello Creek, in the northeast part of the town. It is eight miles northwest of Montello and five miles east of Westfield. It was settled in 1850, and contains a church, and water power gristmill and saw-mill. It was platted in 1856 by Joseph Farrington, C. L. Farrington and William Stebbins. Its list of leading business interests is as follows: cooper shop by William Dee; flouring mill by S. B. Delert & Co.; general store by M. J. Farrington; sawmill and furniture shop by Herman Schmitz; hotel by John Kilbride; blacksmith shops by Theodore Schmitz and August Frank.

Mecan.

Mecan is an irregularly outlined town on the eastern border of the county, containing no village or post office and having a distinctively rural population. The Mekan River flows through it from the northwest to the southeast. Among the early comers to this town were the Fallises, Stephen and William, who have since been well known throughout the county, the former holding numerous town and county offices. The town officers are: Frank Crown, Chairman; Fred Breise, Town Clerk; Gottlieb Schultze, Assessor; August Bethke, Treasurer.

Montello.

This town, in which is included the village of Montello, the seat of justice of Marquette County, is in the east part of the county and partially on the eastern county line. It is bounded by Shields on the north, Mekan and Green Lake County on the east, Buffalo on the south and Packwaukee on the west. This town is well watered, having White Lake at its northeast corner and the east end of Buffalo Lake northwest of the center. Fox River and branches including Grand River extend across most of the town, and Peters Lake, Birch Lake and Kilby Lake, in the northwest corner are drained into Buffalo Lake through the expansion of Montello creek north of the village of Montello. The Packwaukee and Montello branch of the Wisconsin Central Railroad penetrates the town as far as Montello. The soil is sandy but productive and yields all the common farm products and some sorghum. The Montello granite quarries mark what was formerly the most picturesque feature of the scenery of this town.

Among the names of settlers of this town may be mentioned those of George Dartt, J. N. Dartt, Riley Dartt, Jason Daniels, Patrick McDonald, James Barry, L. O. Evans, Richard Giddings, Richard Williams, Bonaparte Baker, Joseph Lake, Elkanah Smith, Solon Davis, William Cogan, John Cogan, John Stinson, Timothy Hayes and Edward Murray. Some of them and others will be found mentioned in the sketch of Montello village, where is located the only post-office in the town.

Montello's officers in 1879 were S. Fallis, Chairman; John Barry, Town Clerk; L. Holman, Treasurer; John Collins and T. Vaughan, Assessors.

The Village of Montello.

Montello, the seat of justice of Marquette County, is located on the Wisconsin Central Line, on both sides of Montello River or creek, which furnishes good waterpower, and at the foot of Buffalo Lake, a beautiful sheet of water extending nine miles west from the village and affording the town one of the most delightful locations in Central Wisconsin.

The village contains a population of nearly 800 people, who are supported by manufacturing industries and by the various trades and commercial pursuits required to supply the demands of a fast growing, thriving, and enterprising town.

It is the terminus of a "spur" of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, a Grand Trunk Line running through the center of the State, north and south, to its metropolis, the city of Milwaukee, which has extended its track to Chicago, making the Central a through route from Chicago to St. Paul.

The country surrounding Montello is of sandy loam soil, well covered with timber and dotted with numerous lakes of clear, cold water, where wild fowl and fish abound in countless numbers. The country is fast settling up with an enterprising and industrious people. Montello (it is expected) will have at no distant day, the benefit of the western extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a survey of which was made some time ago. This road would open up a vast country west and would be of immense value to the place. Thus it will be seen at a glance that Montello is located in the right place, a natural center for an

immense trade and commerce, possessing one of the best water powers in the State, sufficient to run miles of machinery, and having the advantage of steamboats and railways to carry off the products of the factories.

Montello aspires to become a leading trade and manufacturing center. The country tributary is rich but as yet undeveloped, and it ought easily to support and maintain a large city. Montello has every advantage that nature, in her magnificent bounty, could well give it, and already has a good start towards its manifest destiny. The position of Montello is such that manufactured articles can be shipped east, west, north or south, by rail or by water, thus securing the cheapest transportation rates possible, for material, or manufactured goods.

Montello has an extensive brick yard, a planing mill and sash and door factory, two large lumber yards, one grist mill and one feed mill, an immense granite quarry where stone for monuments, building purposes, paving and macadam is quarried in great quantities, four dry goods and general stores, two wagon and carriage shops, blacksmith shops, tailor shops shoe shops, bakery, meat-market, and a large list in the various lines of business and trade.

The following paragraphs, laudatory of Montello as a resort for invalids and sportsmen are from the columns of the *Montello Express*:

"It is admitted by the most intelligent people that Montello is most favorably situated to make it an attractive and delightful Summer Resort. 100 miles from Milwaukee, and 185 miles from Chicago, it is the center of the finest brook-trout fishing in the Northwest, while lake bass, black bass, pickerel, perch and pike are found in abundance in the lakes, streams and ponds in its vicinity. The village is situated on high ground and in every direction are charming views. Buffalo Lake, at the foot of which the village is located, is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly land-locked by wooded shores. The atmosphere is very dry, and invalids can find no more healthful place of residence in America.

"The climate of this part of Wisconsin is a sure relief for "Hay Fever," that scourge which afflicts so many people living in hot and dusty cities and in the eastern States of the Union. Sufferers who

have tried the White Mountains, the Pacific Slope, and even a tour of the Eastern Continent, find Wisconsin far exceeds them all in curative powers. This is no idle talk, for almost every year brings people who have been sent here by others that have spent a summer in Montello. In every case the distracted, worn-out invalid has found almost immediate relief. The pure, bracing atmosphere, invigorates the system, gives the patient a good appetite, while the cool nights are conducive to sweet, healthful sleep, and hence the much required rest.

Montello has her full complement of springs and fountains of mineral waters. Many of them are highly charged with mineral ingredients, while others have only a small mineral constituent, but are not for that reason the less valuable. The carbonates of lime and magnesia, and the oxides of iron, are almost universally present. The Montello fountains and springs are among those best known. These contain from twenty-five to twenty-eight grains of mineral substances per gallon. Alumina, several salts of sodium, and iron carbonate are among the constituents. Water from these is used in large quantities by our citizens and visitors to the place.

"The waters from these fountains and springs are recommended by persons competent to judge of their merits, and their use has often been attended with remarkably good results. The waters from these fountains carry a high percentage of mineral matter, and are as truly 'mineral' as those of natural springs."

Not only is Montello a health resort of much merit, and a sportsman's paradise, but it is an antiquarian's paradise as well. No one who looks with care at a map of this country can fail to see that in an age when traveling was chiefly by water, Wisconsin must have been the State through which the canoes of the primitive inhabitants were propelled between the Great Lakes and the Gulf. History indeed tells us that much, for the Indians who met the Jesuits and the fur traders of Canada knew of the route from Green Bay up the Fox and across the Portage, to the Wisconsin, and it was along this course that Marquette and Joliet paddled their birch canoe.

Such a country is peculiarly the home of early races and it is not strange that the valley of the Fox should be rich in antiquities of the Indian and of his obscure predecessor—the Mound Builder. From the copper mines of Lake Superior, the latter fashioned his implements of war and of the chase; the furs, the game, and fish of the winding Fox were to him a veritable hunter's paradise. The rolling banks of Buffalo Lake through which this river runs had the precise characteristics which he chose for the site of his habitations and are therefore rich in groups of burial tumuli, and mounds fashioned in the shape of bird, lizard, turtle, and unknown forms, accompanied by long lines of embankment that seem to have been erected for defense.

While both sides of the lake contain these mounds, probably the richest group is one containing thirty mounds of various kinds, situated on the farm of J. Kratz, on the south shore, about three miles above Montello. Occasionally an archaeologist or curious layman opens up these hillocks, whose antiquity is attested by the large trees often found upon them, and as the result of his digging, there comes to the sunlight of this modern world the moulded bones of men who walked beneath the primal forests of this continent when the Indian was not,—in a past so far away and so unknowable that the mind is filled with awe at the sight of these ruins of an extinct race.

A mound opened in July, 1886, was a typical burial mound, thirty feet in diameter, four feet in height at the summit, and containing a human skeleton in the center on a level with the surrounding ground, closely imbedded in dark earth, that seemed to have baked above the remains. The skeleton, together with the bit of pottery found with it, has been sent by the finders to the State Historical Society.

In the future, some penetrating mind may solve the problem of the Mound Builders; they may prove to be the ancestors of the race that degenerated into the less advanced Indians; they may be connected with the comparatively civilized people whom the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru extinguished, and whose temples yet remain to bear them witness; but whatever may be their

status in history, certain it is that the vicinity of Montello will offer one of the most fruitful pages to the student of American antiquities.

When this primitive people passed away the Indian came into possession of these hunting grounds. Hardly a stream or lake about Montello but on the sandy hills along its banks are to be found arrow-heads, spears, hatchets, and other flint implements, stone mortars for grinding corn, and occasionally copper ornaments and weapons. So rich in arrow and spear heads are some of the sand drifts near the village that they seem to have been the location of some fierce battle for the possession of the region. A skull was not long ago exhumed in which was imbedded an arrow-head of flint. That the remains were those of an Indian seems probable from the state of preservation and because below this skeleton and the two others found with it, there was found a still older one that crumbled on exposure, and was doubtless the remains of a Mound Builder. Such "infringements" by the Indians are not unknown to archeologists.

When it is remembered that within the memory of men, the country adjacent to Montello was one of the places most frequented by the Indians of this state, it is not remarkable that abundant evidences should remain of the regard in which they held this country. Some one has said that the antiquarian and the angler have much in common—both find fascination in what may be discovered beneath the surface. Certain it is that Montello offers to both an exceptionally fertile field for the exercise of their activities.

This flourishing little town in the historic highway of the Fox River Valley was at one time the site of an Indian village. Being so near "the portage," Father Marquette is said to have done much missionary work at this point, when he landed from his canoe, preparatory to making his voyage to the Mississippi via the Wisconsin River. Missionary work by the Catholics was also continued when the first white settlers came in 1819.

Jason Daniels was the first white settler on the site of the village, locating in June, 1819. About the same time the Dartts, J. N. and Joseph R., located at Montello, which had been named "Servalvo" by Mr. Daniels. In the fall of 1819, a meet-

ing of half a dozen settlers was held at the house of J. N. Dartt, to give the settlement a name, as a post-office was soon to be established there. Five or six propositions were made, but Joseph R. Dartt, who had read of "Montello" in a novel, carried the day for his favorite name.

Between 1850 and 1852 came John Lewis, Dr. H. J. Pratt, the Kelseys and others. Phillips & Giddings erected a store and E. K. Smith opened a hotel.

July 3, 1851, the first plat of the village was made by Henry Menton, surveyor, for G. H. Barstow, E. B. Kelsey and Henry S. Crandall, proprietors. This plat was filed for record Aug. 22, 1851. The village, however, as now located, covers the plat made Dec. 31, 1855, by W. H. Gleason, surveyor, for E. B. Kelsey and George H. Dartt, proprietors. This was filed for record, under the name of North Montello, in 1856.

Montello was incorporated as a village by Act of Legislature in 1868. Some years ago its corporate powers were abrogated in favor of a popular demand, and Montello is a distinct municipality in name only. One of the early names of this place was Hill River, derived probably from the juxtaposition of the high granite outcropping the river at this point.

During its brief history, the people of Marquette County have been called upon to vote seven times on the question of changing the county seat. The coveted prize was hotly contested for, and for years it was the main issue in local elections. The ill passions engendered have given place to an era of good feeling, and the county seat rests at Montello. The court house is a plain, substantial building of stone and brick, erected in 1864.

Early in the business history of the village, there was something of a "boom," as it would now be called, in real estate, and speculation was pushed to the utmost possible limit. During 1856-57, the following plats were filed for record: Rose & Kellogg's addition to Montello; Kelsey & Hardwick's addition to North Montello; Smith's addition to North Montello; John Lewis' addition to Montello; and Dawes' addition.

The first hotel in the place has been referred to. Its first proprietor was succeeded by Mark Derham,

he by John Stemsson, he by James Stafford, and he by E. McCaffrey, the present proprietor. It is known as the American House. The first proprietor of the Fountain House was A. P. Clayton, the second was Thomas Eubanks, the third was William Ennis, of whom John Ennis was at one time a partner. The Ennises were succeeded by the present proprietor, P. Croarken. S. D. Perkins was the first landlord of the Perkins House. His successors were Dolese & Shepherd, who changed the name to the Montello House, as it is now known. Their successor and the present manager is L. N. Stevens. The Eagle Hotel was opened by Mr. Loomis, who gave place to John Lewis.

The Bank of Montello was organized in 1854, by E. B. & C. S. Kelsey. It long since went out of existence. The present Bank of Montello was opened in 1880, with E. G. Newhall as president, and A. E. Moore as cashier. They were succeeded by the present owners, John & A. J. Barry, father and son. This bank has an adequate capital, and does a conservative business. It is an institution helpful to the business interests of Montello and its surrounding country.

Among Montello's business interests of all kinds at the present time, may be mentioned the following: Barry Brothers & Pratt, M. Henry, druggists; Andrew Burns, marble and granite works; Campion & Campion, J. Lyman Cook, C. F. Roskie and Austin Wilkins, proprietors of general stores; Lawrence S. Chittenden, farm implement dealers; M. G. Ellison and Samuel Erb, hardware merchants; Axel Kehlet, dry goods merchant; Theodore H. Lee, harnessmaker; Martin D. Leonard, grocer; James McDonald, lumber dealer; Norcross Brothers, proprietors of planing mill; Ira Ward, jeweler; Evan R. Williams, furniture dealer and undertaker; Montello Milling Company, proprietors flouring mills, L. N. Stevens, manager. A large woolen mill was formerly in operation here.

The *Marquette Express* was removed from Oxford to Montello in the spring of 1862, and its name was changed to the *Montello Express*. Its editor and proprietor was Dr. S. A. Pease, who at that time became a resident of the village, where for years he had been well known. Dr. Pease conducted the paper until February, 1874, when it

was sold to Goodell & Cogan. In March, 1877, the firm became Cogan & Bissell, the partners being J. T. Cogan and C. H. Bissell. In 1879, C. H. Bissell and J. T. Cogan assumed control of the *Express*. Mr. Bissell has succeeded Mr. Cogan, and has made a success of the paper. It is his boast, in this day of "patent outside," and "patent inside" country newspapers, that the *Express* is printed entirely at home, and when the extent and population of his field are considered, he may well be proud of this fact. He has a well equipped office with steam power. The paper is bright, well written and printed, independent politically, and devoted at all times to the rebuilding of Montello and the development of all the county interests of Marquette County. The *Marquette Young American* was started by F. A. Hoffman in 1855, and suspended in 1862.

The interests here of the Berlin and Montello Granite Company are so extensive as to furnish employment to a large number of men, and so important as to make the name of Montello known in all parts of the west. The site of the Montello quarries was early known as "the hill," but it was not until 1879 that the possibilities of the unsightly pile of granite were realized. It remained for Mr. Claude B. King, a Chicago newspaper man, to make the discovery which led to Montello's present fame as a granite producing point. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. L. A. Perkins of Montello, and while visiting him in the year mentioned, conceived the idea which has since taken form in the great quarries. Upon his return to Chicago, he unfolded his idea to J. H. Anderson, a dealer in granite and stone, and manufacturer of monuments. Mr. Anderson saw that Mr. King's idea had much in it, and he joined Mr. King in forming the Montello Granite Company. About six months later a stock company was formed, of which Messrs. King and Anderson, and John and Hugh O'Neil were active members. In the fall of 1883, Anderson bought the interest of the O'Neils, and soon afterward he and King became involved in litigation, which was ended only by the death of the latter, whose interest passed to Mr. Anderson. Meantime, in 1883 the name of the concern had been changed to the Wisconsin Granite Company, in which E. S. Pike and

Mr. McGinnis had become partners. In 1884, Anderson acquired the interest of Pike and McGinnis. Previous to this (in 1883) Anderson, Pike & McGinnis had acquired title to the quarry property at Berlin. The name of the concern was now changed to the Berlin and Montello Granite Company. Of this Company, Jason H. Shepard is president; J. H. Anderson is vice-president and general manager; C. B. Beach is secretary and treasurer; and William H. Bairstow superintendent of the Berlin quarries, and John Dolese are the remaining members. William McBain became superintendent of the Montello quarries in 1879, and was succeeded by E. Burns, the present superintendent, in 1884. The office of the Berlin and Montello Granite Company is at 162 Washington St., Chicago. The plant at Montello for quarrying, manufacturing and handling stone cost about \$12,500. Improvements put in within the year just closed cost upwards of \$10,000. From eighty to one hundred men are employed, and an annual business of \$85,000 to \$100,000 is done. The fact that the stone at Montello is so little affected by frost that it splits in cold weather about as easily as in warm, is greatly in favor of the place, as operations can be carried on here through the winter months. A visit to the quarries is not the least of many inducements to people from abroad to tarry awhile in Montello.

The church history of Montello began with the missionary labors of the Catholic priests. Then came the foundation of St. John's (Catholic) society in 1856, when the first church was built. While the improvement of the Fox-Wisconsin River was going on, in 1848-49, which was virtually the origin of Montello, a priest traveled on foot among the workmen, engaged in religious labors. Until he declared his identity, his occupation was not suspected. The first resident priest was Father A. Fagan. The house of worship was completed in August, 1876. The pastor at that time was Rev. John Larmer. The church and priest's house stand on an eminence overlooking the village and the Fox River. From this point may be obtained as charming a view as may be found in any part of the State. The present pastor is Rev. P. M. Honeyman. The Methodist Episcopal society was organized in 1869, and the church was built in 1873.

All Protestant denominations worship in the Methodist church.

W. S. Walker Post, No. 64, G. A. R. was mustered Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, 1883, by chief mustering officer, Col. O. L. Holmes, assisted by D. A. Hanks, both of Baraboo. The officers elected and installed were: John Lewis, C.; J. Daniels, S. V. C.; C. F. Roskie, Chap.; M. G. Ellison, Qm'r.; P. Croaken, O. D.; William Hartwig, O. G.; F. H. Couse, Adjt.; S. Eastman, Sergt. Maj.; John Graham, Qm'r. S. John Lewis was re-elected Commander, Dec. 21, 1883. His successors have been: Jason Daniels, elected Dec. 6, 1884; F. A. Hotchkiss, elected Dec. 11, 1885; John Lewis, elected Dec. 10, 1886, and re-elected Dec. 9, 1887; M. G. Ellison, elected Dec. 14, 1888, and re-elected Dec. 13, 1889, and now serving. The other officers now serving are: Austin Wilkins, S. V. C.; Simeon Eastman, J. V. C.; James Kelly, Qm'r.; J. H. Valentine, Adjt.; L. S. Wilkins, Surgeon; Samuel Farrington, Chap.; Gordon Reynolds, O. D.; William Hartwick, O. D.; C. F. Roskie, Serg't. Maj.; C. B. Ayers, Qm'r. Sergt.

The Montello branch of the Wisconsin Central Line, from Packwaukee, was completed and put in operation in January, 1882. Below is given an editorial from the Montello *Express*, which voiced the general sentiment of satisfaction and hopefulness prevalent at the time. Not even railroads are always satisfying. There are people in Montello at this time who think the local railway service could be improved greatly, and then not be any too good: Let us rejoice! The railroad is built, and trains are running.

"Very few men get ready to live, before they are called upon to die and go hence. Expectation is food, meat and drink, without which, very few could stand up under the load of disappointment and procrastination. But the longer and hotter the battle, the greater and more satisfactory is the victory. Ever since 1866, Montello has had lively aspirations, and from time to time, what seemed to be well-grounded hopes of a railroad. Then in the vacillating and fluctuating combination, it would unexpectedly disappear, and hope would languish and slumber for a season. Other influences and other combinations would present and again dis-

appear, leaving scarcely a shadow behind. Finally, a providential event (no doubt it was) peered through the clouds. A magnet was quickly applied, which became strong in its attractions, with no breaking or letting up, until just the amount of force necessary for the purpose was brought into requisition, and the result has brought into Montello for the first time, the terrible, the awful, the snorting locomotive, *the live iron horse!*

"The Railroad! Yes, Montello has got a railroad! The culmination of fluctuating hopes—the thing coveted for so many long years, and the reward of a sleepless anxiety. Do you hear? We have a railroad! Now don't get drunk, but let us have a sober jubilee. It is a thing of life, of beauty, of interest, not to be worshipped, but to be admired. Do not stop now to inquire about the mysteries or the influences which brought it. We have got it, and like a new-born babe, it has come to stay; so now let the people settle down and enjoy the fruits and proceeds of a long warfare. We are now open to the rest of the world; let us all rejoice and be glad. Now to business.

"If anybody doubts the great benefit to Montello, they have only to wait a very short time to have their doubts removed. When the elements of prosperity are put together, utilized and developed by the transparent and enlivening influences of a railroad, Montello will begin to take a stride upward and onward, as certain as that effect will follow a natural cause. Montello has now reached a point when every man will have enough to do to tend to his own business, only departing from that rule in matters common to the welfare of the whole community. Of course there will be some, and a few such can be found in every town, who are specially given to small personal bickering; but men of business should let them alone and pass them by with indifference, if not contempt. It now requires a general, uniform and harmonious combination of all business men, of all good men, and of all honest men, to properly and effectively improve and take advantage of the opportunities and advantages prepared and presented for our use. Selfish men, and men indifferent to their own and the public interests, need to be cured if possible; if not cured, to be left behind. The people in Montello have only to

work together, act in accord, be agreed in every public enterprise, to make a large, prosperous business town. Very much depends upon harmony, good order, civility, and promptness on the part of officials and the people in the discharge of their respective duties."

Newton.

Newton is on the northern border of the county, in the second tier of towns from the west, and is bounded thus: North by Waushara County, east by Crystal Lake, south by Harris and west by Springfield. Crystal Lake encroaches a little in its territory near the northeast corner, and a short distance west of this another small body of water. Near its southern border Montello Creek is formed by the junction of Bart's Creek and Worton's Creek, both of which flow through the western parts.

This town is agricultural in the strictest sense. It contains neither village, hamlet nor post-office, although there was formerly a post-office named Ordino in the northern part. The soil is sandy, but productive, and yields fair crops in good seasons.

Among the pioneers in Newton were the Slades and William Boyden. Its history in detail is much the same as that of similar townships in this section of country. Its religious and educational interests are well developed and supported.

The following were the town officers of Newton in 1889: Julius Schaur, Chairman; August Krentz, Town Clerk; William Weishaar, Treasurer; Fred Krentz, Assessor.

Moundville.

This town is so named from the numerous remains of a prehistoric age found here, which are elsewhere referred to. It is situated on the southern border of the county, and bounded north by Oxford and Packwaukee, east by Buffalo, south by Columbia County and west by Douglas. The Fox River flows through this town circuitously although in a generally northerly and southerly direction, and Buffalo Lake, an expansion of this stream, pushes its southern extremity far down into its territory. Jones Creek and other small streams are tributary.

Settlements in this town began in 1848. The

first comers were Isaac Brown, W. L. Gaylord, H. Brown, L. Felton, R. Wells and D. Coon. Soon afterward came some men sent out by the Potters' Society, of England. The association paid the expenses of emigration to this country of a certain number of potters, in order that those who remained in England might derive benefit from increased wages incident to the decrease in skilled labor. Among other early settlers were Robert Hume, M. G. Ellison, Rev. Isaac Smith, Thomas Mills, George Skinner, William Watson, George Denby and George Bain.

The town officers of Moundville for 1889 were: Isaac Smith, Chairman; B. H. Chapman, Town Clerk; Matthew Mason, Treasurer; S. D. Townley, Assessor.

Moundville Station.

This is a post village on the Wisconsin Central line, which runs north and south through this town. It was settled in 1818, and now has a population of about 100. This place is fourteen miles southwest of Montello, and ten miles north of Portage, the nearest banking point. It contains a church and a school. Following is a summary of its principal business interests: C. A. Merritt, lumber dealer and proprietor of a general store; H. Ennis, merchant; J. Smith, blacksmith; C. Ellison is Postmaster.

Merritt's Landing.

This is a hamlet of twenty-five inhabitants in the town of Moundville, twelve miles southwest of Montello, and on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. C. A. Merritt, dealer in lumber and proprietor of the only general store, is the Assessor.

Neshkoro.

Neshkoro, the smallest town in Marquette County, is situated at the extreme northeast corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Waushara County, on the east by Green Lake County, on the south by the town of Meean, and on the west by the town of Crystal Lake. It contains no streams or bodies of water of importance, except White River, and is strictly agricultural in its character, having within its borders no villages but Neshkoro, and no other postoffice than the one there located.

Prominent among the early settlers of this town were Michael Powers, Nicholas Gernon, L. D. Ralph, Benjamin Hayes, William Clay, Andrew Seobey and J. A. Wells.

The officers of the Town of Neshkoro for 1889 were: N. Gernon, Chairman; James Sexton, Town Clerk; C. Dahlke, Treasurer; J. K. Balderson, Assessor.

The Village of Neshkoro.

The village of Neshkoro, on the White River, sixteen miles northeast of Montello and ten miles northwest of Princeton, the nearest railway point, was settled in 1818, and has a population of about 300. It contains three churches, flouring and saw-mills, a foundry and a woolen factory, and is a good local market for farmers. The village was platted in 1852 by Helen M. White. Dakin's two additions to the town plat were platted three years later. The Postmaster is James Sexton.

The following list of names and occupations will give a fair idea of the present business interests of the village: Thomas Wells, woolen mills; Thomas Wells, James Sexton and J. W. Johnson, general stores; Christopher Dahlke & Son, flouring mill; I. H. Seibey & Son, foundry; James Knowlton and Fred Abendt, shoemakers; J. Tagatz and John Black, carpenters; J. Tagatz, hotel.

In the spring of 1874 the Catholics in and around Neshkoro planned the building of a church proportionate to their number and their means. In the year 1875 they erected the frame of the present building, which was finished a few years later. This was done under the direction of the Rev. John Larner, who took charge of the mission in 1876. Before this time they had services in private houses. Under Father James O'Malley the church was begun. Rev. Eleazer De Nilt followed and attended the mission for a year and a half until 1876. In the summer of 1881 Father Larner had a small vestry built to the church for the convenience of the pastor when he came from Montello (eighteen miles) as well as for the proper transaction of affairs.

The members of Neshkoro Church up to 1881 were comprised of Catholics from Marquette, Green Lake and Waushara Counties, some coming as far as fifteen miles. General peace reigned in the mis-

sion during the time of Father Larmer's administration. He was loved and esteemed by all, and no eye was without a tear at his departure. The priests who attended before Father O'Malley are: Rev. Fagan, now deceased; and Rev. I. Monaghan, who died in a convent in Detroit, Mich., when over eighty years of age. It is a frame church. The membership is about twenty-five families, Irish and German. Wautoma Church was begun in 1885 and completed in 1888. It is the best and largest of the mission churches, and the congregation comprises about twenty families. Three other stations in Waushara County are attended from Neshkoro—one near Hancock, one near Oasis and one near Wild Rose. The Princeton Church was formerly the St. Marie Church.

Oxford.

The town of Oxford is on the western border of the county, bounded on the north by Westfield, on the east by Packwaukee, on the south by Moundville and Douglas, and on the west by Adams County. The surface is generally level and it is a good agricultural town. The head waters of Neenah Creek flow through the western part of the town, and in the eastern part several small tributaries to Buffalo Lake have their sources. On the southern border there is a small marshy lake, extending into Douglas. There is another in the east part and still another in the northwest part, the latter crossed by the road.

William Axford, the Ormsbys, H. H. Taylor, William Johnson and Eli McNutt were among the early comers to this town.

The town officers of Oxford for 1889 were: B. K. Johnston, chairman; W. J. Ogle, town clerk; S. W. Strouse, treasurer; A. Franklin, assessor.

Oxford Village.

Oxford village is on Neenah Creek, fifteen miles west of Montello, and seven miles west of Packwaukee, on the Wisconsin Central Line, the nearest railroad station. The nearest banking point is Montello. The village contains a water-power flouring mill, two churches and a public school. The population is about 400. Jason Daniels is postmaster.

Oxford was settled about forty years ago and

the village plat was filed in 1854 by C. J. Pettebone, David Ormsby, W. V. Miller, P. B. Hillyer, Cornelia Smith, Franklin Abbott, V. G. McCulloch, and J. B. Sanderson. Robert and David Baker's addition was platted in 1857.

The present business interests may be thus summarized: General stores, Mr. S. J. Fish, A. F. Myers, R. L. Nickerson; hardware stores, Jason Daniels, Alonzo Roberts; boots and shoes, E. Hall, (store,) Charles Nickerson, (shoemaker); drug store, Benjamin Chilson; sorghum mill, A. Houghtaling; farm implements, W. N. Johnson; blacksmith shop, C. Lloyd; harness shop, Alonzo Roberts; hotel, Samuel Stowe; flouring mill, James Summerton; wagon maker, H. H. Ward.

Packwaukee.

The town of Packwaukee is so located that the geographical center of Marquette County falls within its borders. It is bounded on the north by Harris, on the east by Montello, on the south by Moundville, and on the west by Oxford. Most of Buffalo Lake lies in this town and Ox Creek discharges its waters into it near the center. Birch Lake is partially in the northeast corner, extending into Montello and there is a small marshy lake near the east town line nearly a mile south of Buffalo Lake. The surface of the town is level and well adapted to farming, though in some parts quite marshy. The Wisconsin Central Line runs through this town from north to south, on and along its western border, and at Packwaukee is intersected by a branch from Packwaukee to Montello.

Packwaukee was the scene of speculative transactions in real estate long before actual settlement began. As early as 1837 a town named Buffalo was platted by John Noyes and James Lyman on section 29, township 15, range 9, on the south shore of Buffalo Lake, opposite the site of Packwaukee. It was laid out on a liberal scale that made the plat resemble that of a town of 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; but, as a matter of fact, there was never really any town there. The land upon which these operations were based was entered by Noyes in 1836 and this was the first land entry in the county. "Roxo" was platted in 1850 on section 15.

The tide of immigration in 1850 flowed mainly to Packwaukee, which was named after a friendly chief of the Winnebago, and for several years it was the leading business center of the county. The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated here, on the shore of Buffalo Lake, in 1850. James Cook, the first lawyer of the county delivered the oration and a prayer was offered up by Rev. Jonathan Port, a resident of the county, who with his wife was afterward murdered and mutilated by an insane son. Among those who came in 1849 and '50 were E. Pettingill, E. T. Older, C. G. Barker, Jesse Older, William Ewen, David Phelps, S. A. Pease, John Chapman, E. King and Samuel Wayman. Among later comers were E. McCaffrey, Robert Page, William Peet, Charles Metcalf, Chester Frink, and Town Whitson.

The town officers of Packwaukee for 1889 were: C. L. Kendall, chairman; C. H. Chapman, town clerk; W. H. Neale, treasurer; J. H. Clark, assessor.

The Village of Packwaukee.

Packwaukee is a prosperous incorporated village of about 200 population, located in this town on Buffalo Lake and on the Wisconsin Central Line. It is eight miles southwest of Montello. It contains a church, a school and a water power flouring and saw mill. Its business interests may be thus enumerated: general stores, by Samuel A. Phoenix and Wilber Brothers; a furniture store by William Haynes; a hardware store and harness shop, by C. L. Kendall; hotels, by Abram Collins and Thomas Leahy; millinery stores, by Mrs. M. Montgomery and Mrs. A. E. Reeves; a flour and saw mill, by Charles E. Richards; a jewelry store, by E. Rosengrant; a boot and shoe store, by William Smith. Mrs. L. F. Seaman is postmistress. The village was platted in 1853 by Ira B. Reed and Samuel McCracken.

Shields.

Shields is just north of the center of the county and is separated from its eastern boundary only by the narrow town of Milan, which forms its eastern boundary, while it is bounded south by Montello, west by Harris and north by Crystal Lake. The surface of the town is generally level. Mecan River crosses the northeast corner and Mud Lake

and another small body of water are in the northwest corner. Comstock Lake is in section 11, southwest from Germania. Montello Lake crosses the extreme southwest corner. On an island in Spring Lake a Catholic society existed as early as 1819.

Among the early settlers in Shields were K. D. Devaney, James Calvin, P. Curley and James Croarken. The town officers in 1889 were William Warmbier, chairman; Peter Dunn, town clerk; Rudolph Fenske, treasurer; Julius Hebbe, assessor.

Germania.

This is a village of about 250 inhabitants, situated on the Mecan River, in the northeast corner of the town of Shields, eight miles northeast of Montello and eight miles north-west of Princeton, the nearest railway point. It was settled in 1859 and contains two churches, a water-power flouring-mill and a school. The following-named persons are engaged here in the lines of business mentioned: Henry Cook, harness making; the Germania Company, general store and stock farming; R. W. Parker, land agent; E. J. Phillips, hardware; Herman Teske, blacksmithing; Warnke Brothers, flour and saw mills; William Thomas, shoe maker.

Springfield.

Springfield is on the northwest corner of the county. Its boundaries are as follows: north, Waushara County; east, Newton; south, Westfield; west, Adams County. Wood and Pine lakes and some other small bodies of water lie within this town. Bart's Creek rises west of the center and Worton's Creek in the northern part. The Wisconsin Central line traverses the town north and south in the eastern part.

Among the prominent settlers were Oliver P. Warden and Lurenus Luse. Among those who came a little later were David Sands and William Stiles. A town named Forrestville was platted on section 32 of this town in 1855 by Oliver P. Warden and Lurenus and Rachel Luse, although no town marks its site now.

Liberty Bluff.

This is a postoffice on the Wisconsin Central

line in the north-east corner of the town of Springfield, eighteen miles northwest of Montello. The business of the place begins and ends with the lime kiln of J. A. Glover and the general store of William Guderjohn. Etta Smith is postmistress. There is no other village or postoffice within the bounds of the town which is almost entirely given over to agriculture.

Springfield's town officers in 1889 were: Julius Berndt, chairman; J. A. Glover, town clerk; Henry Alexander, assessor; Wm. Guderjohn, treasurer.

Westfield.

Westfield is located on the western border of the county just north of the center. It is a level tract adapted and devoted to agriculture and is bounded on the north by the town of Springfield, on the east by the town of Harris, on the south by the town of Oxford and on the west by Adams County. A small stream flows eastwardly through the northern part of this town and Duck Creek has its source near the center. On the western border, extending into Adams County, is a small body of water. Northeast of it, in sections 17 and 18, is another of about the same size. The Wisconsin Central line passes through the northeast part of this town with a station at Westfield village.

Among the early settlers in different parts of this town were Robert Cochrane, H. B. Cochrane, Samuel Crockett, Frank and Samuel Russell, Thomas Hamilton, Thomas Black, Charles Krantz and Philo Lokey.

The town officers of Westfield in 1889 were: J. N. Lawton, chairman; George B. Crockett, town clerk; W. G. Scott, treasurer; J. B. Campbell, assessor.

Westfield Village.

Westfield village is located in the northeast part of the town on Duck Creek and on the Wisconsin Central line, twelve miles northwest of Montello. It is the center of a large agricultural district and is comparatively a large shipping point for produce and stock. Its general trade is good for a village of its size and it has some small manufacturing industries.

The village was platted in 1856 by Pickens Boynton for Robert Cochrane, who with his

brother H. B. Cochrane, located before any one else within the limits of this town. They came in 1849 and located on the site of the present village. When the town was organized, in 1854, H. B. Cochrane became one of the supervisors. After the Cöchranes came Samuel Crockett, Austin Stone, William Phillips and others to settle in the village. The Cochranes built a house on the bank of Duck Creek, just south of the saw mill in the village. It was a log structure 16x24 feet with an addition in which the proprietors lived. They boarded fifteen mill bands and kept hotel. This was the first house erected in town. In 1850 the saw mill was built. The postoffice was also established this year and Robert Cochrane was appointed postmaster. He brought the first mail bag, containing one letter, on his back from Packwaukee. There were no wagon roads in those days. In 1853 Joseph Wood built the first hotel in the village. Among the earliest general merchants were Alneck & Older.

The business houses of to-day may be thus briefly mentioned: General stores—Breitenfelt & Just, Samuel Crockett, Carl L. Krentz, Ferdinand W. Meinke, Julius Warnke, Andrew Waterson; druggists—Frank Abbot, Dr. Herbert D. Hill; blacksmiths—Walter W. Bissell, Kahnmete & Hallender, Meneke & Springborn; miller—Robert Cochrane; lumber dealer—Robert Cochrane; produce dealers—Robert Cochrane, H. B. Deneby; furniture dealer and undertaker—Robert H. Duff; photographer—John Fenner; livery—William Megill, A. C. Fuller; stationer—Caleb F. Fuller; tanner and glove manufacturer—William Fuller; shoemaker—Charles W. Gay; hardware and implement dealers—Hamilton Brothers, Roberts & Brown; jeweler—Frederick W. Kline; milliners—Miss L. J. Peck, Mrs. Julius Warnke; dentists—Melvin O. Straight, E. L. Perry; real estate agent William Phillips; butcher—William Quinn; insurance agent—Harvey R. Rawson; hotels—A. T. Wooster, William L. Sims; harness maker—George A. Waldo.

The *Central Union* a republican paper devoted largely to local interests, is in its fifteenth volume and is published by S. D. Forbes. This paper has done much toward the upbuilding of Westfield,

The high school house at Westfield was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$8,000. There are three churches—the Congregational, the German Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal. The latter was organized in 1867 and the house of worship was erected in 1863.

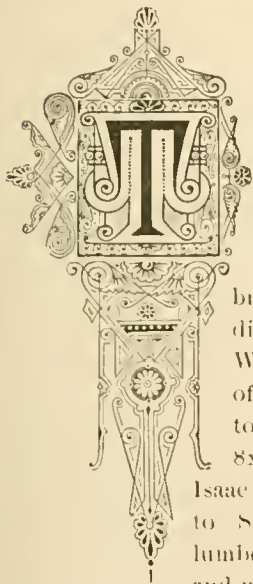
Thomas B. Crawford Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Westfield was mustered March 5, 1883, by Col. O. L. Holmes, chief mustering officer and D. O. Hanks, both of Baraboo. The officers chosen and installed were the following: S. D.

Forbes, Commander; P. Lockey, S. V. C.; J. Waldo, J. V. C.; R. D. Malloy, Qmr.; J. Crawford, Serg.; L. M. Preston, Chaplain; J. Perkins, O. D.; H. M. Ormsby, O. G.; H. S. Bull, Adjt.; C. A. Parker, S. M.; W. Fuller, Quar. Serg.; W. Fuller, J. Crawford and W. Pond, trustees.

Lawrence.

This is a small hamlet, formerly a post-office, which was laid out on section 9 in this town in 1857, by Aaron Chesbro and Joseph Bell.

Settlement of Waushara County.



THE first settlement within the present limits of Waushara County was made Sept. 24, 1818. At this time Isaac and William Warwick, brothers, who had just been discharged from the Mexican War, made a claim to a piece of land, now section 2 in the town of Marion. They built an 8x10 log shanty, and in the fall Isaac went, with two yoke of oxen, to Steven's Point, and secured lumber for the erection of a larger and more convenient house. This

settlement was made on the Indian lands, and although the Warwicks were repeatedly ordered to vacate their claim by both the Indians and the Indian agent, they managed by hook or by crook to appease their wrath, and became permanent settlers. In 1849 a new road was opened from Berlin to what is now Wautoma. At the latter place, Phillip Green had built a shanty during the winter of 1818 and 1849. This claim was later (in 1849) sold to Mr. Atkins, who kept a tavern during the

winter season for the accommodation of the lumbermen going into the woods above.

During 1849 and 1850, settlers began to gather in and make settlements in many parts of the present county. In the first mentioned year, John C. Williams, William F. Chipman and family, and John H. Detrick and family, arrived, followed soon by Lewis H. Bagg and Mr. Shepard. These all settled in the southeast part in the present town of Morrow. A school, the first in the county, was started in this town in 1849, the teacher having been Mrs. Diana Carr, who lived in Mr. Bagg's family, and the tuition having been paid by subscription.

The first claim made in the town of Leon, in the eastern part of the county, was in 1819, by a bee-hunter by the name of Worden. He came from Neenah, and went back there after a short time. His claim was made on what is now Van Aernau's prairie. In the same year E. W. Alverd and William Tibbett settled in Mount Morris, in the central part of the county. The first settlement in the west end of the county was made in 1819 by Thomas Kelley and his son, William N. Kelley, who located in the town of Plainfield. W. W. Beach

and Leonard Wilcox followed him in the same year, locating in the second tier of towns from the western end of the county. William Lord came about the same time and settled in the same part of the county. He kept a tavern in the town of Oasis. The Shaws came about the same time. C. E. Waterman and Charles Hamilton came in the winter of 1849 and 1850, and located at the site of the present village of Plainfield.

All these early comers began farming, and most of them brought with them their families. So, at the beginning of 1850, several settlements had been started at different points. During this year numerous others joined the new settlement, a few of such being Rev. William Bassenger, who was the first preacher; John and Charles Shumway; Dr. Moses Barrett, the first physician in the county; Martin Becker, John Howell, Solomon Munding, Joel Howard and M. Aman. Cartwright, Firman and many others came within the next two or three years, so that neighbors were not far removed from each other. Many of the original settlers are still living and occupying the places upon which they located on their arrival. Such as have remained are well-to-do or possessed of more than a comfortable competence of this world's goods.

Pioneer Tragedies.

The Cartwright-Firman tragedy—killing of Firman by Cartwright at Wautoma, and the lynching of Cartwright at Princeton—is elsewhere related in detail. Another tragedy of the pioneer days occurred in the town of Aurora. John Shontz had pre-empted a quarter-section of land and built a shanty on it, and then gone back to Illinois to get some money due him there. In Illinois he was taken with fever and ague, and was prevented from returning in time to "prove up" on his claim. In the meantime John Leahy, with his wife, had taken possession of the property and moved into Shontz's house. When he came back Shontz explained the circumstances of his detention to Leahy, and asked him to resign the claim to him. Leahy sought advice, and it seems to have been bad advice that he found, for he refused to comply with Shontz's request. Shontz, with some sympathizing neighbors, went to the claim in Leahy's

absence, and upon Mrs. Leahy's refusing to vacate the house, they took it down, leaving her and her belongings on the bit of ground which had been its floor, but offered her no other molestation. Having completed the work of demolition, they went to dinner. When they came back they saw that Leahy had returned also, and was awaiting their coming gun in hand. As they approached, Leahy call out to Shontz. "If you come, I'll shoot you!" Shontz dropped on one knee and brought a shotgun which he carried to his shoulder, and fired with fatal effect, killing Leahy almost instantly. Shontz was arrested and tried for murder, but was cleared, self-defense being claimed, through the influence and good management of his attorneys, Ezra Wheeler and J. V. Swetting, of Berlin.

Old Settler's Union.

In pursuance of a previous call, a meeting of the old settlers of Waushara County, of the year 1850, was held in the Congregational Church at Pine River, Jan. 28, 1871. The meeting was called to order by George Hawley, of Poysippi, Dr. J. S. Ewing was made Chairman, and Dr. D. B. Jewell, Secretary. A prayer was offered by the Rev. D. Campbell; George Hawley presented the draft of the constitution, which was adopted. George Hawley, E. W. Daniels, J. A. Williams, F. E. Noyes and F. Dewey, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the union for the ensuing year, and reported the following: President, J. S. Ewing; Vice Presidents—E. W. Daniels, Aurora; George Hawley, Poysippi; Joel Howard, Bloomfield; Oliver Pierce, Saxville; B. F. Frisbie, Leon; T. S. Chipman, Warren; T. F. Metcalf, Marion; George Marshall, Mt. Morris; J. A. Williams, Springwater. Secretary, J. J. Hawley; Treasurer, B. D. Jewell. The President gave some interesting reminiscences of early settlement, and closed with a feeling eulogy of some early settlers whose lives had been sacrificed in the late war—Capt. Edward Sax, Cooley Smith and Nathan K. Barker. The meeting adjourned to Marshall's hotel for supper. The following gave in their names as members of the union: S. A. Kimball, Anna M. Kimball, B. F. Frisbie, P. C. Frisbie, E. W. Daniels, Elizabeth Daniels, George Hawley, Isabel G. Hawley, J. S. Ewing,

Betsy Ewing, Silvia Cole, Ella Marshall, B. D. Jewell, Olive Jewell, Eva Jewell, Jacob Van Aernam, Mary Van Aernam, J. J. Hawley, Helen M. Hawley, R. F. Sax, Alice Dewey, J. A. Williams, Laura Williams, Fred Dewey, Lucy Dewey, F. E. Noyes, Hannah Noyes D. A. White and F. C. Clark. It was voted that all settlers of 1851 be invited to become honorary members of the union. At the third annual meeting at Pine River, Jan. 28, 1873, the following additional names were signed to the constitution: J. H. Carter, Nelson Nelson, D. C. Perkins, W. Williams, T. S. Chipman, H. Lang, J. Howard, H. E. Frisbie, T. F. Metcalf, F. D. Broce, N. L. Gill, T. S. Case, B. Sears, O. Peirce (with those of their wives) A. J. McGowan, S. Westoner, Isabel McMillan and Susau Skiff. The following new members were admitted at the fourth annual meeting, held at Auroraville, Jan. 27, 1874: Rev. D. Hale, D. Willman, A. A. Daniels, D. W. Cate, F. Chamberlain, S. Ward, S. Culver, William Covill, G. W. McIntyre, H. W. Berray, M. Carter, G. Spoor, A. Prutsman, N. Harrington, F. Terrill, J. J. Wood, L. C. Jordan, A. Strang, H. Stowers, William C. Wait, C. H. Gill, M. Ream, N. W. Milliken, L. J. Shumway, M. Hollowell and their wives, Mrs. E. Sax, J. B. Jordan, Nancy Howard, Mrs. W. Galloway, Mrs. Shumway, W. F. Chipman, T. Sears, George B. McMillan, A. W. Davenport, Mrs. M. Russell, E. A. Jordan. At the fifth annual meeting held Jan. 28, 1875, the following members were admitted: John Maitland, S. S. Brown, William Warwick, A. A. Cole, William Stratton, Emma Stratton, Betsy Lamphear, Albro Parker, Sarah Parker, Charles Russell, Nellie Russell, I. R. Lathrop, E. J. Davies, Anna Davies, I. L. Parker, Harriet Parker, John Leach, Betsy Leach, Venlora Cole, E. W. Alvord, Mary Alvord, Hiram B. Terrill, Joseph Matthews, Lydia Matthews, R. H. Graves, D. H. Davis, C. W. Virgen, B. A. Cady, T. L. Hall, Henry Hitchcock, Julia Hitchcock, N. B. Holcomb, Emeline Holcomb, Sam Havener, Alvina B. Cole, Mrs. A. C. Berray, Mrs. J. F. Millken, Amanda Clark, Harriet Waite, M. L. Cary, William Murphy, Yorty Burtzell, Robert A. Havener, Rosa Havener, Barbara Norris, Lester Stevens, Jacob Cady. At the sixth annual meeting, held at Poysippi, Jan. 28, 1876, the following named persons were admit-

ted to membership: William A. Hamlin, Mary J. Hamlin, J. M. Cover, Mary Cover, Martha Brown, Sumner Brown, Alida Vanlindy, Elihu F. Corse, Betsy Corse, John Mott, Frances Mott, John Paden, Charles Hawley, Bertie Hawley, May Hawley, Selim S. Putam, Susau Putnam, Eugene Leach, Thomas Farran.

The following new members were admitted at the seventh annual meeting, at Willow Creek, Jan. 27, 1877: Charles W. Smith, John D. Williams, Mary Ann Williams, Henry Jockling, E. J. Stewart, J. C. Stewart, L. H. Covill, Sarah Covill, L. S. Parker, S. L. Briggs, Mrs. S. L. Briggs, J. M. Whitman and wife, A. S. Rogers and wife, A. S. Barnes and wife, Phil Walker and wife, I. C. Herrick and wife. At the eighth annual meeting, Jan. 28, 1878, at Auroraville, Charles J. and Hattie L. Davis, DeWitt L. and Louisa M. Davenport, Bennett T. Davenport, Charles F. Jewell, A. H. and Melissa Wheaton, F. Livermore, John R. and Mary Heffernon and Clark Daniels were admitted to membership. The following, among others, were subsequently admitted: Abbie L. Jewell, John Griffin and wife, Jane Allen, Frank D. Pierce, Mark H. Pierce, Mrs. Polly Clark, T. Jewell, R. Blanchard, F. Blanchard, Hannah Davis, A. Kittenger, J. Walters, J. W. Carpenter, G. W. Baxter, John P. Perkins, Dan Borst, Lavina Borst, T. H. Patterson, Belle Patterson, George Stetson and wife, Minor C. Wilson and wife, B. S. Williams and wife, Mrs. T. L. Hall, W. S. Skeel, Hattie E. Kimball, Mrs. Nathan Kimball, John D. Jones, W. T. Williams, P. B. Membran and wife, John C. and Isabel Rice, William Pierce and wife, Joseph and Flora Brigham, A. W. Heavely, James Bolton and wife, J. W. Coon, Marie Warren, E. M. Owens, Nettie Graves, Mrs. L. B. Vosburg, Cora M. Prutsman, Willard E. Carpenter.

Early Experiences.

The exercises at the annual meetings of the society have been varied and interesting. From time to time members have read papers or delivered addresses replete with historical interest. Without giving dates and names of places at which they were read or delivered, as such information is of but secondary importance, we give in the following pages such extracts as it is deemed will add to the historical value of this chapter.

Hon. George Hawley said that he visited what is now Waushara County in 1850 and made his claim, putting, as the custom was, a blaze on a tree. He reviewed at length the condition of the east half of Waushara County, in an early day, with no roads, no bridges, no schools, no homes, etc., and the circumstances of the first settlers. They were all poor; the most favored had but scanty means. He remembered how the old settlers watched the first potato patch for the first potatoes, and the little cornfield for the first ear of corn, and the wheat field for the appearance of the first head of wheat. He thought the old settlers had realized their most sanguine expectations and might well feel proud of their work. He mentioned at some length the present products of Waushara County that are annually shipped to other place—her thousands of cords of wood, of hewed lumber, of oak, pine, tamarack, etc.; her wagon timber, including boxes, felloes, spokes, etc., “quantities of which are made into wagons at Racine to be shipped to Japan;” her basswood, sent in large quantities to Vermont, manufactured into articles and sent back within a dozen miles of home; her farm products of all kinds, especially her buckwheat, saying that he thought his friend, John A. Williams had “made buckwheat flour enough to make a slap-jack that would reach round the world;” her maple sugar; her cranberries, saying that he believed all the Berlin cranberries excepting a very few bushels, were raised in Waushara County, making a total of production more than equal that of the same number of towns in adjoining counties.

Dr. D. B. Jewell spoke of the death of one of the old settlers, referred to the little band of heroic men who made the early settlements, and whose garden patches had grown to large fields, saying that what was once a wilderness had now six thriving villages, with churches, schools, houses, stores, and “too many doctors,” but wanted to see railways and river improvements.

W. F. Chipman said he made the first settlement in the county north of Willow Creek; Isaac and William Warwick, John C. Williams, and one other were elsewhere in the county. He moved his family from Milwaukee with an ox-team, but on account of the mud made only fourteen miles a day. He

made his claim the 9th of May, 1849, and helped to cut out the Berlin and Wautoma road. He believed the first two children born in the county were George Williams and Amelia Chipman.

Dr. Ewing said, “You remember, old settlers, the condition of things in 1848-49. People in the State turned north because the land had all been taken up in the southern part of the State. Fox River was a barrier that could not be crossed because the land was yet owned by the Indians. At that time there was a great desire to see the country north and west of Fox River; was one of a party who went out to explore the country; found one or two houses across the river from Sacramento, one house in Wautoma and one or two others elsewhere. Many people had collected at and near the towns along the Fox River, and had often expended their all before getting there and in waiting for the Government to extinguish the title to Indian lands. Some of the settlers were comfortably well off, but most of them were miserably poor. One man earned three shillings by a day’s work, and in the night walked to Berlin from Poyssippi to expend the amount for food for his family, and returned in time to begin another day’s work. Claims were made to lands by the first settlers, and when the land came into market they did so so suddenly and unexpectedly that people were not prepared. Fillmore was then President, and he appointed a man some of you probably remember registrar of the land office at Menasha. This man was a particular pet of the President. Some thought the land had been brought into market for the sake of this pet, others that the pet was here for the sake of the land. Around the land-office were many Shylocks, land-grabbers who would take eight acres for laying a land warrant on 160 acres, or else take \$25 or more per forty acres, besides the Government price of \$1.25 per acre, giving the settlers a bond for a deed in case of payment. The speaker had known much about this as he was Notary Public at this time and was often called upon to put his official seal to the papers. When he had entered his land and was on his way home on the boat among many settlers were only two who had paid for land with their own money. Some of them were not able to pay for their lands, and the accumulating interest,

and left them and went away, while others sold out and it took others years to finally settle up.

According to promise, wrote Mrs. J. S. Ewing. I will tell this audience about the first settlement of the Indian land. I am the oldest surviving female now (1875) resident in the Towns of Leon, Poyssippi, Saxville and Bloomfield. The first settlement of Leon and Poyssippi was commenced Jan. 28, 1850, by Mr. Hawley, Mr. Becker, Mr. Evans and J. S. Ewing. The autumn preceding a company of five men left Waukau for the purpose of exploring the Indian land. The Doctor and Mr. Eckley were of that number. They crossed Fox River at Berlin—then called Strong's Landing—took a northwesterly direction until reaching the place now called Wantoma, where they found one solitary log house, and a sawmill in contemplation. They went east until they came to the headwaters of Willow Creek, where they camped the third night after leaving home. Their next camp was near a lake which they called Lone Pine, from the circumstance of there being a solitary pine beside it. Here they remained awhile, killing ducks, hunting bees and deer, and examining for a sufficient inducement to form a settlement. Not finding anything satisfactory and their search being continued with much difficulty, being obliged to wade the marshes and ford the streams, they concluded to return. The Doctor and Eckley determined to see more, not being satisfied with what they had seen. They shouldered guns and packs and kept still east, following the trail that crosses Van Aernam's prairie until they came to a black ash swamp near Mr. Cady's, when night overtook them. This was the most unpleasant night since they left home, and they were least prepared for it. It had been one of our glorious Indian summers, with a full moon to add to its splendors, and they had often continued their hunt until midnight. They kindled a fire, spread their couch and watched alternately. In the night Eckley awakened the Doctor, assuring him they were near some settlement, as he had heard some one calling. They came to the conclusion that it was a lynx near them instead of a settlement, but he did not molest them. The next day they came to Willow Creek, which had swollen to quite a stream since they left it. Here they had

the good fortune to find an Indian with a canoe to carry them over. Soon they came to another stream—what is now called Pumpkin-seed Creek—and a little Indian girl undertook to bring them a canoe. In recrossing, Eckley, in adjusting his gun, upset the canoe and alarmed the poor girl, but they succeeded in bringing her safe on shore. So much for a savage ferry; when they reached home they looked more like savage than civilized men. The Doctor, after making the above observations, concluded there must be a stream not far from Van Aernam's prairie that would make it a desirable place to settle. Accordingly he pictured in glowing colors the beauty of the Indian land, in order to beat up a new recruit, as his fall compatriots were too well settled in winter quarters to venture out. Mr. Hawley was the first volunteer. Being at his house, I remarked, "It's hard to get up another expedition to the Indian land, but it must be done before it thaws out." "Why don't the Doctor ask me to go?" "You wouldn't go." "Yes, I would," said he. There was a starter. Others fell in and they were soon on their way. The second night they camped on the north bank of the Pine River, near a mile west of where we live. Here they found some one had preceded them, for "e-l-a-m-e-d" was written several times in the space of a mile. Near the present site of the school house were a few logs thrown together—an attempt to build a shanty—but nothing fearing the men proceeded to write under the above "e-l-a-i-m-e-d." and concluded those who worked fastest would win, and accordingly hastened home for lumber, and the next day but one, several loads of lumber were on the ground and several shanties were soon built. The men occupied them three weeks before moving their families, examining all the resources of the newly acquired territory, and entertaining travelers who now began to come with a rush to see the "promised land." Twenty slept in our shanty, which was only 12x11. February 20, the Doctor and Mr. Hawley brought their families. It was a cold day and it was a tedious ride, seated high on wheels, for there was no sleighing at that time. We passed but one place that was inhabited and that was soon after leaving the Fox River. There was a log house at Auroraville, but it was deserted. The road seemed

twice as long as now, winding along among the trees, and happy were we to reach our rude shanty on the banks of Pine River. Mr. Hawley had preceded us, and also all the teams. I shall never forget the cheerful look that lighted up a shanty, filled to overflowing, all in the height of enjoyment. I was nigh frozen and had not seen a fire since morning. Mrs. Hawley (deceased) was very enthusiastic in our new beginning. She had the teakettle boiling and the board spread with luxuries such as the wilderness had never seen. When morning came, and she took a view of the surroundings, her exclamation was "Beautiful!" I had nearly forgotten. There was one unhappy poor "pass" we had brought in a sack, for we would not desert him, that was put upon a shelf the men had secured to the side of the shanty. Then he watched the people, thinking his time had come. Fred begged to take him down, but no one was allowed to touch that poor disconsolate, mourning the loss of his quiet home. That night he made his escape and did not return until the second night, when he came to the door and scratched and we bade him to come in and be welcome.

The first settlement made within the limits of Waushara County, (quoting from an historical address) so far as we have been able to learn, was made Sept. 24, 1848, by Isaac and William Warwick, two brothers who had just been discharged from the United States service (4th Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers) in the Mexican War. Their claim was made to a piece of land now on section 2, in the town of Marion, and in making it out by marking a line around it, they tried to go round so large a piece, that they could not find the point started from until they had followed the glaze back. They first built a shanty 8x10 feet on the ground, and gabled to a point at the top, leaving out a few of the under logs on one side for a door, and covered it with sods. Later in the fall Isaac went to Stevens Point with two yoke of oxen, and brought back a load of lumber with which they covered the shanty. As soldiers with the army blue on were not very common then, these men were known in the settlement on the other side of the Fox as "the Soldiers," and their claim, which was near to the Territorial road from

Strong's Landing, on the Fox River, to Stevens Point, as the "Soldier's Claim." The brothers lived in the shanty during the winter on rather rough fare, but toward spring found a bee-tree, from which they took a large amount of honey, left the tree standing, and took it up the next fall, and the next spring commenced to open up a farm. When their claim was made, the Menomonee tribe of Indians owned what is now Waushara County, and other lands on the west side of the Fox River, and some negotiations had been made looking to the purchase of the same, but the contract was not completed until the spring of 1849. At one time the brothers were ordered to leave, by an Indian agent stationed somewhere on the Fox, and all whites forbidden to enter upon these lands of the Indians as settlers. They were also ordered to leave by the chief of the Menomonees, who was known since among the whites as "Menomonee John," but compromised with him by breaking some land for a cornfield near what is known as John's Lake—sometimes called Jo's Lake—in the town of Mt. Morris.

In the spring of 1849, settlers began going west of the Fox. A new road was cut out, about the first of May, from Strong's Landing to what is now Wautoma, where Philip Green had built a shanty during the previous winter, where he staid a part of the time, and a part of the time at his father's, two and a half miles beyond Strong's Landing (Berlin). This claim was later sold to a Mr. Atkins, who kept a tavern on it in the winter, but not in the summer (living on his farm south of "the Landing" then) to accommodate lumbermen who were going to and returning from the Little Pinery, leaving the old Territorial military wagon road in many places, but especially that part of it which went by way of Willow Creek, the new one, which is now known as the south road, going from three to five miles south of it.

At the bend in Willow Creek—now near Richardson's Corners, and not far from the "Soldier's Claim"—had been a great camping ground on the old road, on account of water and feed, and a claim was made here in May. It had been the custom of the Indians to live during the winter and spring in the "Big Timber," or timber lands in the eastern part of the county, camping here and

there along Willow Creek, Pine River, and the other small streams, and the custom was continued for many years after the land had come into possession of the whites. In the fall, hundreds of Indians were to be seen winding their way along to the woods, their ponies loaded with a few cooking utensils, their flag tents, squaws, papposes and old Indians, followed by some of the squaws carrying part of the baggage, and by a large number of dogs. Their trails or paths were sometimes deeply worn, as they often went the same route, following one another in Indian file. During the winter, hunting parties went out in the openings or in the timber to hunt, as occasion required. The principal game was deer, of which there was an abundance, droves of fifteen or twenty often being seen together in the deer season. There were also some wolves, the gray and the black, though not many as compared to other localities at that time, and a good many bears, coming principally from the region of the pines for "shack" or acorns in the fall, many partridges, some grouse, a few prairie chickens, badger, otter, muskrats, marten, mink, etc. There was an abundance of wild rice growing about Poygan Lake, and in and along the lower waters of Willow Creek and Pine River, which the Indians, or rather the squaws, as they always did the work, gathered for food. Great quantities of huckleberries grew in many of the openings, both the blue and the black, which were gathered in their season by the squaws and dried.

Menomonee John lived to be quite an old man. Among the Menomonees were a great many Pottowatomies and some Chippewas, scattering members of the old Chippewa tribe, of Michigan. Nearly all the lakes and streams had names by which they were known to the Indians. Willow Creek was called by the Menomonees "Kee-tah Shawagan Sapa or Sippi," the latter term having been used by many tribes to designate a river. Fox River was called "Nonaccogun Sippi;" Pine River, "Poygan Sippi," from Poygan Lake, Poygan meaning pipe, from the shape of the lake, and Wolf River running into it, which bore in form a remote resemblance to an Indian pipe. In the spring the Indians made maple sugar, catching the sap from the maple trees in little birch bark troughs

that held from two to twelve quarts each. Troughs were sometimes made of elm bark. Fish—suckers, pickerel and red horse, were then plenty in all the streams, coming up every spring to spawn. They were often caught by putting across the stream a rack or dam of timber and stakes so close together that the fish could not pass through, so that it was an easy matter to spear them. After the building of mill dams by the whites, large quantities of fish were caught every spring for a number of years. It is related that they were so thick at one time below the dam at Poysippi, that people caught them in their bare hands, and carried them away by the wagon-load. The first roads were built on the routes which could be made with least labor. Among the first were the ones already mentioned, leading from Strong's Landing to Wautoma, one was cut out from Poysippi westward, around the timber land, and also one from Pine River southward, the two uniting at Willow Creek; also one from the Soldier's mill to Saxville; also one to Mt. Morris. The streams were forded before bridges were built. There was a ford on Willow Creek, near the "Soldier's Claim."

Pioneer Women.

Much may be said (to quote from a paper by J. Mathews on "The Pioneer Women of Waushara County"), in praise of the fortitude of our pioneer women, who were willing to leave comfortable and pleasant associations, and come with their families to build up homes in this, then, wilderness, trod only by savage beasts, and still more savage men. Among the earliest inhabitants of this county, were representatives of about every Northern State, and every civilized nation. These settlers were not of the lowest, and perhaps not of the very highest, but of the middle class that make up the bone and sinew of our country. Many of them were well educated, intelligent and refined, and I think I am justified in saying that Waushara County's first women were, as a class, well fitted for laying the foundation of a new society, in a new country. I believe they were led by a holy ambition to come here to build up homes for themselves and their children. How often we have heard the mother say: "We would never have left the old home and

come here, if it had not been to get land for the boys." For this they willingly endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Many had to go without suitable clothing to protect them from the severity of this Northern climate, and often with insufficient food. Some were obliged to cross the Fox and help carry provisions home on their backs to their families, and often they were found doing the work on the little patches of land cleared, and in many cases their own hands helped to chop and burn the timber from the land. Once accustomed to comfortable, well-furnished houses, they here found that rude log cabins or board shanties were the best that could be afforded, and in place of horses and carriages and sleighs, the ox lumber-wagon and log sleds were substituted. But while suffering so many privations, toils and hardships, that strength and endurance sometimes failed, and death was a welcome relief from the weary struggle of life, there was a brighter side to this picture. Hope and courage were theirs, for were they not toiling for a spot of earth they could call their own? And when the land comes into market, and the father or eldest son starts for Menasha with the carefully hoarded money for which they toiled so long, with what anxiety the mother awaits the return, and when the paper which secures to them their home is placed in her hand for safe keeping, what a thanksgiving goes up from that family circle. The best supper for the happy family is prepared by the tired but willing hands of the mother. The next day everything looks brighter, the birds sing sweeter, the hills and valleys look more dear. The home is secured! All honor to the brave hearts and willing hands of our pioneer women. Yours was the hardest task, your sacrifices, trials and hardships were the greatest, but you bore them with true Spartan courage. Many of your number have passed over the mystic river, but their names are cherished as holy household words, and their memories treasured among things immortal. Many of you are enjoying the fruits of your labors in good, pleasant homes, your children grown up to honor and bless you. I think you can look back with satisfaction on the past, and feel a consciousness that you have acted well your part, and that you have merited the approbation of all who are inter-

ested in the advancement of civilization in our land.

Aurora.

Aurora is the southeastern town of the County of Waushara, and the only one of the eighteen towns of the county that deviates any from a uniform size, shape and area, the southeast corner, south of the Fox River, having been attached to Berlin, in Green Lake County. Willow Creek crosses the northwest corner with a broadening at Auroraville on its way to Lake Poygan. There is much swamp land in this town, in which are located wholly the immense Sacket and Carey cranberry marshes, owned in Berlin and mentioned in the history of that city. Aurora is bounded on the north by Poysippi, on the east by Winnebago County, on the south by Green Lake County, and on the west by Warren.

Prominent among the early settlers of this town were: Henry R. Floyd, who came in 1849; E. W. Daniels, in 1850; N. W. Harrington, in 1851; A. A. Daniels, in 1852; W. F. Williams, in 1854; B. F. and D. L. Davenport, in 1859.

Auroraville.

The only postoffice in this town is at Auroraville, a village of 300 population, on Willow Creek, eighteen miles east of Wautoma, and seven miles north of Berlin. Settlement began here in 1848 or 1849. The village contains two churches, the general stores of F. P. Corrill and Strang & Wells, the sawmill of J. Montgomery, the nursery of E. W. Daniels and the hotel of J. W. Hollenbeck. T. M. Harvey, Charles Fero and James Brown are carpenters.

Bloomfield.

This is the northeastern town of the county, bounded north by Waupaca County, east by Winnebago County, south by the town of Wausippi, and west by the town of Saxville. It is swampy in most parts, in large tracts, but the intervening land is productive. Some small streams which flow eastward and southward have their sources in this town. Lake Poygan cuts into its southeast corner.

Among the early settlers of Bloomfield were: John Howell, the first, in May, 1850; Mr. Kellogg,

Kimball, Metcalf, J. B. Woodward and Cyrus B. Barnes, who came also in 1850 and 1856, respectively.

West Bloomfield.

West Bloomfield is a village of about 300 inhabitants, twenty-six miles northeast of Wautoma and seven and one-half miles south of Weyauwega, on the Wisconsin Central line, the nearest railway station. It was settled in 1855, and contains a Lutheran church, schools, the general stores of H. Koehler and A. Bast, the blacksmith shops of W. Loose, William Timm and R. Wendt, and other interests. This is the home office of the Bloomfield Insurance Company, of which G. Bachman is President; F. Kopiske, Secretary, and William Kerist Treasurer.

Tustin.

Tustin is a village of about 250 population, on Lake Poygan, twenty-six miles northeast of Wautoma, twelve miles from Winneconne, the nearest railroad station, and seventeen miles from Berlin, the nearest banking point. It contains a feed mill owned by the Levenson Brothers, a saw mill, owned by the same parties; a saw and heading mill, owned by Clark & Nelson; the hotel of O. C. Jenks; the boat-building establishment of F. La Borde & Son; the cheese factory of John Lind; the hotel of William Richards; the cheese factory of John Schindelholtz; the general stores of Gottlieb Velte and John Boyson and other business interests.

Brushville

is a hamlet of about seventy-five inhabitants, on Spring Creek, twenty miles northeast of Wautoma, and sixteen miles north of Berlin, the nearest railroad station. It contains a steam saw mill, the property of S. R. Clark & Son, two churches, a creamery, and other business interests.

Early Events.

The first child born was Kellogg's, in 1851. The first marriage was Stephen King and Miss Kellogg's, in 1852, by Dr. J. S. Ewing, a Justice of the Peace. The first death was Calvin Swift's, in 1853. Mr. Swift kept the first public house in a log and board shanty on section 8. The first religious meeting was held in 1850 by the Howells,

Kelloggs and Wilsons. The first school was taught by Miss Wilson in 1856; the first school house was built the same year. Justin Noble and Charles Stowers built the first sawmill on section 2 in 1857. The only house on the Berlin road from Little River to Cady's, north of Aurooraville, was Joel Howard's.

Coloma.

This is the western of the southern tier of towns of Waushara County, and is considered a good agricultural town. In common with Hancock and Plainfield, its companion towns in the western tier of towns, it enjoys the advantages of railway facilities, the Wisconsin Central crossing east of the center in a north and south direction, with a station named for the town, Coloma. Hancock is the town lying north of Coloma; Rieckford is to the east. Marquette County is to the south, and Adams County is to the west. There are no streams worthy of note in this town, and only one small body of water, lying mostly in section 33, on its southern boundary. The Meean River may be said to have its source in the northeast section of Coloma.

Coloma.

Coloma is a hamlet of about fifty people, in this town, seventeen miles west of Wautoma, twelve miles south of Plainfield and a little less than four miles west of Coloma Station. It was settled in 1850. Here are the steam, feed and saw-mills of J. W. Smith, the hotel of T. B. Smith, and the general stores of J. F. Spaulding, W. P. Bishop and Elias Follett.

Coloma Station;

Nearly four miles east of Coloma, has a population of 150. It was settled in 1858, after the coming of the railroad, and contains a church and a district school, besides the general stores of S. Dulin, E. Exner, Smith Brothers, and Mrs. J. A. Smith, the hardware store of C. P. Schmudlock, the harness shop of H. W. Gibbs, and blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and other small mechanics' shops.

Dakota.

Dakota is of the middle tier of towns of Waushara County, and lies just west of the line dividing the county into its east and west halves. In

the northern part of this town White River is formed by the junction of several small streams. Pine creek and another stream of equal size have their courses through and their sources partly in, the western parts. Bass Lake and three other smaller bodies of water lie within this town. There is considerable swamp land in the western and central portions, but good farms are found in nearly all parts of the town. Dakota's boundaries are these: north, the town of Wautoma; east the town of Marion; south, Marquette County; west, the town of Richford.

Dakota,

Is a small village of seventy-five inhabitants, the only post-office in this town. It is eight miles southwest of Wautoma, and ten miles southeast of Coloma Station, the nearest railroad point. It was settled in 1851. Here are the sawmills of Julius Granise and Herman Testlauf, the general store of W. L. Roberts, the hotel and grocery of Mrs. L. J. Crandall, and some small mechanics' shops.

Among the early settlers and prominent men of Dakota were: G. W. Wilter, D. R. Coon, F. E. Wandrey, H. J. Peep, B. S. Crandall, Gottfried Stenzel, William Diggles, Peter Hamel, H. Harrington, John Wandrey, H. W. Rood and Allen Dewell.

Deerfield.

The town of Deerfield is the second town from the western border of the county in the middle tier of towns. It is bounded north by the town of Oasis, east by the town of Wautoma, south by the town of Dakota and west by the town of Hancock. It is a level, agricultural town and has no streams of importance. Fish Lake extends over its western boundary from the town of Hancock and a little east of the eastern extremity of this lake is a smaller body of water, mostly in section 17. In section 25, in the southeast part of the town is another small body of water which discharges through the White River. This town contains neither village, hamlet nor post-office.

Among the early settlers and prominent citizens of this town we may mention P. S. Thurston, James Crowl, Levi Boyce, J. M. Harford, Charles

J. Marshall, S. S. Mills, G. W. Perry, Richard Searles, Ira Wood and Lewis Marshall.

Hancock.

Hancock is the western of the middle tier of towns of Waushara County. It is bounded on the north by the town of Plainfield, on the east by the town of Deerfield, on the south by the town of Coloma, and on the west by Adams County. No streams worthy of note have their courses within its borders. Pine and Fish Lakes, in the northeast part are bodies of water which have attracted some attention. The Wisconsin Central Line crosses the eastern part of this town, near the center with a station at Hancock. The soil is sandy and adapted to general farming.

Hancock was organized in 1856 by the legally qualified voters of the territory comprising the town, by electing Sylvester Richmond, Jefferson Abbott and H. B. Lewis Supervisors; Hiram Barnes, Town Clerk; L. A. Babcock, Assessor; and Benjamin Chamberlain and H. B. Lewis, Justices of the Peace. Among the early settlers were William Sylvester, H. Barnes, L. A. Babcock, Story Abbott, J. F. Wiley, Chauucey Riley, John Rawson, S. R. Dunham, J. E. Tilton, C. E. Manger, John LaSelle, Samuel Hutchinson, Stillman Ordway, Isaiah Moor, William and Thomas O'Connor and Walter Ware.

Hancock.

Hancock is a village in this town, on the Wisconsin Central Line, fifteen miles northwest of Wautoma and five and three-fourths miles south of Plainfield. It contains a steam feed mill, a church and a district school and has a population of about 150. The business of this village twenty years ago may be thus stated: A. R. Edwards, dry goods and groceries; D. S. Kingsley, blacksmith; Isaiah Moor, meat market; S. Miner, physician; Horace Merriman, proprietor of hotel; Mrs. O. J. Wiley, millinery; J. F. Wiley, general merchant. The principal business interests of the present day are the general store of Fred F. Goss; the drug store of B. L. Hales; the feed mill of G. E. Moor; the harness shop of J. Ordway, and the store of J. F. Wiley. Although settlement began here about forty years ago, the growth of the vil-

lage has occurred since the railroad was put through it. A Mr. Sylvester was the first settler and erected a small house, called a "hotel," in 1850. About 1855 quite a number came—J. F. Wiley, Levi Babcock, G. and C. Hutchinson, J. B. and L. Rawson and G. T. Youts. Mr. Wiley opened a store, and is now a leading merchant of the place, owning also an elevator and warehouse. The Moor brothers, pioneers, also became substantial business men.

Hancock is not incorporated as a village. It was surveyed and platted by C. F. Atwood, in 1877, for its proprietor, J. F. Wiley. The Congregational Church was organized about twenty years ago. Several congregations worship in its neat edifice.

Thomas Eubank Post, No. 150, Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Hancock, March 26, 1884, with the following charter members: J. E. Tilton, B. L. Hales, F. B. Hamilton, W. D. Weld, Thos. Beal, W. S. Curtis, W. J. Moore, J. A. Rozzell, John K. Worthing, Henry Edson, Geo. C. Guest, J. A. Scholfield, Peter J. Johnson, Wm. Jump, L. D. Marshall, S. Ferguson, C. W. Babcock, F. R. Jones, C. W. Moors, Jas. Ordway, O. Hepburn, D. N. Green, Geo. Hutchinson, D. W. Booth, J. R. Barker, Wm. H. Welcome, A. D. Hamilton, J. W. Greenfield, M. V. Ferdon, G. P. Bushey, John H. Ostrum and K. B. Wilkinson, M. D.

The following were the officers for 1884: Com., John E. Tilton; S. V. C., F. B. Hamilton; J. V. C., B. L. Hales; Adj., C. W. Moors; Q. M., F. R. Jones; Surg., K. B. Wilkinson; Chap., W. S. Curtis; O. D., Thos. Beal; O. G., C. W. Babcock; Q. M. S., Henry Edson; S. Maj., W. D. Weld.

John E. Tilton was re-elected Commander in 1885. F. B. Hamilton was Commander in 1886 and 1887; Thomas Beal in 1888; F. B. Hamilton again in 1889 and C. A. Green is serving in 1890. This post holds its regular meetings at Hancock on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. It has had a membership of over one hundred, but by transfers and dropped members it now has eighty members in good standing. It has lost only two members by death—George C. Guest, late Corp. Co. G., 29th Ohio Infantry, and J. L.

Wing, late Corp. Co. A., 2nd Wisconsin Infantry. It has a Relief Corps just organized with thirty-two Charter Members, with Mrs. W. D. Weld, President and Mrs. Lucy Barton, Secretary.

Leon.

Leon is the second of the middle tier of towns from the east line of the county, bounded north by Saxville, east by Poysippe, south by Warren and west by Mount Morris. Pine River and some of its tributaries flow through the northern part. Jackling's Lake is a small body of water in section 30 in the southwest part. The surface is uneven to a degree and there is considerable swamp land in the southern part. Most of the town is well adapted to agriculture.

The first claim made in the town of Leon was by a bee-hunter named Worden in 1849. He remained only a short time and returned to Neenah, whence he had come. His claim was made on what is now Van Aernam's prairie. Other early comers were: Henry Lang and Mr. Buck, in 1850; Edson Terrill, in 1851; Baldwin Sears, in 1852; Joseph Matthews, in 1853; George Frogin and Leicester Stephens, 1856.

Pine River.

Pine River is a postvillage on the river of the same name in this town, twelve miles northeast of Wautoma and sixteen miles northwest of Berlin, the nearest railroad station. R. F. Frisbie arrived in this place in April, 1850, made his claim and built a shanty, and the next fall put up a frame house. With John A. Williams and Mr. Ream, he built a sawmill in 1856. The first tavern was opened in 1851. The village was platted in 1856. The first store was built in 1855 and has been occupied by A. M. Kimball and A. M. Kimball & Son to the present time. The postoffice was established about 1856, with A. P. Noyes as postmaster. B. D. Jewell is the present postmaster. A Congregational Church edifice was begun in 1866 and finished in 1867. Elder D. A. Campbell, who came in 1857, was the first preacher. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Orentt. Another church (Methodist) has been built since this one, making two in the village at this time.

The business directory of Pine River twenty

years ago would have read thus: Blythe & Berton, blacksmiths and painters; Doolittle & Poll, flouring mill; Silas Duncan, cabinet-maker; Frisbie & Westover, saw and planingmill, door, sash and blind factory; B. D. Jewell, physician, druggist and general merchant; A. M. Kimball, postmaster and general merchant; George Marshall, Pine River Hotel; William R. Mills, grocery and confectionery; Thomas Roche, tailor; W. & G. Skeel, wagon-makers; William Trever, boot and shoemaker; White & Faucher, blacksmiths; G. W. White, harness-maker and carpenter. The chief business interests at this time are the general stores of A. M. Kimball & Son and B. A. Barr; the cranberry business of William Carpenter; the furniture and implement trade of H. E. Frisbie; the drug store of Dr. D. B. Jewell; the hotel of Nathan Kimball; the flour mill of T. H. Patterson; the wagon shop of George Skeels and the saw and planing mill of S. Westover & Son. The *Waushara Argus* was published at Pine River from March to May, 1859, by Pulsifer & Barker, then removed to Wautoma.

Terrill.

Known as "Terrill's Corners," has a population of 50, a general store, a grist mill and other business interests.

Marion.

Of the six towns of the southern tier in Waushara County, Marion is the fourth from the western border, lying immediately east of the line dividing the county into its east and west halves. It is bounded on the north by the town of Mount Morris, on the east by the town of Warren, on the south by Green Lake and Marquette Counties, and on the west by the town of Dakota. Fish Lake lies mostly in sections 5 and 6 on the northern border, extending a short distance into the town of Mount Morris. Just north of Fish Lake, in sections 5, 6 and 8, is Wolf, or Silver, Lake, which is attracting attention as a probable summer resort in the near future. A small lake lies in the contiguous corners of sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, just west of the center of the town. Spring Lake covers a small part of sections 23 and 26. Several other small bodies are in the different parts of the town. The southwestern part is swampy. Good farms

abound in all directions. The Marion granite outcropping is elsewhere referred to.

September 24, 1848, Isaac and William Warwick, two brothers who had just been discharged from the Mexican War, made a claim to a piece of land now section 2 in the town of Marion. They built an 8x10 log shanty and became the first settlers in Waushara County. In the fall, taking two yokes of oxen, Isaac made a trip to Steven's Point and secured lumber for the erection of a more substantial house.

This settlement was made on the Indian lands, and though they were ordered to leave by both the Indians and the Indian agent, they in various ways appeased their wrath and remained and became the nucleus of the present settlement of Waushara. S. A. and T. F. Metcalf came in 1849 and 1850 respectively.

The first child born in the town was Emerson Leach; and a child was born at D. C. Hills' about the same time. The first marriage was that of Jane Augusta Parker, of Marion, to E. C. Hobart, of Oshkosh, by Bishop Kemper, of Milwaukee. The first death was that of old Mr. Hollister, who was killed by the caving in of a well in June, 1850. The first public house was kept by A. P. Fuller, at Spring Lake. The first school was taught in a log school house on land now owned by John Leach, by Adelia Holcomb, in the winter of 1850-51. Elder Milliken, of Saxville, was an early exhorter and preacher.

Spring Lake.

Spring Lake is the only post-office in this town. It is nine miles northwest of Wautoma and thirteen miles northwest of Berlin, the nearest railroad station. Here are the general store of Thomas H. Joslin and the hotel of A. P. Fuller. The population is about 25.

Mount Morris.

Mount Morris is the third from the eastern limit of the county in the middle tier of towns. Its boundaries are as follows: On the north, the town of Spring Water; on the east, the town of Leon; on the south, the town of Marion; on the west, the town of Wautoma. Within these bounds are Hills' Lake, Sauk's Lake, Fairburn Lake, John's Lake, and several other small bodies of water. Some

small creeks have their course wholly or in part within this town. There is considerable swamp land in the western central part, but most of the soil in the town is measurably productive. Fish Lake encroaches a little upon sections 31 and 32 of this town, but most of it lies over the line in the town of Marion.

The first settlement in this town was made in 1849 by E. W. Alverd and William Tibbitt. Thomas E. Cope and Floyd E. Barker came in 1850, and Benjamin F. Raepoll, in 1856.

Colebrook.

Colebrook is a post-office on Willow Creek, in this town, seven miles east of Wautoma and twice that distance northwest of Berlin, the nearest railroad station and banking point. There are a blacksmith shop, a feed mill and other industries here. The population is about 75.

Mount Morris.

This is a hamlet of about 25 inhabitants, on Willow Creek, seven miles from Wautoma and twenty miles from Berlin. It was settled in 1854, and contains a church, a school, two general stores and a water-power flouring mill.

Early Events.

A child of N. and Anna Nelson, born July 26, 1850, was the first born in the town. The first marriage was that of Andrew Delseals and Catherine Campbell, in the fall of 1851, by Captain Sax. The first death was that of Margaret Nelson, Aug. 11, 1850. The first religious meeting was held in N. Nelson's house. William Stewart preached. A Methodist "class" and Sunday-school was organized in the same house in 1854. The first school was opened at "the mountain" in district No 1, Mary Morse, teacher. The first school house was erected in 1854.

Oasis.

Oasis is of the northern tier of towns and the second from the western border of the county. It is bounded on the north by Portage County, on the east by the town of Rose, on the south by the town of Deerfield, on the west by the town of Plainfield. Oasis is level and adapted to farming. There are no important streams in the

town but there are within its limits several small bodies of water scarcely large enough to be dignified by the name of lakes.

William Lord settled in this town about 1849, and kept a tavern. Other settlers and men of mark were N. K. Redlon, John Peevy, W. E. Crowe, E. F. Currier, I. C. Herrick, R. R. Crowe, Thomas Hyde.

Oasis.

This is a post hamlet of about fifty population, and the only post-office in this town. It is twelve miles northwest of Wautoma and six miles south-east of Plainfield, the nearest railway station.

Plainfield.

Plainfield is the northwest town of the county. It is bounded on the north by Portage County, on the east the town of Oasis, on the south by the town of Hancock, and on the west by Adams County. This town is nearly level. It has no large streams. The Wisconsin Central line crosses it north and south in the east part, with a station at Plainfield Village. Sand Lake is a small body of water in the southeast corner.

The first settlement in the western part of the county, was made in this town, in 1849, by Thomas and William N. Kelly, father and son. C. E. Waterman and Charles Hamilton came in the winter of 1849-50, and located at the site of the present of Plainfield.

The Village of Plainfield.

Plainfield, seventeen miles northwest of Wautoma and twenty-two miles south of Stevens Point, is one of the wide-awake and progressive villages on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. It is the center of a good country trade and the shipping point of large quantities of grain and live-stock.

In 1852 E. C. Waterman settled on land now within the corporate limits of the village and erected a shanty 12x16 feet which he used as a dwelling and hotel. It is left to the imagination of the traveler of to-day to picture such hotel accommodations as he must have had. This building was afterwards enlarged into the nucleus of the Plainfield House, still standing on Main Street.

Others who came early to Plainfield were Judge

T. H. Walker, in 1850; Jesse Bentley and family, in 1850; and Samuel Westbrook in 1852.

In March, 1855, W. W. Beach, who became one of Plainfield's most honored citizens, settled in the village and built the next house. Charles Hamilton was among the very earliest settlers of the town. He, with Messrs. Waterman and Beach, built the first school house and Miss Mary Chester was the first school teacher. William Kelley, the very first settler in the town of Plainfield, who came as early as 1848, located just south of, but not within the village limits.

Early in its history, the little settlement on the present site of Plainfield was called Norwich; but when the post-office was established and it became necessary to choose a name for it, Plainfield was decided on at the suggestion of E. C. Waterman, the postmaster, from Plainfield, Vt., in honor of his earlier home. About this time (1855,) came G. W. Sheardown and Charles Mann. The former erected the second house after Mr. Beach's and the latter the third. Having been named, the village was platted the same year by S. W. Hall, surveyor for E. C. Waterman, proprietor. Hamilton's and other less important additions to the village have been platted.

The location of a postoffice and the plating of a village is always the signal for fresh growth. This proved true in Plainfield. The first gristmill and a sawmill run in connection with it were erected by Cady & Chamberlain in 1856. It was burned, however, in 1857, and rebuilt. Beach & Chester had opened the first general store in the place the year before (1855). Thus, by 1856, the groundwork had been laid for the present prosperous village. The building of the railroad gave it an added impetus, and it now ranks as one of the most thriving and promising villages in this section. An idea of its rapid growth during the past twenty years may be gained from a comparison of its business in 1869 and at the present time. Then the following names were those of all of its prominent business men in all lines: Sherman Bordwell, B. F. Griffith, J. B. Mitchell, F. B. Munson, J. A. Rozell, general merchants; J. F. Cannon, Hamilton & Rist, blacksmiths; J. H. Millington, merchant tailor; R. R. Rapp, wagon maker; G. W. Sheardown,

druggist and postmaster. Of course grist and sawmills were in operation at this time. At the present time Plainfield has fifty or sixty business establishments, including the Bank of Plainfield. H. N. Drake, proprietor; the general stores of Sherman Bardwell, F. J. Luce & Co., and L. S. Walker; the planing mill of W. J. Durham; the flouring mill of O'Cain & Bardwell; the marble works of Joseph T. Sherman; the Mitchell House, Coon & Perrins, proprietors and the Plainfield House, J. L. Shaw, proprietor; the drug store of Bishop B. Borden, and the farm implement warehouses of George B. Fox, Charles H. Millington and Albert J. Steele.

J. T. Ellarson some years since published a paper here named the *Plainfield Times*. It was local in character and Republican in politics. *The Sun*, published by L. W. Chapman, is in its seventh volume. It is a five-column, eight-page paper, devoted to upbuilding the best interests of Plainfield and vicinity, ably edited and with a large and growing circulation. A special feature is its large amount of local correspondence from towns around about, which makes it one of the newsiest sheets published in this section.

Walter Waterman Post, No. 197, G. A. R., was organized Aug. 22, 1885, with the following charter members: J. B. Mitchell, Henry McCallin, H. B. Holmes, J. C. Rowsam, Peter Mitchell, Frank Rathemmel, L. S. Walker, J. P. Lane, L. D. Stilwell, S. S. Mills, E. M. Pickering, A. M. Pierce, Geo. B. Fox, Henry Washburn, Frank Briggs, H. C. Wood, C. B. Foss, W. W. Gillett, G. D. Foss, John Metier, R. R. Crowe, B. F. Powell, Geo. D. Ball, Joseph Waters, B. B. Borden, Gideon Crowe, A. Allen, Andrew Lutz, Geo. Goult, Jas Rozell, A. D. Dewitt, Louis Thiele, John Tibbetts, S. Bentley, I. N. Copeland, E. G. Eaton, W. A. Rozell, A. Stevens, W. W. Stilwell, D. B. Culbertson, R. H. Runcorn, B. R. Hutchinson, I. C. Herrick, John Townsend, R. D. Sparks, Joseph Sherman, Arad Lakin, S. C. Waterman, John E. Wilson and John Peevy. The first officers were: Com. R. H. Runcorn; S. V. C., J. B. Mitchell; J. V. C., Peter Mitchell, Surg.; I. C. Herrick; O. Day., H. B. Holmes; Q. M., L. S. Walker; Adj. R. B. Hutchinson; O. G., Geo. Foss; Chap., R. D. Sparks; Ser. Maj., S. C. Waterman; Q. M. Ser., G. D. Ball,

The present officers are: Com., R. H. Runcorn; S. V. C., Geo. Foss; J. V. C., Arad Laken; Surg., I. C. Herrick; O. Day., J. T. Sherman; Q. M., H. F. Treadwell; Ajt., S. C. Waterman; O. G., B. A. Elliott; Chap., A. W. Alderman; S. M., L. H. Weldon; Q. M. S., H. C. Wood.

Plainfield Lodge, F. A. M., No. 208, holds its regular meetings on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at Masonic Hall, over Sherman Bardwell's store. W. B. La Selle is Worshipful Master and George B. Fox is Secretary.

The village officers of Plainfield in January, 1890, were: President, B. B. Borden; Trustees, E. M. Pickering, H. E. Pratt, W. W. Runcorn, F. J. Luce, J. H. Mattice, W. T. Michi; Clerk, L. W. Chapman; Assessor, John A. Printup; Treasurer, L. S. Walker; Justice of the Peace, George Spees; Police Justice, H. F. Treadwell; Marshal, George W. Goult.

There are three churches in the village: Methodist Episcopal, Rev. A. W. Alderman, pastor; Baptist, Rev. J. U. R. Wolf, pastor; and Congregational, worshiping in the Baptist Church, Rev. E. A. Child, pastor.

Early in its history Plainfield was the scene of the dread culmination of a tragedy such as few towns in this part of the country have witnessed. Its story will be found interesting as a dramatic chapter of the history, not only of Plainfield, but of the county. In 1853, there settled on a piece of land on Big Prairie, in Waushara County, a man named Firman. Some time thereafter being in Milwaukee, he fell in company with a man from Chenango County, New York, named Cartwright, who was looking for a place in which to settle. Firman induced him to come up to Big Prairie, offering him one "forty" of the land on which he had squatted. Cartwright came home with Firman, liked the appearance of the country, went to work and built a log house on the "forty" Firman had agreed to let him have; and, after staying about the place a few weeks, started back to New York to sell out, settle up his affairs and bring on his family to his new home. In due time he returned and went into his log house with his family. For a time all things went on harmoniously, until Firman, whose habits and disposition were of a somewhat lawless character, got into some controversy with

Cartwright, who was inclined to keep within and stand upon his legal rights, and a series of lawsuits arose between them for trespasses, assaults, and a variety of other contentions, which kept the justices of Berlin and Princeton (where they were obliged to seek law, Waushara County being then attached to Marquette County for judicial purposes) comparatively busy in adjudicating their disputes.

This went on until all the means and credit of the parties were exhausted. In the meantime the "Indian land," as all northwest of the Fox River was called, was taken up and pre-emptors were required to make "final proof." Firman had continued to assert a claim to the property he had given Cartwright during the period of their quarrel, and the rough and lawless elements in the community had sided with him in the controversy, while the law-abiding class were friendly with Cartwright. The day previous to that on which they were notified to appear at Menasha to "prove up" their claims, Firman had been arrested on a warrant for some offense, and his examination was fixed for the same day on which he wished to get to the land office. As he could not be present to contest Cartwright's claim to the "forty," which the latter obtained a duplicate for, he started home immediately after his case was disposed of and in the bar-room of the hotel at Wautoma, where he stopped, he met Cartwright, whom he accused of "swearing to a lie." A quarrel ensued, and at length, angered by a bitter insult, Firman sprang upon Cartwright, struck him repeatedly and at length knocked him out of his chair (for he was sitting) against the stove, which tumbled over and scattered live coals over the floor. The bystanders pulled Firman off of Cartwright who immediately got up, and passing through the house went into a large frame building which had been lately constructed on the west end of the diningroom of the log building. After a few moments, Firman went through into the kitchen and not seeing Cartwright enquired where he was, and being told by the servant girls that he had gone into the frame building, started after him. When he entered the room where Cartwright was he sprang towards him. Cartwright ran out of a side door onto the platform in front of the building, Firman following him and catching him by the collar just

as he sprang from the platform at the southeast corner of the building, where a hitching-post had been erected, and twisting down Cartwright's head tried to gouge his eyes. Cartwright being unable to release himself put his hand in his back pocket, drew a pistol and began firing and at the second or third discharge Firman released his hold and dropped. He died in about an hour. Cartwright was at once arrested charged with murder. The next day he was held for trial.

Mr. J. V. Swetting, of Berlin, Green Lake County, passing through Wantoma in company with the district attorney, learned that the friends of Firman intended to lynch Cartwright, and with the district attorney he went to the justice who had held Cartwright for trial and told him that he (the justice) would be held responsible for what might follow if he did not immediately make out a commitment and send the prisoner to jail. The justice pleaded that he had no form book and did not know how to write out a commitment. Mr. Swetting wrote the necessary document and the justice signed it; and in charge of a constable Cartwright was at once started for Oshkosh, where the nearest jail was located. They proceeded as far as Berlin that afternoon, and the next day Cartwright was lodged in jail to await his trial for murder. There he quietly remained until after the passage of an act by the Legislature of Wisconsin abolishing the death penalty; and as by the statutes of the State, all offences except a capital offence, were bailable, shortly after the enactment became a law Cartwright obtained bail and returned to his home. On his way home in passing through Berlin he was warned that the friends of Firman threatened to lynch him if he ever again came to Big Prairie. He insisted on going home, taking the precaution of arming himself with a pistol and having already a rifle at home. The second night after his arrival home, about 11 o'clock, P. M., the front door of his house was broken in and his son, who was sleeping on the lower floor seized in bed by about a dozen men and carried out of doors. On discovering their mistake the lynchers let the boy go and rushed again into the house and up the ladder which led to the upper floor. The first man whose head appeared above the floor was shot and killed instantly. The crowd

then withdrew from the house, and on consultation concluded to burn the building and commenced kindling a fire at one corner where the logs came to the ground. Cartwright then poked his rifle through between the logs and firing, killed another of the party, whereupon the rest retreated from the house and after a second consultation sent a constable who was one of the party to the house of Judge Walker living near Plainfield and about four miles from Cartwright's, of whom he was a very warm friend. Walker was duped into going back with the constable and to assure Cartwright that the crowd of lynchers had dispersed and that if he would surrender himself to the constable he (the constable) would protect him and return him to Oshkosh jail until he could be tried. This Walker finally prevailed upon Cartwright, against his own judgment, to do, and he started from his house in company with the constable and Walker.

They had not proceeded twenty rods from the house when they were surrounded by the mob, Cartwright was taken from the constable, who made no resistance, put into a sleigh with the crowd and driven rapidly to Plainfield, where a pole was run out of the upper story of the hay barn belonging to the tavern. A rope was attached thereto and several bunches of shingles were piled up for Cartwright to stand on. Walker who had followed and was appealing to the mob to desist, was told that if he did not leave he would be hanged with Cartwright. The rope was noosed about Cartwright's neck, the shingles were pushed from under him and he was left hanging until he was dead. Then the rope was untied from the pole and attached to the rear of the sleigh, and Cartwright's body was dragged behind the sleigh to his home and thrown into his house where his horror-stricken wife and children had been wondering at his fate.

To the shame of the good name of Waushara County, the human fiends who participated in this murderous outrage against law and right were never punished nor even prosecuted, though many if not all of them were known; but some of them have met death by violence.

Poyissippi.

The town of Poyissippi is the eastern one of the

middle tier of towns of Waushara county. Lake Poygan takes up about three sections on the east border, north of the center and into it are emptied the waters of Pine River and Willow Creek and their tributaries. About two-thirds of the town is swamp land. This town is bounded on the north by the town of Bloomfield, on the east by Winnebago County, on the south by the town of Aurora and on the west by the town of Leon.

Among the early settlers of Poysippi were W. G. Strallon and Benjamin Cody, who came in 1850, and T. L. Hall who came in 1853. The very first was Martin Becker, in 1850.

Poysippi.

Poysippi is a postoffice village of about 200 population on Pine River, eighteen miles north-east of Wantoma and thirteen miles north of Berlin. The latter is Poysippi's nearest railway town. Posippi derived its name from the Pine River, which was first called Poysippi by a Pottawottomie Indian. "Poy" from Poygan—"sippi" a river. The river ran into Poygan Lake, hence a "Poygan sippi," contracted to Poysippi. The village is located on a rise of ground four miles from Poygan Lake.

Dr. Ewing, George Hawley, Jacob Cady and Nathan Barker were the first settlers. George Hawley, Mr. Becker and Vernon Evans were the first that made claims here in the winter of 1850. The post-office was established in 1851, with George Hawley as postmaster. The present postmaster is John Moffatt. The village was platted by George Hawley in 1856.

Twenty-five years ago the leading business men and citizens of Poysippi were the following: D. Baxter, boot and shoemaker; R. P. Colt, postmaster, justice of the peace, and general merchant; J. S. Ewing, physician and surgeon; James W. Gardner, physician and dentist; George Hawley, manufacturer of lumber and wagon and sleigh stock; E. P. Knapp, blacksmith; R. D. Moore, wool earding; C. S. Spencer, cabinet maker; John Vincent, carpenter; Levi Winchell, hotel keeper. A mile northeast of Poysippi was Woolsey's sawmill. The leading business men of to-day are Becker & Hanson, pump makers; W. W. Chase, grocer; Clarence

Clark, blacksmith; John Moffatt & Co. and R. P. Colt, general merchants; George W. Contauch, grocer; Fred M. Hawley, hotel keeper; G. G. McCue and N. Matthieson, masons; Henry Moffatt, carpenter; George Somers and John Montgomery, saw mill proprietors; Poysippi Cheese Company, cheese manufacturers; Dr. H. A. McWain is a resident physician. The village contains two churches, known as the Methodist and the Presbyterian.

James S. Ewing Post, No. 231, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in 1886, and has had F. E. Noyes and R. P. Colt as Commanders. Its present officers are R. P. Colt, Commander; F. Blaisdell, S. V. C.; E. Taber, J. B. C.; H. Lamplear, O. D.; J. McGregor, Adjt.; C. Spencer, Qmr. Its membership comprises all of the veterans living in that part of the county.

Early Events.

The first child born in this town was Mr. Richardson's, in July, 1850. Its death in September following was the first. The first marriage was that of Jacob Van Aernam to May Cady, by the Rev. Mr. House, in February, 1852. The first public house was kept by Martin Becker in a board shanty on the bank of what is now the mill pond at Poysippi. The first religious meeting was held in the chamber of the George Hawley residence. Rev. Mr. Hastings preaching the first sermon. The first "class" was organized in the winters of 1850-51 by Rev. Mr. Barringer. Miss V. G. Newcomb taught the first school in a board shanty on section 7. The first regular school house—a frame building—was built in the village in 1854. Catharine Van Aernam was the first teacher in it.

Richford.

The town of Richford is the second from the west border of the county of the southern tier of towns. It is bounded on the north by the town of Deerfield, on the east by the town of Dakota, on the south by Marquette County, and on the west by the town of Coloma. The Mecan River, which may be said to have its source in the north-east section of the town of Coloma, flows across Richford in a south-easterly direction. In the south part rise small streams which in Marquette

County become tributaries to the Mekan. Pine Creek and other small streams have their source in the northeast part of the town. There is some swamp land in the east part, but most of the town is fairly good farming land.

Among the early settlers in this town was William S. Monroe, who came in 1857. Other early and prominent citizens were William Durgin, F. B. Cogswell, L. M. Follett, Elias Follett, Hiram Durgin and C. Tiffany.

Richford.

Richford, on the Mekan River, in this town, nine miles south-west of Wantoma, fifteen miles south of Plainfield and five miles southeast of Coloma Station, the nearest railroad point, is the only post-office in this town. It contains two churches, a school, the water-power flouring mill of A. Weshner & Son, the general stores of G. A. Eichman, E. L. Tiffany and August Weshner, the hotel of L. D. Harris, a blacksmith and other shops. Population 90 to 100.

Rose.

Rose is the third town in the northern tier from the western boundary of the county and the first one in that tier in the western half of the county. It is bounded on the north by Portage County, on the east by the town of Springwater, on the south by the town of Wantoma and on the west by Adams County. The surface is generally level, sloping gently toward the east. Pine River has its source near the center. On the southern and western boundaries and in the northern parts there are small ponds.

Among the pioneer settlers in Rose were Elisha W. Stewart and Benjamin R. Evans, who came in 1850 and 1853 respectively. Other early comers and prominent citizens were Robert H. Roberts, S. D. Love, Richard R. Davies, Andrew Wilson, Henry Smith and T. Holland.

Wild Rose

is a small village on the border between this town and Springfield, mostly in the last mentioned town.

Saxville.

The town of Saxville is the second of the northern tier from the east border of the county. It is

bounded on the north by Waupaca County; on the east by the town of Bloomfield; on the south by the town of Leon; and on the west by the town of Springwater. Long Lake extends into the town from Springwater in the western part. There are two small lakes in the northeastern corner, and large swamps in the central and southern parts. The Pine River crosses the southwestern corner, and a tributary to that stream drains a large swamp further east. Small streams rise in the northern part.

Prominent among the early settlers of this town were the following: Oliver Pierce and Henry E. Van Aersdale, who came in 1850; Patrick Heaney, in 1851; Archie McMillan, in 1852; and A. W. Heaney and Patrick Cosgrove, in 1854. Other early and prominent residents were: John Griffin, S. T. Watson, B. M. Barnes, Andrus Allen, B. Cook, W. H. Williams, W. James, J. W. Warren, Charles Brooks, I. M. Cook and Julius Dudley.

Saxville.

Saxville, in this town, on Pine River, has a population of about fifty. It is fourteen miles northeast of Wantoma, and thirteen miles south of Waupaca, the nearest railway station.

J. Noble came to this place in 1849. Mr. Sax came soon after and built a sawmill the same year. In 1850 he built a frame house and a hotel. He built a flouring-mill in 1853. The village was platted in 1854 by E. Sax. The first store was kept by Sax & Bro. Capt. Sax, whose name is perpetuated in that of Ed. Sax Post, Grand Army of the Republic of Wantoma, was killed during the Rebellion at the battle of Shiloh.

In 1869, the business of Saxville was summarized thus: E. Bardwell, wagon-maker; Bates Cook, blacksmith; John Coon, Postmaster and proprietor of the Cedar Lake House, Berlin and Waupaca road; Edward Ghoca, flouring-mill; William James, steam sawmill; Joseph Milliken, Postmaster and Notary Public; N. W. Milliken, general merchant; Mrs. L. B. Vosburg, hotel; John A. Williams, general merchant; V. Wilmer, sawmill. The place now contains the general store of H. C. Van Aersdale and N. W. Milliken; the blacksmith-shops of J. S. Burson and John Crandall, and the shoe-shop of W. B. Coburn.

Cedar Lake.

Cedar Lake is another post-office in this town, twenty-two miles northeast of Wautoma, and nine miles south of Waupaca, the nearest railroad station. It contains little of business importance, and only a small population. E. Emerson is Postmaster, and William James deals in lumber.

Spring Water.

This town derives its name from the number of lakes and springs within its borders. The larger of these are Pine Lake and another east of it in the north part; Gilbert Lake and Long Lake south of the two just mentioned, the latter extending into the town of Saxville; Silver Lake in the southwest part; and Lewis Lake, Rusk Lake and Round Lake in the southeast part. Between these lakes rise numerous small streams, which unite with Pine River and make the principal volume of that stream. The soil is marshy. The boundaries of the town are as follows: North, Portage and Waupaca Counties; east, the town of Saxville; south, the town of Leon; west, the town of Rose.

The first settlement in this town was made in 1849 by John Hughes. Richard Davis was one of the pioneers. Ebenezer I. Davis came in 1852. George Stetson and John W. Lane came the same year. E. R. Humphrey came in 1854; M. C. Wilson in 1855; Joseph Brigham, in 1856.

Wild Rose.

Wild Rose is a village of about eighty population, on a branch of the Pine River, on the line between the towns of Rose and Spring Water, nine miles northeast of Wautoma, and sixteen miles east of Plainfield. It was settled in 1874, and contains a water power, grist-mill, a church and a school. Charles A. Smart is postmaster and proprietor of the only general store. The mill is owned by James Larson. Mrs. Mary Gordon keeps a hotel. George A. Sage has a blacksmith and wagon shop. S. G. Abbott is a resident physician and dentist.

Spring Water.

Spring Water is a village of about 150 inhabitants in this town, eighteen miles northeast of

Wautoma and twelve miles south of Waupaca, the nearest railway station. It was settled in 1852, and has two churches, a school, a sorghum manufactory and other interests. M. C. Wilson is Postmaster.

Early Events.

Robert Christie was the first child born in this town, Feb. 14, 1852. The first death was that of Morgan Davies, in March, 1852. The first school was taught in 1852, at the house of Owen Owens, by John E. Davies, afterward Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the State University at Madison. The first schoolhouse was of logs.

Warren.

The town of Warren is the second from the eastern border of the county of the southern tier of towns. It is bounded on the north by the town of Leon, on the east by the town of Aurora, on the south by Green Lake County, and on the west by the town of Marion. Willow Creek flows eastwardly across the northern half of the town. Jordan's Lake is a small body of water in section 24, near the eastern border. Much of the town is swamp land, but good advance has been made in agriculture in some parts.

The settlement of this town began in 1849, when John C. Williams, William F. Chipman and family, and John H. Dedrick and family arrived, followed soon by Lewis H. Bagg and Mr. Shepard. These all settled in the southeastern part of the town, as now bounded. A school, the first in the county, was started in this town in 1849. Instruction was given by Mrs. Diana Carr, who lived in the family of Mr. Bagg. Tuition was paid by subscription. The first district school was opened in 1851. Henry W. Berray came in 1850, and William O'D. Reilley in 1853.

Hamilton.

This is a hamlet of about twenty population, sixteen miles southeast of Wautoma and nine miles northwest of Berlin. The principal interests here are the dairy, blacksmith shop and sawmill of Thomas E. Decker, and the cheese factory of J. R. Wilcox.

Wautoma.

The Town of Wautoma, which is all that is left of the large original town of that name, lies in the center of the county north and south and just west of the center east and west. The surface is uneven in most parts, and in the southern portion there is considerable swamp land. It is one of the best towns in the county for agricultural purposes. Several small streams in the south part unite beyond the town limits to form the White River. There is a small body of water in the north part, on sections 10 and 11. This town is bounded on the north by the town of Rose, on the east by the town of Mount Morris, on the south by the town of Dakota, and on the west by the town of Deerfield.

In 1849 a new road was opened from Berlin to what is now Wautoma. At the latter place, Phillip Green had built a shanty during the winter of 1848-49. This claim was afterward, in 1849, sold to Mr. Atkins, who kept a tavern during the winter season for the accomodation of the lumbermen going into the woods above. B. S. Williams came in 1854. Other early settlers are mentioned in the following sketch of the village of Wautoma.

The Village of Wautoma.

Wautoma, the judicial seat of Waushara County, in the center of which it is situated, is a place of about 500 population, on the White River, thirteen miles east of Coloma, the nearest railway point, and twenty-two miles northwest of Berlin, the county seat of Green Lake County, on the Berlin and Stevens Point road. Its inhabitants are engaged in the various industries of an agricultural region. There is scarcely an element that marks a quiet, moral village that Wautoma does not possess, and at the same time it is the center of a good and increasing country trade.

The original settler upon the site of the village of Wautoma was Phillip Green, in the winter of 1848-49. He built a log house which was used as a tavern. Soon after Mr. Atkins purchased his claim, and later the Shumway brothers, who settled in the early part of 1850.

The country was then rich in pine, and the Shumways improved the waterpower, built a saw-

mill and a store house, and christened the place "Shumways' Mills." The next year John Bugh, who identified himself with the growth of the village, opened a farm a mile north. In 1852 F. Munsen brought a stock of goods from Ohio and opened the first general store in Shumway's store house.

In 1853, from Dane County, came David L., now known as "Judge" Bunn, and established a general store. About the same time Levi L. Sonle located with his family upon the land where his residence now stands, and as he expresses it, "built a house around them." His law office was over Judge Bunn's store. The first hotel was the Wautoma House, N. W. Boynton, proprietor.

The original plat of the village of Wautoma was recorded Dec. 24, 1853. S. W. Hall was surveyor and William Everhard proprietor. The latter had purchased the Shumway claim, which included the land platted. G. W. Smith bought of him a half interest in the village property, and the two built a grist mill which was in running order in the winter of 1854. This year was an important one in the early history of Wautoma. The village received several important accessions to its population, among other arrivals being that of Dr. Moses Barrett, a physician, afterward County Treasurer, and the recipient of many public favors. Marble & Curtis established another general store.

For three years—since the organization of the county—the county seat had been located at Sacramento, three miles from Berlin. In September, 1854, by a vote of 740 to 397 it was removed to Wautoma, and there has been no reversal of the vote cast at that time. When the county business was first removed to Wautoma, the sessions of the courts were held over Marble & Curtis' store without cost to the county. The rooms of the Treasurer and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors were furnished by C. M. Shumway; that for Register and Clerk of the court by Alvah Nash; that for the Sheriff's office by W. C. Webb; while the school house was used for a grand jury room; and within one month after the election all the officers were at the new county seat. The first building owned by the county for a court house was bought in 1857 of G. W. Smith, for \$1,237, and the deed was

given August 30. A fine, commodious brick court house has recently been erected at a cost of \$10,000. It is beautifully situated on high ground in the southerly part of the town.

The location of the county seat decided, the village grew as rapidly as others in its vicinity, at least up to the time when it became apparent that it would have to wait indefinitely for railroad connection. When the railroad from Milwaukee is extended in that direction, as it must be eventually, Wautoma will certainly become one of the principal points on this line and must gain a large increase of population and trade. At present it is the natural center and trading point for a considerable area of country. The land in the town and vicinity is productive, though rather sandy. There is a good water power there, and in the neighborhood may be found some of the best pottery clay in the State.

The first school house was built by contributions, and a school was maintained and religious meetings were held in the summer of 1850. The first preacher here was Rev. J. Milliken. In early days the few settlers were exposed to great hardships, and labored under difficulties that would perplex and astonish us now. They had to go to Kingston and Ceresco for their grists and to Dartford for their blacksmithing; and many strange adventures had they on the way, sometimes amusing only, but often perilous.

Mr. Boynton had many successors in the pioneer hotel. We may mention E. Martin, Phineas Walker, S. M. Olds, James Pine, Alvah Nash, Alexander R. Potts. The latter had built another house on the other side of the river, and with the idea of wiping out opposition bought the old house, moved it across the river and attached it to his other. He was succeeded by James Lyman, Mr. Fluno, Levi Sharp, Mr. Creer, and Ira Coon. The house was burned and rebuilt in 1871, and reopened by Mr. Coon's sons. Caleb Greenfield kept it later. It passed to the ownership of Alexander R. Potts, and from his to that of Bugh & Youngman, the present proprietors. The Lincoln House was built a few years ago. A. E. Bean is proprietor.

Among the early and later merchants we may

mention David L. Bunn, Francis B. Munson, David Lockerby (druggist), W. D. Marble, C. R. Moulton, Benjamin Markwell, A. L. Trufant & Brother, John Stern, A. D. McIntyre, Walker & Sexton, Hawley & Berray, Trufant & Son, Sontag & Henkee, George P. Walker and L. Nickerson (druggists).

Well known physicians of the past and present may be thus named: Moses Barrett, Dr. Lake, Dr. Wilter, Miles G. Myers, Richard Jones, J. M. Whitman and A. D. McIntyre.

Resident lawyers have been: W. C., H. G., and C. M. Webb, Levi L. Soule, R. L. D. Porter, W. H. Mitchell, H. J. Curtice and Sheridan J. Abbott.

The business, professional and other interests of Wautoma twenty years ago are given from an authentic source: Bean & Kingsley, carriage and wagon makers; Albert Bean, blacksmith; David L. Bunn, general merchant; J. S. Bugh, assessor of internal revenue; Miss Lottie Corrie, milliner and dressmaker; Ira Coan, produce dealer, hotel keeper, liveryman and stage proprietor; John Dougherty, merchant tailor; J. N. Edwards, harnessmaker; William Foote, carpenter; G. H. Gile, county treasurer; George W. Gustin, cabinet maker; A. T. Hall, grocer; D. Lockerby, postmaster and druggist; William Lockerby, butcher; McIntyre & Chaffer, druggists and general merchants; J. McKeagne & Co., wagon makers; F. B. Munson, general merchant; Alvah Nash, sheriff, hotel keeper and liveryman; R. L. D. Potter, lawyer and publisher of the *Argus*; T. D. Remington, jeweler; Rew & Co., furniture dealers; George W. Smith, owner of flouring mills; J. Sontag, boot and shoe maker; Levi L. Soule, lawyer; C. E. Storm, hardware and implement dealer; C. H. Stowers, clerk of the Board of Supervisors and assistant assessor of internal revenue; A. Strang, circuit clerk; Gilbert Tenant, register of deeds; A. L. Trufant, general merchant; W. A. Warren, deputy collector of internal revenue; L. S. Walker, general merchant; J. M. Whitman, physician and surgeon.

At the present time the village contains Methodist, Catholic and Congregational churches, a school, a weekly newspaper, a water-power roller flour mill of 100 barrels capacity, and a steam grist mill.

The following shows the names and occupations of the business and professional men of Wautoma at this time: A. E. Bean, liveryman and proprietor Lincoln House; David L. Bunn, stationer; O. C. Davis, wagon maker; John N. Edwards, harness maker; Ellarson & Berray, publishers *Argus*; Hollender & Hanke, millers; C. Krenger, shoemaker; J. & T. McKeague, wagon makers; L. P. Moulton, jeweler; L. Nickerson, grocer and druggist; S. L. Olds, stove manufacturer; Bugh & Youngman, hotel keepers; L. H. Ralph & Sons, dry goods merchants; T. D. Remington, grist mill; H. C. Soule, physician; Levi L. Soule, lawyer; A. L. Trufant & Sons, grocers; George P. Walker, postmaster and hardware dealer; Walker & Sexton, general merchants; Frank W. Younglove, physician.

Ed. Sax Post, No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Wautoma, in March, 1883, with the following charter members:


J. N. Bird, E. E. Terrill, Geo. Sexton, B. S. Williams, C. H. Taplin, Chas. Lethart, Fred. Wandry, C. Davenport, C. P. Toplin and C. P. Soule. The Post Commanders have been as follows: J. N. P. Bird, C. H. Taplin, A. S. Rogers. The first officers of the Post were as follows: P.C., J. N. P. Bird; S.V.C., J. B. Castertine; J.V.C., C. H. Taplin; Chaplain, Asa Cogswell; Adjutant, C. P. Soule; Q.M., E. E. Terrill; Surgeon, H. C. Soule; O.D., B. S. Williams; O.G., F. Wandry. The present officers are: P.C., T. S. Chipman; S.V.C., D. H. Davies; J.V.C., R. M. Gustin; Q.M., J. S. Bugh; Adjt., A. S. Rogers; Surgeon, James Jameson; Chaplain, L. Clintsman; O.D., C. H. Taplin; O.G., D. W. Robinson; S.M., John Eagan; Q.M.S., Thos. McKeague; Trustees, B. S. Williams, R. M. Gustin, F. S. Berray.

Wautoma Lodge No. 148, F. & A. M., is one of the institutions of the place. Its regular communications are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Its officers are: W.M., H. G. Bridgman; S.W., A. R. Potts; J.W., F. W. Younglove; Treas., A. L. Trufant; Sec'y, A. H. Walker; S.D., J. T. Ellarson; J.D., A. L. Trufant, Jr.; Tyler, F. L. Hubbard.

The *Waushara Argus* was established as the *Waushara County Argus*, at Pine River, in March, 1859, by D. H. Puleifer & Co., who, in the following May, removed it to Wautoma. J. W. Rist & Co. became the proprietors in the fall of 1859. Up to March 1, 1863, when the name of the paper was changed to the *Waushara Argus*, the different proprietors had been, since J. W. Rist & Co., W. C. Webb & Co., 1860; Hall & Stowers, 1861; A. P. Lackerby & Stowers, 1862. In 1865, W. S. Munroe succeeded Mr. Lackerby, and the control of the paper passed to R. L. D. Potter, in 1867. In 1872 Mr. Munroe became sole proprietor again. J. T. Ellarson became editor and publisher August, 13, 1880. The present proprietors are Ellarson & Berray. The *Argus* has been ably conducted from the first, and has always been recognized as a helpful influence upon the progress and prosperity of the town.

Wautoma has good schools, under competent management, and her people are well-read and well-informed generally. Her business men are enterprising and liberal, and little, except the lack of railway facilities, stands in the way of her progress. Stages reach the village from all directions, and telephone connection is perfect with all points reached by the Wisconsin Telephone Company.





War for the Union.

THE first call for troops was made in April, 1861. Company G, 5th Wisconsin Infantry was organized in Green Lake County during that month, and was originally known as the "Berlin

Light Guard." Its first captain was W. A. Bugh who ranked from April 30, 1861. He was wounded at Williamsburg, and September 6, 1862, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 32d Wisconsin Infantry. Louis G. Strong ranked as First Lieutenant from April 30, 1861, and was promoted to Captain Sept. 6, 1862. He was

killed in action May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va. George E. Hilton enlisted in April, 1861, as First Sergeant. He was made First Lieutenant Dec. 23, 1862, and promoted to Captain May 21, 1863. He died May 18, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania, Va.; William H. Kees enlisted in April, 1861, as Sergeant; was promoted to Second Lieutenant May 4, 1863, and to Captain, June 17, 1861, serving to the close of the war. Henry K. W. Ayres was mustered as Second Lieutenant April 30, 1861, and discharged Aug. 7, 1862. His dis-

charge was revoked by order of the War Department and he was re-commissioned to date Aug. 7, 1862. He was discharged Dec. 23, 1862, and promoted to First Lieutenant, V. R. C., March 18, 1864. Samuel Y. Naylor enlisted April, 1861, as Sergeant; was promoted to First Sergeant; and to Second Lieutenant May 1, 1863, serving to the end of the war.

Company I, 11th Wisconsin Infantry was organized in the fall of 1861, a Green Lake County company known as the "North Wisconsin Tigers." Allen J. Whittier, the first Captain, ranked from Oct. 8, 1861, and resigned Feb. 18, 1861. Nelson R. Doan, who succeeded Capt. Whittier March 22, 1861, enlisted Oct. 18, 1861. From First Sergeant he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, March 8, 1862; to First Lieutenant Nov. 12, 1863. He was wounded at Bayou Cache, and mustered out Sept. 1, 1865. De Witt C. Benham enlisted Aug. 11, 1861, and ranked as First Lieutenant from Oct. 8, 1861, resigning March 7, 1862. Jerome Chesbro ranked as Second Lieutenant from Oct. 8, 1861, was promoted to First Lieutenant March 8, 1862; and died May 3, 1863. Henry C. Welcome enlisted Sept. 20, 1861; was promoted from First Sergeant to First Lieutenant March 22, 1864, and was mustered out Sept. 4, 1865. Harvey H. Hopkins enlisted Oct. 5, 1861, and was First Sergeant

and Second Sergeant; he was promoted to Second Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1865, and was mustered out Sept. 4, 1865; he was wounded at Bayou Cache.

Company A, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, originally known as the "Waushara and Green Lake County Rangers," was mustered in the fall of 1861. Edward Sax, the first Captain, enlisted Sept. 3, 1861, and ranked from November 8 following; killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. George A. Spurr enlisted Aug. 29, 1861; became Second Lieutenant Nov. 8, 1861, and was promoted to Captain April 7, 1862. He resigned July 5, 1862. John W. Contauch enlisted Sept. 30, 1861; Sergeant; wounded at Corinth; was promoted to Second Lieutenant April 7, 1862; to First Lieutenant a month later, and to Captain Sept. 4, 1862. He resigned March 24, 1863. Anthony Gallagher enlisted Sept. 9, 1861; was Sergeant and First Sergeant; became Second Lieutenant Sept. 4, 1862, and First Lieutenant Nov. 24, 1862. He was promoted to be Captain March 24, 1863, and resigned Jan. 22, 1864. James A. Biggert enlisted Aug. 30, 1861; was First Sergeant; was wounded at Corinth and Atlanta; was promoted to Second Lieutenant June 30, 1863, and to First Lieutenant Aug. 13, 1863. He was promoted to Captain Feb. 20, 1864, and served until mustered out July 12, 1865. Oscar F. Silver enlisted Aug. 22, 1861; was promoted to First Lieutenant Nov. 8, 1861, and resigned March 31, 1862. Colly Smith enlisted Sept. 9, 1861; was First Sergeant; became First Lieutenant April 7, 1862; was wounded at Shiloh, and died of his wounds May 6, 1862. Austin C. Lathrop enlisted Oct. 25, 1861; was Sergeant; became Second Lieutenant May 7, 1862; and First Lieutenant Sept. 4, 1862. He resigned Nov. 24, 1862. George W. Graves enlisted Oct. 16, 1861; was Corporal, Sergeant and First Sergeant; became Second Lieutenant Aug. 13, 1863, and First Lieutenant March 4, 1864. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term Dec. 19, 1864. Jay Tower enlisted Sept. 6, 1861; was Corporal, Sergeant and First Sergeant; became First Lieutenant Jan. 19, 1865, and was mustered out July 12, 1865. Dennison D. Labar enlisted Aug. 28, 1861; was First Sergeant; became Second Lieutenant March 24, 1864; was mustered out at the expiration of his term Dec. 19, 1864. Edward

G. Waring enlisted Oct. 16, 1861; was Corporal, Sergeant and Sergeant Major; became Second Lieutenant April 18, 1865, and was mustered out July 12 following.

The 3d Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery was also organized in Green Lake County in the fall of 1861. Lee H. Drury enlisted Aug. 20, 1861; was wounded at Chickamauga. He ranked as Captain from Sept. 6, 1861; was mustered out Oct. 10, 1864; became major of the 1st Heavy Artillery. Courtland Livingston enlisted Sept. 6, 1861, and ranked as Senior First Lieutenant from that date. He resigned Feb. 26, 1864. Hiram F. Hubbard enlisted Aug. 20, 1861; became Second Lieutenant Sept. 6, 1861; Junior First Lieutenant Aug. 19, 1862; was mustered out Oct. 10, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. James T. Purdy enlisted Aug. 28, 1861; became Junior First Lieutenant Sept. 6, 1861; resigned Aug. 18, 1862. Henry Courier enlisted Sept. 5, 1861; was Sergeant, First Sergeant; became Senior Second Lieutenant July 10, 1862; was promoted to Junior First Lieutenant March 8, 1864; and was mustered out at the expiration of his term, Oct. 10, 1864. Albert LeBrun enlisted Aug. 28, 1861; became Senior Second Lieutenant Sept. 6, 1861; and resigned Nov. 15, 1862. Webster J. Colborn enlisted Sept. 4, 1861; was Sergeant and First Sergeant; became Junior Second Lieutenant Aug. 19, 1862, and Senior Second Lieutenant March 8, 1864; and was promoted to Captain and A. Q. M., United States Volunteers, Sept. 19, 1864; breveted Major March 13, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1866. Joseph W. Waite enlisted Aug. 26, 1861; was Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant; became Junior Second Lieutenant March 8, 1864; and Junior First Lieutenant Oct. 6, 1864; was mustered out July 3, 1865.

Company H, 18th Wisconsin Infantry was organized in Green Lake County at the very beginning of the year 1862. David H. Saxton ranked as Captain from Jan. 4, 1862. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh; resigned July 24, 1863. Riley P. Colt enlisted Nov. 5, 1861; Second Lieutenant June 10, 1862; First Lieutenant March 30, 1863; Captain July 26, 1863; mustered out July 18, 1865. Sidney D. Woodworth ranked as First Lieutenant from Jan. 4, 1862; was taken prisoner

at Shiloh; resigned March 30, 1863. Maurice Gay enlisted Jan. 15, 1862; was Corporal and Sergeant; First Lieutenant, March 30, 1863; First Lieutenant July 21, 1863; mustered out July 18, 1865. Thomas H. Wallace ranked as Second Lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1862; and died June 7, 1862.

The 12th Wisconsin Light Artillery contained some members from this territory.

Company C, 32d Wisconsin Infantry, was organized in Green Lake County in 1862. Joseph H. Caselton ranked as Captain from Sept. 6, 1862; was promoted to Major June 6, 1864. Wiley B. Arnold enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; was First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant Jan. 28, 1863; First Lieutenant March 31, 1864; Captain Aug. 13, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865. James H. Hubbard ranked as First Lieutenant from Sept. 6, 1862; was discharged Nov. 2, 1863, for disability. Alfred L. Tucker was Sergeant in Company H, 18th Wisconsin Infantry; became Second Lieutenant Aug. 12, 1862; resigned Jan. 28, 1863, on account of disability; re-enlisted Nov. 18, 1863, in this company; became Second Lieutenant May 21, 1864; First Lieutenant Aug. 13, 1864; was mustered out June 12, 1865. Josiah Brown enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; was Sergeant and First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant Aug. 13, 1864; resigned April 1, 1865. Lorenzo S. Knox enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; Sergeant and First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant April 20, 1865; mustered out June 12, 1865. Sidney C. Woodworth ranked as Captain of Company C, 38th Wisconsin Infantry from April 15, 1864. (See Company H, 18th Wisconsin Infantry). Was transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 13, 1864; mustered out Nov. 9, 1865. None of the other officers were from this territory, though the company contained many enlisted men from Green Lake, Waushara, and adjoining counties.

Albert G. Dinsmore ranked as Captain of Company C, 11st Wisconsin Infantry from June 9, 1864. He enlisted May 7, 1861, and was mustered out Sept. 23, 1861, at the expiration of his term of service. The company contained many Green Lake men, but no other officers from the counties treated in this work. Capt. Dinsmore became Second Lieutenant of Company B, 49th Wisconsin Infantry, Jan. 27, 1865, and Captain, February 22,

following. George H. Stansbury enlisted Feb. 6, 1865; was First Sergeant; became Second Lieutenant July 29, 1865; and was mustered out Nov. 1, 1865. David H. Saxton ranked as Captain of Company I, 1st Heavy Artillery, from Oct. 20, 1864; mustered out June 26, 1865.

Many Waushara County men were in some of the organizations above mentioned; some Marquette County men. Repeated applications to men in these two counties, who ought to be able to furnish much interesting data concerning the part played by their counties in the Civil War have to date, failed to receive any replies whatever. The soldiers from Marquette and Waushara were brave and true, and it is with deep regret that the writer finds himself obliged thus to explain the absence of a more detailed account of their services.

Many of the 'boys' who went out to battle for the Union, with only the benediction of a mother's tears and prayers, came back to that mother's arms shrined in glory. Many returned dismembered, maimed and seared and still bear the marks received in that deadly internecine strife. But there were many who came not back. They fell by the wayside, or from the prison and battlefield crossed over and mingled with the ranks of the grand army "beyond the river." Their memory is held in sacred keeping. Some sleep beside their ancestors in the village church-yards, where the violets on their mounds speak not alone of womanly sweetness, but in tender accents of the devotion of those who sleep below. Their memory, too, is immortal; beautiful as the crown of gold the sunset lays upon the mountain tops in the far-off South—as the glowing sheen it casts over the bosoms of their beloved prairies. Some sleep in unknown graves in the land of cotton and of cane. But the same trees which shade the sepulcher of their foemen shade their tombs also; the same birds carol their matins to both; the same flowers sweeten the air with their fragrance and the same daisies cover the graves of both, as the breezes toss them into rippling eddies. Neither is forgotten. Both are remembered as they slumber there in peaceful, glorified rest.

• Winds of summer, oh! whisper low
Over the graves where the daisies grow,

Blossoming flowers and songs of bees,
Sweet ferns tossed on the summer's breeze—
Floating shadows and golden lights,
Dewy mornings and radiant nights—
All the bright and beautiful things
That gracious and bountiful summer brings,
Fairest and sweetest that earth can bestow,
Brighten the graves where the daisies grow.”

And the living—you know them, the veterans,
members of the several Grand Army posts in
Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara Counties—

some of them scarred, some of them halt, some arm-
less, some legless, a few hale and hearty; all remem-
bering the scenes of the war as most old men are
prone to remember the scenes of their childhood; all
proud to don the army blue, to march under the old
flag and to know in their innermost hearts that they
and such as they, at the sacrifice of life and health,
preserved the integrity of our National Govern-
ment and insured the perpetuity of our national
institutions.

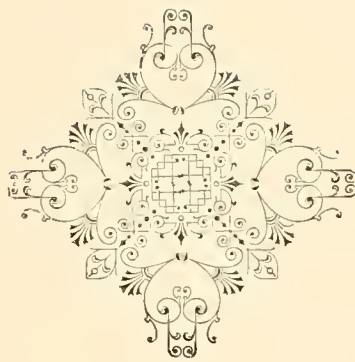




Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara Counties,

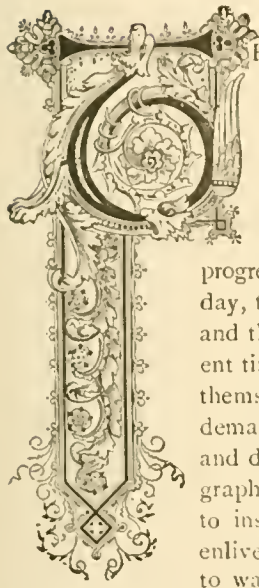
WISCONSIN.







INTRODUCTORY.



THE time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a

safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The exhumations made by the archeologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people

to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

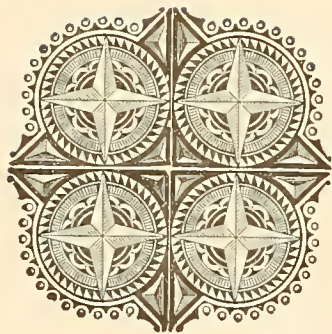
It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits, for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone: to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.

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Eng^d by H. & C. Koevoets N.Y.

Respectfully yours
David Evans



BIOGRAPHICAL



APT. DAVID EVANS, one of the United States Revenue Marines, and a pioneer of the city of Berlin, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, was born on the 4th of July, 1817, in

Merionethshire, North Wales, and is a son of David and Ellen (Roberts) Evans, who were also natives of the same country, and were descended from families of long established worth and high respectability. Our subject attended school at Harlech, a seaport town of his native county,

and when fifteen years old, some time in the spring of 1832, went to sea. He served the most of his apprenticeship on the "Swallow," of Carnarvon, sailing between Liverpool, Bangor, Carnarvon and New York in the emigrant trade. In 1837, when in his twenty-first year, he took command of a vessel sailing in the merchant service between Europe and America, and in 1840 built the "Gwen (or Winnifred) Evans," which was the first three-masted ship built in the principality of Wales. It sailed principally between Europe and Boston during the summer, making a voyage in the winter to some port on the Mediterranean Sea. On the 15th of December, 1841, that vessel was lost, on Point Eunostus, or rather on an outline reef off that point, and just outside of the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt. The lighthouse, which had stood

there from time immemorial, had been removed a few weeks previous to the misfortune, and no public statement made of it.

On his return home, in 1845, Capt. Evans, at the owner's request, went to Holland to rescue a valuable ship which had been stranded near Texel.

He succeeded admirably in his mission, rescuing the vessel, named the "Jane and Eliza," that for fourteen years was classed A. 1 at Lloyd's. Next he commanded the ships "Northumberland" and "Oregon." In 1847 the latter took 4,000 bales of cotton from New Orleans, and drawing eighteen feet of water stuck on the bar in the Southwest Pass. After several days' detention she was extricated, and proceeded to Liverpool. This was said to have been the heaviest cargo of cotton ever taken from the Crescent City to Europe in those days. In the latter part of 1849 Capt. Evans, becoming tired of the "Oregon," negotiated for the bark "Jane Tudor," which had been newly built in Bath, Me., and which was but a few hundred tons smaller than the "Oregon." He fitted her up in elegant style, with all modern improvements, and chartered her for San Francisco with a general cargo and passengers. He made a very successful voyage around Cape Horn, reaching San Francisco in the height of the gold excitement in 1850. While many vessels lay in that port deserted by their crews, who had been lured from the fulfillment of their contracts with the masters by the glittering temptation of sudden riches, Capt. Evans' men remained true to him, and after discharging

cargo took the vessel on its way. The Captain returned by the way of the west coast of South America and Cape Horn to Europe, whence he continued on his way to Bombay, India, retaining almost the same crew which had gone with him to San Francisco during the gold fever. After several long voyages he was induced to take command of the steamship "Arno," of Liverpool, the first steamer which sailed from that port to the Mediterranean Sea.

Although in command of a beautiful ship and in a pleasant line of trade, Capt. Evans felt that he would enjoy a change. He had made many long voyages, and found his health impaired from sojourns in unhealthy climates, so conceived the idea that he would go to the great West. In 1853, much against the remonstrances of the owners of his ship in Liverpool, he left her and his beautiful home in Carnarvon, North Wales, and came to Wisconsin, joining his relatives who had preceded him several years. He settled in Berlin, then Marquette County, in the summer of 1853, and has since made his home in that community. Not readily finding help to carry on a large farm, he bought a sawmill that had just been finished, and began the manufacture of lumber without delay. The great panic of 1857 made the business outlook discouraging, and the captain again longed for the sea. He went to Boston, where he bought and took command of the "Chesapeake," of that city, a fine large bark, with which he sailed in the trade of the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico and South America. Until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when that line of travel proved uncertain and unprofitable, he chartered for England and took a cargo from Philadelphia to Her Majesty's Dock Yards, at Portsmouth, England. From there he sailed to Antiqua, West Indies, thence to the Bay of Honduras, where he loaded for the Queen's Dock Yards, at Chatham, England. Being in London daily, he there learned of the defeat of the Union troops at the battle of Bull Run, and seeing that the affairs of the country were getting worse daily, he concluded to return home and offer his services to the Government. Consequently he went by Newcastle for coal to Boston, and immediately on arriving in that city, sold his ship

and tendered his services to the navy department of the United States. He had an opportunity, which he accepted, to go out to the San Francisco mint with a friend, in charge of some treasure. On arriving at San Francisco, he was appointed a member of the Naval Board, to examine some young officers at Port Townsend, and was there appointed a Third Lieutenant in the United States Revenue Marine Service, and remained on that side during the year. He then returned to the East for examination, and on his arrival at Washington was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, with the promise of further promotion if he could pass a higher examination. He then went on board the frigate "Savannah," but having passed an examination for First Lieutenant, was ordered to the steam craft "Naugautuck," and thence to the command of the new revenue steam cutter "Kewaunee," built at Baltimore by Robb & Co. A few days after assuming command, a fear was expressed by the citizens of Baltimore that a raid would be made by the rebel, Gilmore, and the authorities expected the Captain to place the ship in the best position to defend the city. There were no commissioned officers on board except Mr. Evans, but he had a good set of warrant officers and a few good men were sent him from Washington. He consulted Gen. Morris, by whom he was supplied with fixed ammunition for his eight 24-pounders, "Dahlgren," and some for the 30-pounder, "Parrot." He hauled the ship to the stream and put springs on his cable. Picking out an efficient crew in the custom house and around the streets, he drilled them until they were excellent gunners, and kept them under arms three or four days. In the meantime, all the banks in the city sent their treasure aboard, and the custom house placed \$500,000 under the care of Capt. Evans. In all, the treasure of which he had charge amounted to \$13,000,000, which was in strong casks that he stowed in the new magazine. They were now ready to receive Gilmore, but he did not make his appearance, so Capt. Evans disbanded his hastily-gathered crew, and returned to Gen. Morris his ammunition, and to the banks and custom house their moneys. Shortly afterward, he received on board all the necessary ammunition and small arms

as well as several commissioned officers, and was prepared for active duty. But a short time had elapsed, when he was ordered to New York, where he was assigned to special duty and detached from the ship. After several months, he was ordered to the command of the "Verona," and later the "Tiger," and was on the latter vessel when the news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached him. Some time later he was assigned to the position of executive officer of the "Cuyahoga," with Capt. Faunce. About the same time the "Salmon P. Chase" was completed, it being one of six side-wheel steamers for the inland lakes, and this one was designed for Lake Ontario. Capt. Cornell, who superintended their building, made application to the department for Capt. Evans to take her up with him to Ogdensburg, N. Y., by way of Quebec and Montreal; which he did, arriving late in the fall of 1865. He was then ordered by telegraph to Baltimore, Md., to take the steamer "John A. Dix" thence to Key West, Fla. The following spring he was ordered to the "New Dix," at Detroit. While there, the revenue steamer "Johnson," in command of Capt. Francis Martin, came there to take Gen. Sherman's staff to Lake Michigan, but by permission of the department, Capt. Evans made a change with the executive officer of the "Johnson," who paid all expenses, although Capt. Evans got the best of the bargain, as he, by this arrangement, went to his home port. In that way he first became placed on the station of Milwaukee and Lake Michigan, where he served so many years afterward at different times. In the spring of 1867 he was promoted to a captaincy, and was ordered to the old cutter "Morris," in Mobile Bay. The "Morris" needed repairs, and the Captain was ordered to take her to Baltimore, where she was condemned and sold. In the summer of 1869 he went to San Francisco, on his way to Alaska, in accordance with instructions, and after considerable detention in that city, obtained transportation for Sitka, Alaska, arriving at his destination fourteen days out. He then relieved Capt. Henriques of command of the steamer "Lincoln," and immediately prepared for a cruise in the Behring Sea. He visited all the Aleutian and Seal Islands. At St. Paul's, where most of the

seals are caught, he remained several days, and during that time he had the misfortune to lose a boat's crew of five good men, by the capsizing of a gig in which they were going ashore for their captain.

Capt. Evans cruised in that sea during the season, visiting Onalaska several times, and in the fall went to Sitka, where he spent the winter. In the spring he was obliged to go to San Francisco for repairs, and in the summer of 1870 was ordered to Milwaukee to command the "Johnson," of which he had charge several years. He rebuilt the ship in Milwaukee, and was relieved by Capt. Davis in 1882, at which time he was sent to command the "Commodore Perry," with headquarters at Erie, Pa. He held a survey on her the following winter, and reported advising a new iron cutter; and they now have on that station one of the finest cutters afloat. In 1883 he was ordered to Galveston, Tex., to command the steam cutter "McLean," and cruised from the Rio Grande to New Orleans. He was subsequently transferred to the steam cutter "W. H. Seward," on the same coast, where he continued until April 15, 1885, when, his health having become impaired from climatic causes, he was detached from the "Seward" on waiting orders, since which time he has been at home. On leaving his ship, Capt. Evans was presented by his subordinate officers with an elegant gold-headed cane, bearing an appropriate inscription expressive of their warm regard.

The parents of the Captain emigrated with their children from Wales to the United States, in 1846, and settled at Columbus, Wis., whence, in 1850, they removed to Berlin. There was a large family of children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom only four are now living—Capt. David and three brothers. Mr. Evans was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics, and a very worthy man. His death occurred in April, 1854, and his estimable wife survived her husband but a few years. They are buried side by side in the Berlin Cemetery.

Capt. Evans has been twice married, and both times in his native country. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Catherine Morris, daughter of William Morris, and one child, Ellen, was born, but

the mother and daughter both died in 1843. In February, 1845, the Captain wedded Miss Ellen Lloyd, daughter of Capt. Richard Lloyd, and four children were born of their union, two sons and two daughters. David, the eldest, wedded Miss Mary Thomas, and is farming near Berlin; Richard L. is unmarried, and resides with his parents; Elizabeth is the wife of J. C. Fairweather, of Minneapolis; Nettie A. married Charles B. Wadleigh, of Minneapolis. Capt. Evans and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Berlin. The Captain is a Republican in the broadest sense of the word, and is an earnest advocate of the broad principles of human liberty on which the government and the institutions of the country are founded. During all the years in which he has served the Government he has proved a most competent and trusty officer, and has been so zealous and prudent in the discharge of duty that he has never through any fault of his caused the Government the loss of a dollar's worth of property; while his ability, fidelity and integrity have always commanded the confidence and respect of the department officers under whom he has served. He has had a wide and varied experience of the world, having visited in the course of his seafaring life many ports of civilized nations, and some countries of the uncivilized and barbarous. He is a man ripe in the experience of the sea, a skillful navigator and thorough seaman. His success in his chosen vocation, which has been marked, has been won by careful study, keen observation and close application, together with an earnest and conscientious endeavor to do his whole duty under all circumstances, both by his employers and his crew. Following the natural humane impulses of his heart, he has seldom, if ever, failed to win the utmost confidence and respect of his officers and men, by showing due regard for their comfort and welfare, while treating all with justice, kindness and firmness. While in his seventy-third year, Capt. Evans is still hale and hearty, with mental faculties in full vigor, and to the casual observer would appear but little past his prime. Should his return to active service be required, it is evident that he would again tread the quarter-deck with as firm a step as ever. The

Captain has a fine farm of sixty-four acres, situated within the city of Berlin, near the western limits, with a tasty and commodious residence facing Broadway, which is situated in well-kept grounds, shaded by forest trees. In this pleasant home he is content to pass his well-earned hours of ease in the company of his family and friends.



JEREMIAH O. WILLIAMS, a progressive farmer residing on section 25, in the town of Leon, Waushara County, is a native of the Green Mountain State. He was born in Chester, April 30, 1829, of Welsh parentage and is a son of Pardon Williams, whose birth occurred in the city of Providence, R. I., whence he removed during the early days of his manhood to Vermont, where he lived the life of a well-to-do farmer until 1832, when he removed to Jefferson County, N. Y., and again embarked in agricultural pursuits. He remained a useful citizen of the county until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Abigail Fox, was a native of Vermont, and they became acquainted after the removal of Mr. Williams to that State. She died in 1852, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. Both were members of the Universalist Church.

The subject of this sketch was the seventh in order of birth in a family of ten children. His early life was spent under the parental roof, he remaining at home on the farm until twenty years of age, and in the meantime obtained a good education in the common schools of Jefferson County, N. Y. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, he made his way to the Pacific Slope, where for a time he worked in the gold mines and at intervals did considerable prospecting. After two years he returned to the East, locating in Providence, R. I., but his stay in that city was of short duration, and he again started Westward, his journey being this time only as far as St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until 1856. Going to Jefferson County, Wis., at the expiration of that time, his residence in that community covered a period of eight years, and in 1864 he made a trip

to Montana and established himself in the overland freight business, his route at different times lying between various places. In that pursuit he successfully engaged for five years, after which he returned to Jefferson County, Wis., where the succeeding five years of his life were passed. Determining to make Waushara County his home, he purchased 120 acres of land on section 25, in the town of Leon, where he still resides.

On the 4th of April, 1872, Mr. Williams was joined in wedlock with Mrs. Eliza M. (Christman) Williams, who was born in New York, Aug. 22, 1833, and is a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Swortfigure) Christman, who were also natives of the Empire State. They have no children; but by her first husband, Alden Williams, the wife of our subject had five children—Foster, Mary, Pardon, Adelaide and Lizzie. The second and third children are deceased, and the father died Aug. 7, 1870.

Politically, Mr. Williams is a Democrat of the Jacksonian type, and while a resident of Jefferson County became a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is chiefly engaged in dairying and the raising of fine stock, his farm being especially adapted to that purpose. He is a valued and enterprising citizen, and himself and family are held in high regard throughout the community.



THOMAS HAMILTON is one of the progressive citizens of Marquette, Wis., and the history of his life is as follows: he was born in Bishops Corner, Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., on the 8th of March, 1814, and is a son of Levi Hamilton, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1786. He participated in the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of Plattsburg. He married Rachel Dewey, a native of Rutland County, Vt., and they settled in Granville, N. Y., where were born unto them seven children: John A., who became a resident of Clinton County, Mich., where his death occurred; Sarah, who became the wife of Martin Wheeler, and died at her home in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; Thomas, our subject; Harvey, of Green Lake County; Mindwell became the

wife of a Mr. Bullock, of Mich., where she passed away; William, one of the early settlers of this county, died in 1874; and Betsey E. became the wife of Joseph Eastland, and died in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. In 1820 Mr. Hamilton removed with his family to Queensbury, Warren Co., N. Y., where the death of his wife occurred in 1829. He then removed to the West and died in Michigan. Both were members of the Congregational Church, in which he served as deacon for many years. They made friends wherever they went, and were highly respected people.

Our subject acquired his education in the district schools of Queensbury and Glens Falls, and on arriving at man's estate was united in marriage, in Warren County, N. Y., in 1835, with Mary B. Harris, daughter of William B. and Clara (Bates) Harris. They began their domestic life in the county where their marriage was solemnized, but afterward removed to Saratoga County, and subsequently became residents of Troy, N. Y., where they made their home until 1855, which year witnessed their emigration to the West. They chose Green Lake County as the scene of their future operations, and settled on section 17, in the town of Green Lake, where Mr. Hamilton purchased a partly improved farm. For a number of years he continued to make farming his principal occupation, and on selling out in Green Lake Township, bought land in the town of Mackford, which he continued to cultivate until 1870, when he came to Marquette, where he has since made his home.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, but two died in infancy, and in all probability James, the third child, is also dead. He left home when seventeen years of age and shipped on a whaling vessel. He wrote to his parents from Honolulu, but since that letter no word has ever been received; so it is not certainly known whether he is numbered among the living or the dead. They have also adopted three children, upon whom they bestowed all the care and attention of true parents, and have won the lasting gratitude and love of the son and daughters who would probably otherwise have been homeless. The adopted children are Alida C., Frederick, and Rettie K. The lives of this worthy couple are full of acts of kindness and

deeds of charity and benevolence which will cause them never to be forgotten while memory lasts. They stand high in the estimation of their fellow citizens and deserve the great respect tendered them. In 1840, as a supporter of the Whig party, Mr. Hamilton cast his ballot for William Henry Harrison, and in 1888, as a Republican, he voted for Hon. Benjamin Harrison, the illustrious grandson of the Tippecanoe hero.



THOMAS E. DECKER, one of the leading citizens of Waushara County, and a prominent business man of Hamilton, has been connected with the lumber interests of that village for twenty-eight years, and at the present time is engaged in various other lines, including merchandising and blacksmithing. He also deals in agricultural implements and has a wagon shop in connection with his blacksmith shop.

Mr. Decker is a native of New York, having been born in Jefferson County, in the town of Cape Vincent, on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, on the 24th of April, 1846. His ancestors were of Irish and Holland extraction. His great-grandfather, Michael Decker, was a native of Holland, and came to America before the War for Independence, locating on the Hudson River, not far from New York City, where he lived for a short time, when he removed to near Concord, Mass., and while the British were destroying the stores at that place which had been collected by the colonists, he received a gunshot wound which caused his death. His family afterward returned to New York. His son, Michael Decker, the grandfather of our subject, was born near New York City, and was a shoemaker by trade. He wedded Mary Scott and died at Cape Vincent, where he made his home for many years. During the war of 1812 he aided in the defense of Sackett's Harbor, while the British were trying to destroy the stores at that point. At the time of the French Revolution in 1837, his brother, Peter Decker, joined a company of filibusters, crossing the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg to Prescott, Canada, where they joined a force of French rebels. They were there besieged by the

British forces, taking refuge in an old stone mill, where they were captured. Their leader was taken to Kingston and hanged, and the privates and non-commissioned officers were exiled to a penal colony on Van Dieman's land. There Peter Decker received a pardon, but never returned to this country. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Ireland. With the intention of making his home in America, he embarked for Canada, but while crossing the ocean his death occurred. His family settled in the Province of Quebec and spent the greater part of their lives in Prescott.

James Decker, the father of our subject, was born in May, 1809, in Oneida County, N. Y., and made farming his principal occupation through life. He removed to Jefferson County, locating in Cape Vincent, where he was engaged in the butcher business for a short time, but subsequently farmed for some twelve years. In 1862 he came to Wisconsin and purchased 200 acres of land in Adams County, but after two years came to Waushara County, and settled on section 11, where he owns 250 acres of good farming land. He married Elizabeth Travis of Ireland, who during her infancy was taken by her parents to Brockville, Canada, where she made her home until her marriage.

Thomas E. Decker is the oldest of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. His boyhood days were spent in the town of Cape Vincent, where he obtained a liberal education in the English branches. In 1860 he emigrated with his parents to Adams County, Wis., and assisted his father on the farm until 1862, when he came to Waushara County, which has since been his home. He entered upon his business career as an employe of Hamilton Bros. & Smith, lumber manufacturers at Hamilton's Mills, for whom he worked until 1873, when Mr. Smith sold his property to his partners, Mr. Decker continuing with the Hamilton Bros. for twenty years, eighteen years of which time he was foreman of the establishment, having full charge of the business, which he finally purchased, and for twelve years has been successfully operating the mill in his own interests. As before stated, he owns a wagon and blacksmith shop, deals in agricultural implements, and owns a general merchandise store. In 1882 he established a cheese

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J. H. Patterson

factory in Hamilton, but after four years sold out. He now owns 246 acres of splendid grazing land.

Mr. Decker married Eva Wilson, an estimable lady, born in Adams County, Dec. 18, 1852, where her parents settled two years previously. She was the only child born to William and Melinda (Sabaw) Wilson of Pennsylvania. Her mother, who was a member of the Congregational Church, died in 1852. Her father lived in Adams County for ten years, and then moved to Outagamie County, but after a few years became a resident of Waushara County, settling on the farm where he still resides. His second wife was formerly Louisa Colvill, and nine children were born of their union.

Mr. and Mrs. Decker have one child, Jay, born Dec. 13, 1876. In politics Mr. Decker is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and manifests a lively interest in political affairs. He has been Postmaster of Hamilton for ten years, receiving the appointment during Hayes' administration, was township chairman for seven years, and was also a member of the County Board. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Berlin, has filled the chair of Chancellor, Commander and all the lower offices, was representative to the Grand Lodge at Milwaukee in 1887 and 1888, and was a delegate to the State Presidential Convention held in Madison in 1888. He is recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of the community, untiring and energetic in his business pursuits and upright and honorable in all his transactions. He enjoys the confidence and high regard of many friends, both in the social and business world, and is esteemed as a valued leader of society.



THOMAS H. PATTERSON, one of the energetic and prosperous business men of Pine River, is the owner of one of the largest mills in Waushara County. As he is so widely and favorably known throughout the community we know that his biographical sketch will be of interest to the readers of this Album. The history of his life is as follows:

He was born in the town of Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., on the 5th of March, 1848, and is

of Irish descent. His father, Thomas Patterson, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in the year 1800, and lived the life of a well-to-do farmer. He grew to manhood in his native country, coming to America at the age of twenty-five years. He first settled in Saratoga County, N. Y., where he became acquainted with and married Margaret Moorehead, who was born in Ireland in 1822. A family of six sons and four daughters was born of their union—Charlotte, who was united in marriage with Horace F. Skinner, a farmer of the town of Mt. Morris, Waushara County; Eliza, who became the wife of John Clark, a farmer, who for ten years was county clerk of Waushara County; James enlisted in Company A, 16th Wisconsin Infantry for the late war and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, the first engagement in which he participated; Thomas H. is the next younger; Maggie married Amos Brownlow, a farmer of Mt. Morris Township; Agnes is the wife of La Fayette Soule of Kirksville, Mo.; John died in infancy; William resides on the old homestead in Mt. Morris Township; Charles married Lettie Wood and is living on a farm in the same town; George is an apprentice in the mill owned by our subject.

Thomas Patterson was but two years of age when he was brought by his parents to Waushara County. His father purchased 160 acres of wild land previous to the government survey and upon the farm which he there developed he made his home until his death in November, 1880. His wife survived him until Feb. 7, 1883, when she too passed away. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. The mother of Mr. Patterson also left her home in Ireland, emigrating to America, and spent her last days with her son in the town of Mt. Morris.

The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent on his father's farm. He received but limited educational advantages, having to assist his father in the cultivation of his land and aid in the support of the family. While the black clouds of warfare were still overhanging the country, though only a youth of seventeen summers, Mr. Patterson volunteered his services and became a member of Company B, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, on the 30th of January, 1865. His company remained in

camp at Madison for four weeks and was then transferred to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. During the latter part of March it was sent to Port Daily, Rolla, Mo., where for six months it did guard duty. While there Mr. Patterson was taken sick and confined in the hospital for a short time, being removed to a hospital in St. Louis, where he was honorably discharged September 27, 1865.

Still in failing health he returned home and remained on the farm with his father for one year. He made his first business venture by purchasing 200 acres of uncultivated land upon which he resided for seven years and by his industry and untiring efforts succeeded in placing fifty acres of that amount under cultivation. Disposing of that property he came to Pine River and purchased the flouring mill owned by McNeeley & Co., then in a very dilapidated condition. He has since added many improvements and has a fine mill, its capacity being the greatest of any in the county. By assiduity to his business and honorable dealings with his patrons his efforts have been rewarded with a marked degree of success and although several other parties had made efforts to establish the business on a paying basis he was the only successful one.

Politically, Mr. Patterson is a stalwart Democrat and was an alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago that nominated Ex-President Cleveland. He was appointed Postmaster of Pine River but after holding the office for two years resigned. Socially, he is a member of Pine River Lodge, No. 207, A. F. & A. M. and has been representative to the Grand Lodge in Milwaukee. He also belongs to Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R. of Wautoma.

On the 10th of April, 1878, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Belle Metcalf, an estimable and cultured lady, who was born Feb. 25, 1846, in Lake County, Ill., and is a daughter of Theophilis F. and Sabra (Palmer) Metcalf, her father a native of the Emerald Isle, the mother of Herkimer County, N. Y. When her father was two years old he was brought to America by his parents, who settled on a farm in the Province of Ontario, Canada, near St. Thomas, and there Mr. Metcalf was reared to agricultural pursuits. At the age of

nineteen, he went to Muskegon, Mich., and became a partner in the lumber business of that city. In 1841, he removed to Lake County, Ill., and purchased the farm on which he lived until 1849, when he sold out and removed to Winnebago County, Wis., subsequently becoming a citizen of the town of Marion, Waushara County, where he and his wife still make their home. They have a family of three children: Delia C., born April 29, 1848, became the wife of T. W. Hamilton, a boot and shoe merchant of Berlin; Frank F., born May 22, 1855, wedded Mary Moriarty. Mrs. Patterson's education was completed in the Berlin High School, where she pursued a four years' course, lacking only one year of graduation. She taught her first school when sixteen years of age and with the exception of the four years spent in the High School taught for sixteen successive years. In 1874 and 1875 she was Principal of the Pine River School. As an instructor she has few equals in Waushara County and it was with sincere regret on the part of many that she left the ranks of its successful teachers. One child graces the union of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson—Fay M., born Jan. 21, 1879.

In the social world this worthy couple are held in the highest regard and in business circles few rank higher than our subject. He has made his own way in the world, working upwards step by step until he is numbered among the prosperous citizens of the county and is proprietor of one of its leading industries. See portrait.



CHASE L. SARGENT, one of the early settlers of Green Lake County, Wis., is engaged in farming and stock raising in the town of Marquette, his farm comprising a part of section 1, township 14, range 11. His birth occurred on the 1st of September, 1825, in Lincoln, Addison County, Vt. His father, Moses Sargent, was born in 1774 and married Miss Sally Durfey, who was born in 1787. The former was a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Connecticut and both were reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. But two children were born unto them, sons, Chase L. and Daniel H., who died in Lincoln,

Vt. The parents are also now deceased, they too having passed away in the Green Mountain State.

Mr. Sargent, whose name heads this sketch, received his primary education in the common schools and completed his studies in the high school of his native town. His early life was uneventful, his boyhood days being passed mid play and work greatly as that of other lads. At length he attained to manhood and on the 1st of November, 1846, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary A. Brown, daughter of Lucius and Ann Brown, who emigrated to Green Lake County in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent resided at Lincoln, Vt., until 1849, when in company with David S. Green, who settled in this county at an early day, they emigrated to the new State of Wisconsin. They came with the intention of making this their permanent home and they have here since continued to reside. Mr. Sargent located on section 1, township 14, in the town of Marquette, and the following year removed to the farm which has now been his home for forty years. He has been a witness of the growth and development which has taken place since that time, has aided in the upbuilding of town and county and has bore his share in the promotion of its public enterprises which were calculated to benefit the community. His farm, one of the best in the neighborhood, comprises 100 acres of arable land all under a high state of cultivation. There is found all the necessary improvements, the home is a pleasant and tasty dwelling and the entire surroundings indicate the owner to be a man of industrious and energetic habits. Although he has labored long and earnestly to provide his family with a pleasant home and surround them with all which goes to make life worth the living, he has yet found time to serve his fellow citizens in official positions. He is a strong Democrat in politics and in 1859 was elected by that party to the position of Clerk of the county board of supervisors, which office he held until 1871, covering a period of twelve years. For four years, he discharged the duties of Town Clerk and in 1871, was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace which he has since held with the exception of about one year. Faithful to every duty imposed upon him and true to

the trust reposed in him, he has won the confidence of all. He was formerly a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Marquette Lodge, No. 102, but is now released from its charter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent are the parents of nine children—Joel, who is now living in Plover, Portage County, Wis.; Lucy A., wife of W. H. Bedford, a resident of Holt County, Neb.; Daniel, superintendent of Caw Caw Club, at Marquette; Edison W., whose home is in Holt County, Neb.; Clarissa, who was Postmistress under Cleveland in Marquette; Chase L., who is an engineer in the employ of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad; Grant, Sewell and Lois.



JOH N WILLIAMS, now deceased, was among the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County. He was born in Wales, in April, 1794, and in that community the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. On attaining his majority he married Guenn Griffiths, who was a native of the same county in which her husband was born. They were the parents of nine children, but several died previous to the emigration of the family to the new world. William died at the age of fourteen years; Laura died in infancy; the third child, also named Laura, became the wife of William Carter, one of the early settlers of this county and died in 1867; Hugh died in Wales when an infant; Hugh, the second of that name is now a contractor and builder in Chicago; Griffith J. makes his home in this county and is represented elsewhere in this volume; Richard is a resident of Green Lake County; William is now superintendent of a large mine owned by a New York company and has his headquarters at Sunshine, Colo.; Jane, the youngest, is deceased.

In the early spring of 1849, Mr. Williams, accompanied by his family left his native land sailed for America. On reaching New York, and he went by canal to Buffalo and thence by steamer to Milwaukee. Two months had elapsed from the time when he embarked until he reached his destination. He first located on section 28 in

the town of Manchester, where he purchased 224 acres of wild land. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. He at once erected a log cabin, which was known as "the castle" as it was the highest building in the state at that time. He then devoted his entire energies to the development of a farm and in the course of time the broad acres paid a golden tribute to his care and cultivation. He made many excellent improvements, erected all the necessary buildings and in a few short years had a comfortable house for himself and family. He continued to engage in farming until his death, which occurred in 1874. He survived his wife about fourteen years, she having been called home in 1860, aged 65 years. Mr. Williams was ever ready to support the interests of the community which tended to promote the general welfare and the cause of education found in him a warm friend. He was an earnest Christian gentleman, a member of the Calvinistic Church and was respected by all who knew him.



ALBERT W. PAGE is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 36, in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, and also owns and operates a cheese factory. He now owns 210 acres of fine land, and the entire farm is under a high state of cultivation. It is furnished with good buildings, including a substantial residence and barns and outbuildings, which are models of convenience, together with the latest improved machinery. He keeps abreast of the times, and is familiar with all interests calculated to advance farming enterprises. He raises a high grade of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, some being thorough-bred, and deserves no little credit for his efforts to advance the grade of stock in the county. In 1888 he and his brother built the first cheese factory of Berlin Township, outside of the city, and they now do a flourishing business in that line.

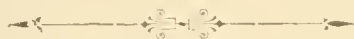
Mr. Page was born in the town of Berlin, June 26, 1850, and is the son of Samuel F. and Susan (Fuller) Page. His father was born in Devonshire, England, April 20, 1816, and when sixteen years

of age came with his brother to America. They landed in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and found, after paying the expenses of the trip, that they had only one shilling remaining. They walked from St. Johns to Bath, Me., where Samuel Page secured employment, but after working for a time he went to Lowell, Mass. Shortly afterward, he obtained the position of watchman in the Merrimac Cotton Factory, which position he held for five years. In the latter part of May, 1846, he started for the Territory of Wisconsin, believing that he might better his condition in the new and growing West. He arrived in Green Lake County on the 5th of June, and shortly afterward entered a quarter-section of land on section 36, in the town of Berlin, where he has since made his home. From a humble position he has risen, step by step, to one of wealth and affluence, and is now the owner of 330 acres in this county and 740 acres in Missouri, the aggregate being 1,070 acres. When we consider the obstacles and disadvantages against which Mr. Page had to contend we cannot but marvel at his success. He never attended school until after coming to this county, and then went to the district school only two winters, feeding forty head of cattle and splitting wood for three fires during that time for his board. He desired to learn, however, and became a good reader and writer, and observation and experience added much to his store of knowledge. He was crippled in his early manhood by an accident, but notwithstanding that disadvantage, he worked harder than many able-bodied men. He was killed by a runaway team Nov. 11, 1874. His wife, who still survives him, is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He supported the Whig party and afterward became a Republican, and was one of the leading men of the community. He was the father of three children—Albert W., Clark and Lucy.

Our subject received his primary education in the district schools, and afterward attended the Berlin High School for one year. He left the parental roof in 1873, and went to Dade County, Mo., where he spent three years, when he returned to take charge of his father's estate. He and his brother operated the farm in partnership, and, as before intimated, he is one of the leading business

men of the community. He possesses much mechanical genius, and set up the first binder in the town of Berlin. He has been a resident of the town for thirty-six years, and is accounted one of its valued citizens, highly esteemed by all who know him. He served for four years as Side Supervisor, and casts his ballot with the Republican party.

On the 26th of October, 1877, Mr. Page led to the marriage altar Miss Eliza Payn, daughter of Alonzo and Mary J. (McClintock) Payn. She was born in the town of Berlin, on the 16th of April, 1854, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, Roy A.



DR. JOSEPH H. TURNER, an honored pioneer of Wisconsin, of 1810, who has been a resident of Berlin since 1853, deserves special mention in this volume, not alone on account of his long residence in the State, but in consideration of the high position which he holds in the esteem of his fellow men, and the part which he has borne in the upbuilding of the community.

The Doctor was born in the town of Scriba, Oswego Co., N. Y., on the 19th of April, 1819, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Griswold) Turner, who were descended from Puritan ancestors, of English descent. In 1810, accompanied by his family, Joseph Turner, Sr., emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, and settled in Waukesha, where he resided until 1855, when he removed to Menasha, Winnebago County, of the same State. Mr. Turner was active and influential in public affairs, and was a warm personal friend of Henry Dodge, the first Governor of the Territory. Gov. Dodge frequently visited at Mr. Turner's home, and together they would sally forth on horseback on some political mission. While a resident of Waukesha, Mr. Turner represented that county in the Territorial Council for two years, and later served for two years in the State Senate. He was a Democrat in early days, but later in life affiliated with the Republican party. By his union with Mary Griswold, five children, four sons and a daughter, were born; Joseph H., of this sketch, is the eldest;

Harvey G., is an attorney, who settled in Port Washington, now Ozaukee County, Wis. He was the first Judge of that county, was a member of the Wisconsin Senate, and ran on an independent ticket for Congress against James B. Macy, but was defeated. He is now living in Milwaukee, and is senior member of the well-known law firm of Turner, Timlin & Turner, his son, William J., being the junior member of the firm; Eugene S., the third child of Joseph and Mary Turner, is now a prominent lawyer of Ozaukee County, and has served as County Attorney and member of the General Assembly. He was candidate for District Attorney, his opponent being the present United States Senator and millionaire, Stanford, of California. When the returns were brought in, it was found that Eugene was elected, which so incensed and annoyed Stanford that he soon afterward left for California. Charles B., the youngest son, died in Florida in his youth. The only daughter of the family, Ann L., became the wife of Hon. Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, and died in Washington in 1861.

Mr. Turner, father of the above named children, was a man of great energy and force of character, and his public and private life were alike above reproach. He served as a member of the County Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County for many years, and was superintendent of the poor for the North District several years. He was remarkably vigorous, both mentally and physically, up to a week of his death, which occurred at his home in Menasha on the 1st of February, 1871, at the age of eighty years. His wife survived him, and died in Berlin, Aug. 1, 1884, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Dr. Turner, our subject, attended the public schools until about fourteen years of age, when he obtained a position in a store in Oswego, at a salary of \$1 per month. When fifteen years old, he went to Hamilton, Canada, where he engaged as clerk in a general store for an uncle for three years, except a short time which he spent in a store among the Quakers. At the age of nineteen, he began pack peddling among the Indians of Michigan. That was in 1837. After a time he secured a horse and wagon, and in that way conveyed his goods from place to place until 1838, when he went to Ohio,

The following year we find him in Iowa, and in a canoe he made his way down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, where he disposed of his canoe and took a steamboat up the Ohio, spending one year in Columbus. He then made his way to Michigan, and opened a store in Clinton County. He had pursued his studies as chance permitted, and was careful to keep good company, also to avoid intemperance and everything that would injure his character or lower his self-esteem. The good habits of his youth laid the foundation of a character that has marked his after life and made him respected wherever he has been. He determined to qualify himself for one of the learned professions, and believing the business of a successful lawyer necessitated more or less sharp practice that was not consistent with the high standard of morality he had set up, he chose the profession of medicine in preference, and began reading with the intention of becoming a physician. Shortly after beginning his studies, he left Michigan and went to Wisconsin, reaching Waukesha in 1840. He read medicine one year in that place, and then returned to Oswego, N. Y., where he studied three years, and subsequently took a regular course of lectures in the Albany Medical College, from which he received his diploma in 1845. He then returned to Waukesha, and entered upon the practice of his chosen work.

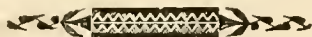
In May, 1847, Dr. Turner was united in marriage, in Waukesha, with Miss Adelaide Jackson, daughter of David Jackson, one of the early pioneers of that place. Mrs. Turner was born in Chenango County, N. Y., and is a descendant of Gov. Lewis, of Rhode Island. Two sons and a daughter were born of their union: David J., the eldest, married Miss Monemia J. McCallum, of Beaver Dam, and engaged in the banking business in Winneconne, Wis., for several years; his death occurred in Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 18, 1885, at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving one child, James H., who is now nineteen years of age, and is a student in the State University of Wisconsin. David J. or D. J., as he was familiarly called, was a bright, active business man, true to his friends, and commanded the confidence and respect of all who knew him; Joseph, the second child of Dr.

Turner, died in childhood. The daughter is the youngest of the family. To her was given the name of Mary L., and she is now the wife of A. L. Buell, a merchant of Berlin.

Dr. Turner belonged to the Milwaukee Medical Society, the first society of the profession organized in the State, and was associated with Drs. Wolcott, Dousman and others of the eminent pioneer physicians and surgeons of Wisconsin Territory. He first visited Strong's Landing, now Berlin, in 1848, when Nathan H. Strong, the founder, had but just settled there. He was present on the old Indian Payment Ground on the south shore of Lake Poygan in 1848, when the treaty was signed by the Winnebago Indians ceding their lands west of the Fox River. In 1850, he located in Poyssippi, Waushara County, where he practiced his profession until 1853, when he came to Berlin. The opening of a new country offered better advantages for money making in the line of real estate, than in the practice of medicine, and Dr. Turner, after locating in Berlin, virtually abandoned the practice of medicine, and engaged in real estate business. He entered thousands of acres of land for himself and others, and bought and sold as opportunity offered. He purchased a tract of land adjacent to the plat of Berlin, which he laid out in lots under the title of 'Turner's Addition to Berlin, and which he sold out by lots and blocks. In the summer of 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and went to the front with his regiment. The change of climate and water prostrated him while at Nashville, Tenn., and his health became so seriously impaired that he was forced to resign and return to his home. On recovering his health, he resumed business in real estate and insurance, which he has continued to the present time.

Dr. Turner is a Republican in politics, and has served eight years as Alderman in the City Council of Berlin. Socially, he is a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., and although not active in attendance at the meetings of the order, takes a warm interest in its prosperity. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. for nearly forty years. The Doctor's wife is an active and consistent member of the Baptist Church of Berlin, with which

she has been associated since a child of thirteen years. Dr. Turner has led an active life, and has had a varied experience, but through all the changes of fortune, he has preserved a consistently upright course, and has always aimed to so live as to maintain his honor and dignity, and deserve the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.



MELVIN F. WOOD, a leading and enterprising farmer and stock raiser of the town of Leon, Waushara County, residing on section 7, is descended from Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Wood, who was a native of New York, served in the Colonial Army, and became one of the earliest settlers of Delaware County, Ohio, where he was long a resident, dying at the age of fifty years. His wife, whose maiden name was Electa Russell, was also born in the Empire State, and after the death of her husband came to Green Lake County, Wis., where she died at the age of eighty years. His maternal grandparents, Samuel Monroe and his wife were also pioneers of Delaware County, Ohio, where they spent their last days.

Frederick Wood, father of our subject, was born in New York, July 16, 1809, and when a youth accompanied his parents to Marietta County, Ohio, whence he removed to Delaware County, and entered a claim situated on the United States Military Reserve. He there continued to reside until his death, which occurred Jan. 14, 1870. In his younger days he worked in the fanning mill manufactory of Adam Wolfe, who was one of the first settlers of Ohio, but as soon as he had obtained sufficient means he purchased land and followed farming during the remainder of his life. He married Sophia Monroe, a distant relative of President Monroe. She was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 8, 1814, and her parents, Samuel and Hannah Monroe, were of Scottish descent. They had a family of six children—our subject being the eldest; Melvina died at the age of three years; Isaac Monroe is a blacksmith and wagon maker of Hopkins, Mo.; Samuel Jasper is a wealthy farmer of Nodaway County, Mo.; Francis Marion is a farmer and

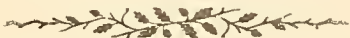
school teacher of Molino, Escambia Co., Fla.; John died in infancy. In politics Mr. Wood was independent, and in religious faith was a Universalist although he never united with any church.

Melvin F. Wood was born Oct. 26, 1834, on the present site of Ashley, Morrow Co., Ohio, and there remained until the spring of 1851, working upon his father's farm. In the meantime he obtained a common school education, but his advantages in that direction were not of the most complete character. Emigrating to Waushara County, in 1854, he made his home with his uncle, T. J. Cross, for a few weeks and then went to Fond du Lac County, where he obtained a position as a farm hand with Warren Reed at \$14 per month and board and washing. The following winter was spent in Waupaca as an employe of Miller & Chandler, manufacturers, and in the spring he went to Iola, an isolated village, where he erected a saw mill for his employers and operated the same until the following spring, when he returned to Mr. Reed, who increased his wages to \$16 per month. He next made his home in Weyauwega, Waupaca County, where for nine years he was engaged in rafting lumber from thence to Gills Landing, on the Wolf River, at which place it was placed on flatboats, floated down to the mouth of the Fox River, towed up that stream by tugs to Portage City, then by canal to the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, where it was floated down to St. Louis or other cities.

During that period Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Olive Funk, the wedding taking place Nov. 28, 1860. The lady was born in Licking County, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1838, and is a daughter of Thomas and Patsey (McNeely) Funk, who were natives of Virginia, but at an early day removed to Ohio. The husband followed teaming for a number of years and afterward engaged in farming in Delaware County for sixteen years, but in 1851 he settled on a farm in the town of Mt. Morris, Waushara County, procuring his land from the government. He died Nov. 4, 1874, at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife died April 8, 1871, in the seventy-second year of her age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wood have been born four children—Frank Melvin, born Sept. 5, 1861,

married Gusta Josephine Johnson, of Minnesota, and they have two children Harry and Gay. Lettie Sophia, born Aug. 16, 1863, became the wife of Charles Patterson, a farmer of the town of Mt. Morris; Blanche Ethel, who was born May 31, 1871. Wilbert was born on the 1st of April, 1778.

Mr. Wood is now operating his fine farm of 208 acres of land, upon which he has made his home since March 21, 1866. It is under a high state of cultivation and he also raises considerable fine stock, including merino and Lincolnshire sheep, Holstein and short-horn Durham cattle and the best grades of Poland China-hogs. Politically, Mr. Wood is an enthusiastic Republican and is justly recognized as one of Waushara's worthy citizens.



JOSEPH A. KIMBLE, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising on section 9, town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this community. He is a native of the Keystone State, having been born in Crawford County, July 2, 1844. The family is of Scottish origin, having been established in America by three brothers who emigrated with their father Jacob Kimble from their home in Scotland and first settled in Connecticut. One of them Benjamin Kimble, was the grandfather of our subject. He followed farming and lumbering in the community where he located. He married Elizabeth Cole, by whom he had eight children and both he and his wife died in the Keystone State. Ira Kimble father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, June 29, 1802, and he also engaged in farming and lumbering while residing in the vicinity of his birth-place. He afterwards, however, removed to Holmes County, Ohio, and in 1836 became a resident of St. Joseph County, Mich. He married Miss Charlotte Tucker, who was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1810, the wedding taking place May 29, 1830. They settled in St. Joseph County in its pioneer days, but after a few years returned to Pennsylvania and located in Crawford County, whence they came to Green Lake in 1849. Mr. Kimble purchased land

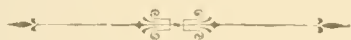
in the town of Green Lake and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred Oct. 29, 1878. His wife still survives him and he also left four children to mourn his loss—Joseph, of this sketch; Julia, widow of Gaius Loudon; Sarah, wife of Stephen Loudon; and Harvey. One child of the family is now deceased.

Our subject is the youngest and under the parental roof he remained until Dec. 19, 1863, when he could no longer withstand his country's call for troops and though only nineteen years of age, enlisted in the service. He became a member of Company C, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and with his regiment joined Gen. Sherman at Memphis, Tenn., remaining with him until the last gun was fired and the shackles had fallen from thousands upon thousands of slaves. He participated in the battles of Meridian, Miss., Paducah, Ky., the siege of Atlanta and supported the 2nd Indiana Battery at the battle of Jonesboro. He then was engaged in the battle of Oakmulgee Mills, Salt Hatchie River and Bentonville. He took part in the celebrated march to the sea and the review at Washington—the grandest military pageant ever seen on the face of the globe. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and discharged at Madison, Wis., in July, 1866. At Jackson, Miss., he and five of his comrades were taken sick and their commanding officer relieved them from duty telling them to wash, which they did in an icy river. It was soon discovered that they were victims of the measles. Mr. Kimble was the only one of the six who lived, but he has never yet fully recovered his usual health. He receives a small pension on account of his disabilities but is deserving of a greater reward.

When hostilities had ceased, Mr. Kimble returned to his home and resumed farming which he has made his life occupation. He is now the owner of 100 acres of land, highly improved and cultivated as the result of his industry, good management and fair dealing. On the 10th of October, 1867, he was joined in wedlock with Emma Crook, who was born in Buckinghamshire, Eng., Dec. 23, 1818. Her father, William Crook, was born in October, 1804, in the same county and there made his home until his removal to America. He chose for his

companion in life Anna Johnson, a native of Buckinghamshire, born April 6, 1807. Eleven children, five sons and six daughters, were born to them in England and all grew to mature years, while ten became residents of this country. In his native land, Mr. Crook worked as a farm laborer. At length he determined to try his fortune in this country, and in 1851, accompanied by his eldest son, he landed in New York. After earning a sufficient sum, he sent for his wife and other children to join him, which they did in 1853, and in 1856, the family came to Green Lake County, where both parents passed the remainder of their days. They were members of the Episcopal Church while residents of England, but in this country held membership with the Methodist Church. Mr. Crook was the owner of a good farm of eighty-five acres at the time of his death and had surrounded his family with many of the comforts of life. He died Feb. 27, 1887, his wife having been called home Feb. 10, 1885. They were worthy Christian people and won many friends in this community, who sincerely regretted their loss.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kimble have been born four children—Howard, who died at the age of four years; Edward L., Eugene C. and Clayton W. Politically Mr. Kimble is a Prohibitionist and socially is a member of the Ben Sheldon Post at Brandon. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church and are active workers in the Master's vineyard. He holds the office of church steward and she is superintendent of the Sunday-school. As citizens, they are loyal, as neighbors, kind and accommodating and as Christians, true and faithful.



WILLIAM D. STRONG, a pioneer settler of Berlin of June, 1817, is the oldest surviving settler of that town. His brother, Nathan H. (now deceased) was the first settler and the only one that preceded him. On the 1th of July, 1817, our subject and his brother celebrated the Nation's birthday on the site of the present city and were the only white people present on the occasion. Indians were numerous in the

vicinity but did not join in the festivities, which were very simple, consisting principally of a primitive lunch and a swim in the river. Mr. Strong embarked in farming in this wild and unsettled country and has since here made his home.

He was born in Grand Isle County, Vt., on Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain, his birth occurring Aug. 20, 1808. His parents were Nathan and Sally Strong. His father was born in Massachusetts, May 2, 1782, and was of English descent. He settled on Isle La Motte near the close of the eighteenth century and was married in Montreal, Canada, Aug. 7, 1805, to Sally Westover, a native of that city. Fourteen children were born unto them, six sons and eight daughters, of whom six are now living. The parents came to Wisconsin in its territorial days and passed their declining years in Berlin, in the cemetery of which city they now lie quietly sleeping. The father passed away Aug. 1, 1862, and the mother was called home Aug. 12, 1852. They were worthy people and were greatly respected by all who knew them.

In 1824, when our subject was a youth of sixteen years, the family removed to Franklin County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. In his twenty-first year, he was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Bemis, celebrating Independence Day of 1829 by that important event. The parents of Mrs. Strong were Timothy and Lois Bemis. Ten children graced the union of our subject and his worthy wife, and the record is as follows: Phoebe M., the eldest, died in infancy; Judson also died in infancy; Harriet married Peter Gore and departed this life in December, 1878; Angelina died at the age of five years; Henry V., who served his country as a member of the 5th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, married Sabrina Bailey, and is now living in Emmett County, Iowa; John W. died of smallpox when an infant; Ann Eliza, wife of Henry Bates, is living in Cooper County, Mo.; Cynthia A. died at the age of five years; Alice A. married Edgar Loper and is living in Madelia, Minn.; William A. died in infancy.

In the autumn of 1831, Mr. Strong first left the East and emigrated to Coldwater, Mich., but after two years went to La Grange County, Ind. The following year, 1837, he came to Wisconsin

Territory, settling in Racine County, in that section which has since been called Kenosha County. He there resided until September, 1844, when he removed to Ceresco, Fond du Lac County, and in the summer of 1847, settled on the site of the present city of Berlin, where he has since made his home. Sorrow visited his household the following winter, occasioned by the death of his wife on the 2d of December. Mr. Strong was in 1849 again married, the lady of his choice being Miss Tryphena Bignall, daughter of Henry and Aurelia (Bates) Bignall. Theirs was the first wedding celebrated in Berlin. Mrs. Strong was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and taught the first school in Berlin. Mr. Strong's sister, Eliza, wife of Hiram Barnes, was the first white woman of that city, the date of her settlement being in the winter of 1847-8. Another sister, Cynthia, wife of Oscar Wilson, was the first white woman to die in Berlin, her death occurring Feb. 15, 1848.

One child was born of the second union of Mr. Strong, a daughter, Eunice C., who now resides with her father. He was one of the founders and is now a member of the Baptist Church of Berlin, being the only surviving one of the original members of that society. He was first made a Deacon in the Baptist Church in Kenosha County, March 12, 1838, and has been a Deacon of the church in Berlin since 1856. His first wife was also a faithful member of the same church and his second wife was a consistent member of the Congregational Church. Her death occurred in Berlin, Dec. 18, 1878. Her daughter, Eunice, is a member of the same church, and various societies, and like her father delights in doing good, in lifting up the fallen, in relieving the wants of the poor and needy and speaking a word of kindness and sympathy to the distressed.

In early life, Mr. Strong was a Whig in political sentiment but as he resided upon the frontier from 1834 until Wisconsin's admission as a State, he had no opportunity for voting for a candidate of that party and his first vote for President was cast for Gen. John C. Fremont, in 1856, since which time he has been a Republican. Mr. Strong was one of the many who, in their zeal and public spirit, risked the mortgage on their farms to encourage

the building of a railroad into the county and like others lost his property for his pains. The road was built and the county has prospered by the advantages it has brought, but the individuals who suffered through the process find but little consolation in the general prosperity. Mr. Strong has lived an honorable life and is entitled to and enjoys the respect of all who know him.



DR. SOLOMON R. HOLLY has been connected not only with the professional interests of Green Lake County for many years, but since 1855 has been prominently identified with the growth, development and progress of Princeton and the surrounding country. He is widely known throughout this community, and to those who are familiar with his life, it is needless to say, is respected and honored by all. When any enterprise for public improvement is agitated he gives to it his support, and endeavors in all possible ways to aid in its promotion. His reputation as an early settler is only equalled by that of the physician, for he occupies a prominent place among his professional brethren.

Dr. Holly was born in Erie County, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1822, and is of English descent, the ancestry being traced back through many generations to the original founders of the family in America. His parents, Solomon and Lucia (Tousey) Holly, were both natives of Connecticut, but for many years resided in the Empire State, where the father engaged in farming. His death occurred in the year 1833, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Boston Corners, Erie County, where by his side, in 1851, was laid his loved wife, who had survived him eighteen years. They were the parents of eight children, but four of that number are now deceased. John, the oldest surviving one, makes his home in Villard, Pope Co., Minn.; Susan is the wife of Nelson Nichols, a resident of Erie County, N. Y.; the Doctor is the next younger, and Myron is a resident of Berlin, Green Lake County. Mr. Holly was very liberal in his religious opinions, and his wife was a follower of Wesley. They reared their children to habits of industry, honesty, and

uprightness, and they are now respected citizens of the several communities in which they reside.

When a young lad our subject was placed in the district school of the neighborhood that he might fit himself by education for some useful calling in life, and after there pursuing the elementary studies, attended different select schools. He was but eleven years of age at the death of his father at which time he went to live with an uncle, John Tousey, with whom he resided until reaching manhood. He then started in life for himself. That he might earn a livelihood he worked on a farm during the summer months, and in the winter season engaged in teaching school. He had, however, conceived the idea of following the medical profession, and in his leisure hours devoted himself to the study of medical works. As he became more familiar with the different diseases and the methods of treating them as taught by some of the most reliable physicians, he engaged to some extent in practice in connection with his school duties, until at length, in 1850, he abandoned all other pursuits that he might devote his whole attention to the life work which he had chosen. For five years he engaged in practice in his native county, when he determined to try his fortune in the West. Leaving his old home he located in the village of St. Maria, Green Lake Co., Wis., where he opened an office, requesting the patronage of the public. For two years he there made his home, and at the end of that time came to Princeton, which was then a mere hamlet. The county then gave but little indication of the great progress and growth which has since taken place; and in 1861 he returned with his family to the home of his childhood, where he remained for two years. In the meantime the development of this part of the country had been carried forward very rapidly, and by again coming to Princeton the doctor believed that he would be more prosperous. Since reaching that city in 1863, his residence there has been continuous, and his history is inseparably connected with that of the city.

Dr. Holly has been thrice married, having twice by the hand of death been deprived of a loving wife. In 1845 he was joined in wedlock with Ruth L. Bebee, but in 1847 that most estimable lady was

called to her final rest. His second union was celebrated in 1849, when Bethany Pierce became his wife. Three children graced their marriage, but the first born died in infancy. Clarence L., the second, is now a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., and Florence, the youngest, is now deceased. The mother's death occurred in Princeton in 1868, and for seven years Dr. Holly was not blessed with the companionship of a wife. He was then, in 1875, united in marriage with Gertrude Wilcox. This worthy couple now reside in Princeton, where they have a pleasant home and many warm friends. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, and feels a deep interest in the success and welfare of that party.



NELSON SEELY, one of the prominent and enterprising merchants of Marquette, Wis., and the senior member of the firm of N. Seely & Co., has been a resident of Green Lake County since 1857, during which time he has been connected with the commercial interests of the community. He was born in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1816, and is a son of Isaac and Permelia (Banks) Seely, both of whom were natives of Westchester, N. Y., born of English ancestry. The father was a farmer by occupation and engaged in that business throughout his entire life. By his marriage with Miss Banks four children were born, three of whom are yet living—Banks, a resident of Hammonton, N. J.; Zipporah, wife of Horatio N. Andrews, of Hammonton, N. J.; and Nelson of this sketch. Polly, the other member of the family, became the wife of Uriah Yale, but both are now deceased. The parents have also passed away.

Our subject acquired his education in the schools of his native city, and under the parental roof passed the days of his boyhood. He was in the tin business one season, but when twenty-two years of age he left home and went to Queens County, N. Y. Afterward Mr. Seely was employed as traveling salesman for six years by a tobacco house, and during that time was also captain of a sloop. He returned to his home in 1843

and went to work upon the old farm, continuing to assist in its cultivation until 1846, when he became proprietor of a hotel in Bainbridge. Following that pursuit until 1850, he then engaged in a patent-right business for a year, when he returned to the hotel of which he had charge until 1853, when he sold out. His next venture was as a manufacturer of sash, doors and cabinet ware, in which line he carried on operations for four years. At the end of that time he had determined to try his fortune in the West, and acting upon his resolve located in Marquette, where he has resided continuously since. Soon after his arrival, he erected a building for the purpose of engaging in the same business which he had quitted prior to his emigration. That was the first manufacturing establishment in Marquette and until 1874, Mr. Seely did a flourishing business. From the beginning his trade constantly increased until he netted a handsome income, but at length he sold out and embarked in the mercantile business. Some years previous to that time, in 1863, he was appointed Postmaster of Marquette, which position he held until 1887. For about two years the office was then occupied by another, but in July, 1889, he was again appointed to the position, and is the present incumbent. For about a quarter of a century he has now served as Postmaster of Marquette, and it is needless to speak of the prompt and able manner in which he has discharged his duties as his long continued service plainly indicates that fact. A more popular officer could not have been chosen, and his fidelity to duty is rewarded by the high regard and confidence in which he is held.

Mr. Seely was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Fairchild, who was also a native of Bainbridge, N. Y., and a daughter of Winthrop and Margaret (Allison) Fairchild, who were also born in the Empire State. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Seely have been born two children, daughters: Helen M., who is still living with her parents; and Emma, wife of J. A. Inglis, junior member of the firm of Seely & Co.

When Mr. Seely disposed of his manufactory, he embarked in the mercantile business as a grocer, at the same time having charge of the postoffice. The same success with which he had met in other

lines of business now crowned his efforts, owing to his earnest desire to please his customers, prompt attention to their wants, his fair and honest dealing and unflinching courtesy. In August, 1889, he admitted to partnership J. A. Inglis, his son-in-law, they doing business under the firm name of N. Seely & Co. With the experience and excellent judgment of the senior partner is now combined the activity and energy of youth, and we feel no hesitancy in saying the new firm will receive a liberal share of the public patronage which it so well deserves. Politically, Mr. Seely is a Republican. He has held various township offices, and is everywhere recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of Marquette, in whose advancement and upbuilding he has borne so prominent a part. As citizens, none stand higher than he and his estimable family. Their rank in the social world is also of the highest, and it is with pleasure that we thus represent them in the history of the county which has so long been their home.



HORACE GOODELL, one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Manchester Township, Green Lake County, residing on section 3, has been a resident of the community since 1851. He has therefore witnessed much of the growth and prosperity and in the work of upbuilding and development has borne no inconsiderable part. His duties of citizenship have ever been discharged in a faithful manner and he is one of the highly respected men of the town of Manchester. His birth place was in Seneca County, N. Y., he having been born on the 6th day of July, 1816. His father, James Goodell, was born in Washington County of the same State and married Miss Catherine Riley, also born in that community.

Our subject was the eldest of seven children and the care of the farm to a great extent devolved upon him. He attended the district school, where he became familiar with the three Rs and remained under the parental roof until within a few weeks of his twenty-first birthday, when he went to Washington County, N. Y., that he might take

charge of a farm of his grandfather who was then quite aged and in failing health. Under the direction of the old gentleman he managed the entire business, making his home with Mr. Goodell until his death in October, 1839. The farm was left to Horace and his brother Ezekiel, but Horace soon became entire owner, having purchased his brother's interest and there continued operations until 1847. It comprised 196 acres and bounteous harvests rewarded the care and labor which he bestowed upon it. At length he sold out, returning to his native county in 1847, where he purchased a small farm and made his home for four years. Attracted by the opportunities and advantages of the West, he then came to Wisconsin, making his first location in Green Lake County, where he has since continued to reside. Immediately after his arrival he resumed his old occupation, but in the year of 1852, disposed of his property and removed to Kingston, where he embarked as a real estate and loan agent and broker. During the succeeding ten years he did a lucrative business, but at the end of that time removed to a farm on section 10, Manchester Township, there operating 160 acres until 1865, when he bought eighty acres of his present home, at once taking possession of the same, carrying on 200 acres in Marquette Township, and sixty acres in Randolph Township, Columbia County. Mr. Goodell is a man of ceaseless activity and by his industry was soon enabled to purchase other lands, adding to the original amount until he now owns 270 acres, thirty of which is timber land, the remainder being arable.

Notwithstanding his efforts to procure a comfortable home for his family, Mr. Goodell has yet found time to serve his fellow citizens in official positions. He is an ardent friend of the cause of education and for many years was a member of the school board; for four years he acted as Chairman of the town board and has also served as Treasurer of the town, having held that important office during the exciting times of the great Rebellion. He has been a useful member of society and a valued citizen and when any movement for the benefit of the public is placed before the people for support, he never fails to respond liberally to the calls made upon him. He performs many acts of charity and

kindness though it is done in such an unostentatious manner that few are aware of the source. He does not seek for the praise of men but receives his reward in the consciousness of well-doing which is far better than the idle applause of the populace.

Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and politically is a Democrat, having supported that party during his entire years of citizenship. He well remembers the Jackson campaign, but was not then old enough to vote, having cast his first ballot for Martin Van Buren.

Mr. Goodell has been twice married. In 1842, he wedded Miss Ann Brown, a native of Washington County, N. Y., and by her had a family of two children—Vincent, who was a successful teacher and one of the prominent young men of the county, died at his home in Manchester Township, in 1881; George, a resident of Ripon, Wis., married Emma Davidson, and they have three children, Eddie, Hattie and Katie. The death of the mother occurred at her home in the town of Manchester, Sept. 20, 1876, and about five years afterward, on the 9th of January, 1881, Mr. Goodell was united in marriage with Miss Martha Kaminska, a native of Germany, by whom he has two children, Lilli and Benjamin.



JAMES HENRY CASTOR, a leading farmer and aparist of Leon Township, Waushara County, residing on section 26, is a native of New York. He was born in the town of Florence, Oneida County, on the 15th of October, 1823, of English and French extraction and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather, John Castor, served in the Colonial army during the struggle for Independence. He made his home in Redfield, Oswego County, N. Y. Joseph Wilson, the maternal grandfather, was a Massachusetts farmer who spent his entire life in the Bay State.

The father of our subject, Rodolphus Castor, was born near Albany, N. Y., about 1783. He was a mechanic in early life but later followed agricultural pursuits. In 1813 he was united in marriage with Amanda Wilson, who was born in

Berkshire County, Mass., in 1797. Unto them were born the following children:—Nancy Janet, Alva Hull, Almira Amelia, Melvina, James Henry, Achsah, Theodore Wilson and Cleantha. But three of the family are now living — Theodore W., who is engaged in farming in Underwood, Pottawatomie County, Iowa; Cleantha, wife of William Purdy, a mechanic of Richland, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; and our subject. The father died in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1863, at the age of eighty years. He was a believer in the Presbyterian doctrines and a consistent member of that church. His wife, who was also a member of the same church died in 1865.

The first twenty-one years of the life of our subject were spent upon his father's farm in Oneida County, N. Y. During that time he received a common school education and in a degree was fitted to battle with the world. On arriving at mature years, in 1844, he left home and went to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where for five years he worked as a day laborer. He came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1849 and spent the greater part of that year as a laborer in the vicinity of Berlin, Green Lake County, but on the 20th of March, 1850, made a claim of 160 acres of land on section 26 in the town of Leon, which has since been his home. The prairies were all then wild land, unbroken by the plow, over which the deer roamed at will, while the Indians still had possession of a great amount of it. No roads had been made at that time but an Indian trail, often very obscure, was the pathway from place to place. Mr. Castor made his way to his claim by following blazed trees. He returned to the East in April, 1850, and in St. Lawrence County found a helpmate to share with him the wild life of the frontier.

Mrs. Castor was formerly Miss Lucretia Willard. She was born in Permelia, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1825, and is a daughter of Micah Willard, a native of Worcester County, Mass., born in 1791. His father, Solomon Willard, was born on Manhattan Island, but afterwards engaged in the tanning business in Berkshire County, Mass., where he married Catherine Johnson, and spent the remainder of his life. Micah Willard served in the War of 1812 and married Margaret Vebber, who was born

in the town of Buckland, Brasher Co., Mass., in 1791. He then embarked in farming, which he followed until his death in 1860. His wife departed this life July 10, 1858. She was a great-granddaughter of John Vebber, who was born at Franklin on the Main, Germany, and accompanied by two brothers crossed the Atlantic, landing at Manhattan Island. He settled in the German colony on Manhattan Island and at one time owned nearly the whole of the Island. He married Margaret Fox, a native of England. He served in the Revolutionary War under Gen. Warren and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Forty years have passed since Mr. Castor and his estimable wife took up their residence in Leon Township and they are numbered not only among its honored pioneers, but are also held in the highest regard for the upright lives which they have led. On his arrival in this county Mr. Castor had but \$200. With that sum he paid for his land and then had to work as a day laborer in order to secure means to carry on the work of improvement. He first worked for William Lucky, for forty days, receiving \$1 per day for his services, with which he bought a pair of three year old steers. During the first year he managed to clear and develop five acres of his land and little by little that tract was extended until the whole farm was placed under cultivation. It was no easy task, but a resolute will, energy and perseverance overcame all obstacles and his efforts were at length crowned with success. Many were the toils and hardships to be endured but everything has succumbed to the progress and advancement which have been carried forward so rapidly by the pioneers who certainly deserve all honor for their noble and self-sacrificing labors. Mr. Castor has not devoted himself exclusively to farming, but has given considerable attention to the culture of bees. He first introduced that industry as a business into the county, beginning with a single colony. He has for upwards of thirty years kept from fifty to 100 colonies, which yield him an income of \$400 per year, while the public receive an excellent quality of honey.

The old homestead of Mr. and Mrs. Castor is dear to them not only because they have so long

resided thereon, but it was also the birth place of their children and under its sheltering roof their sons were reared to manhood. James Edwin, the eldest, who was born April 13, 1853, married Ellen Terrill and they have three children—Herman A., Katie and Winnie L. Henry D. O., who was born June 27, 1854, followed the profession of teaching. He was educated in the schools of Oshkosh and Ripon and held the highest certificate in the county. He married Lulu O. White, by whom he had two children, Estella, who died when three years of age, and one who died in infancy. The mother died Aug. 29, 1885, and her husband's death occurred May 8, 1887, and was mourned by many friends. The entire family now sleep side by side in Aurora-ville Cemetery. Jaynes Herbert, born July 10, 1858, was educated in the schools of Berlin and Ripon, after which he studied law for two years with L. M. Kimball and is now engaged in the practice of the legal profession. Both Mr. Castor and his wife are members of the Congregational Church and are active workers in the temperance cause. They belong to the Independent Order of Good Templars, while the husband was also a charter member of the Temple of Honor of Aurora-ville. In political sentiment he is a staunch Republican and has held the office of Township Supervisor.



JOHN NICHOLS, a farmer of Green Lake Township, Green Lake County, residing on section 8, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in the village of Areade, June 28, 1832, his parents being John and Sarah (Smith) Nichols. The family is of Irish origin. The paternal great-grandfather was born in Ireland, where he was married and reared several children. He emigrated to this country at a very early day, settling in New Hampshire, where John, grandfather of our subject, was born. The latter served as a Revolutionary soldier and afterwards received a pension. He married Sarah Steel and had nine children. With his family he removed to Wyoming County, N. Y., making the journey in a wagon

boarded up, they calling it "Noah's Ark;" it was drawn by oxen. There were but six families living in the township where they settled. Mr. Nichols there engaged in farming until his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of ninety years.

The maternal grandfather, Moses Smith, was a millwright by trade and became owner of a grist and saw mill. He married a Miss Shepherd, and unto them were born seven children. In an early day they removed to Wyoming County, N. Y., where he worked at his trade. He was a good mechanic and made the first coffin in his township.

John Nichols was born in New Hampshire in 1793, and was eighteen years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Wyoming County, N. Y. He afterwards returned to his native State and brought his parents to his new home. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Erie when Buffalo was burned. He belonged to a militia company which was defeated in an engagement and as most of the under officers were killed the commanding general told the forces that they must surrender to the enemy or try to escape. They choose the latter resort and Mr. Nichols succeeded in getting away though most of his comrades were killed. He married Miss Smith, a native of Vermont and having lived in Wyoming County until about 1840, they settled in Allegany County, and thence, in September, 1848, they came to this county. Mr. Nichols was once owner of some valuable property but misfortune overtook him and he was completely ruined financially. He supported the Democratic party and was called upon to serve in various official positions. Both he and his wife were members of the Congregational Church and were greatly respected by all who knew them. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, and Mrs. Nichols in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Their family numbered six children, three sons and three daughters: Florilla and Lucretia live with our subject; Dr. James makes his home in Pennsylvania; Sarah is the wife of Joseph Baker of New York; Lucius is a resident of Minnesota.

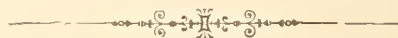
The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm and acquired his education in the district

schools. When twenty-one years of age, he and his brother Lucius bought an ox team on credit, hired four others and broke sod for the incoming settlers. In the fall, he purchased his brother's interest and thus became the happy possessor of his first team. His first real estate was a 50-acre tract for which he was to pay \$150. After clearing the land and raising two crops of wheat thereon, he sold out for \$1,000. That proved a profitable investment and from that time forward, Mr. Nichols has been very prosperous in his business transactions. Like every one, he has met with some reverses but has been generally successful and is now the owner of a fine farm of 230 acres which pays tribute to his care and cultivation. His first home was a one story frame house, 16x22 feet, but he has now a commodious residence, spacious out-buildings and all that pertains to a model farm.

On the 28th of January, 1862, Mr. Nichols wedded Lola Parker who was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, and came with her parents to Wisconsin when a child, the family settling in Ripon. One son was born of their union, Edward, who died at the age of eleven years. In 1871 the mother's death occurred, and on the 9th of October, 1872, Mr. Nichols was united in marriage with Emma Fortnum, who was born in Birmingham, England, Dec. 6, 1853. Her parents, John and Caroline (Gillett) Fortnum were born in Oxfordshire and came to America in 1858, but returned to their native land in 1864. The following year, however, they again came to America, settling in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, where the father is still living. His wife died in 1875, at the age of forty-two years. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are yet living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have been born five children—Minnie B., John E., Jennie A., May M. and Myrtle E. Mr. Nichols is a Democrat in politics and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He has served as assessor of his township for seven years and is numbered among the representative and prominent citizens of the community. He never inherited wealth, but possessed the energy and ability to so conduct his business that he has accumulated considerable property. For forty-one years he has been a resident of the

county, has seen its growth and progress, has aided in its development and has identified himself with its leading interests. He is certainly deserving of a representation in this volume and it is with great pleasure that we record his sketch.



WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, editor and proprietor of the *Kingston Spy*, was born in North Wales on the 12th of March, 1839, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Pierce) Williams, who were also natives of the same country. He was but eight years of age when the family bade goodby to their old home and embarked on a sailing vessel for America. After a voyage of several weeks, they safely reached the shores of the new world, and came direct to Wisconsin, locating in Racine, where they made their home for about two years. They then came to Kingston, Green Lake County, Mr. Williams having purchased land the year previous, in 1846. Turning his attention to farming, he devoted his energies to that pursuit until his death, which occurred in this county in 1866. His wife still survives him, and is living in Kingston. They were parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom are yet living: William E., Jane, Ellen, Mary, Edward, Elizabeth, David, John, Ann, Winnie, Owen and Martha.

Since his tenth year William E. Williams has resided in Kingston, and is prominently identified with much of its upbuilding and progress. He acquired his education in its public schools, and in this city was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Jones, daughter of John O. Jones, one of the early settlers of Green Lake County. Their union was celebrated in 1861, and unto them have been born six children, four sons and two daughters: George, Maggie, John, Willie, David and Mary.

Mr. Williams enlisted in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry in 1865, joined his regiment at Memphis, Tenn., and served until the close of the war. He is now a member of the G. A. R. Post of Kingston, and holds the office of Senior Vice-Commander. He established the first paper in Kingston, and in 1881, became editor and proprietor of the *Kingston Spy*, which he has since published. It is a bright

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James Patterson



Maria Patterson

journal, full of home and foreign news, and devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, of which, unlike his father, Mr. Williams is a staunch supporter. The subscription list is gradually increasing. The paper well merits a liberal patronage.



JAMES PATTERSON, who is engaged in farming in Brooklyn Township, Green Lake County, upon section 8, is a native of New York. He was born in Schoharie County, April 9, 1819, and is a son of John and Gusta (Howe) Patterson. His father was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in the year 1788, and chose milling as the pursuit which he wished to make his life work. He followed the business for some twenty years, but though naturally a strong man, it completely wrecked his constitution and he was forced to abandon it. He was twice married and by his first union nine children, six sons and three daughters, were born. His first wife passed to her final rest in New York in 1823, after which he married a widow with a family of children. In 1845, they accompanied our subject to Walworth County, Wis., where his death occurred the following year. Politically, he was a Democrat and religiously a Lutheran, as was also the mother of our subject.

James Patterson, whose name heads this sketch was the eighth child of his father's family. He received but limited educational advantages and when about fourteen years of age began life for himself, going to live with a farmer with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age, receiving as a compensation for his services his board, clothing and \$100 in money. With that sum he made his first purchase of land, it being situated in Walworth County, Wis. Not long afterward he chose for himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Maria Fryer, who was born Oct. 4, 1817, in Schenectady County, N. Y. Her parents, Reuben and Catherine (Van Dyke) Fryer, were also natives of the Empire State, the former born June 20, 1795, the latter Aug. 20, 1796. They were married in New York where a family of fourteen children was born unto them. In 1847, they emigrated to Walworth

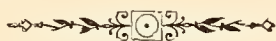
County, Wis., where Mr. Fryer died at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, his wife dying at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a Democrat in politics, a farmer by occupation, and had served his country in the War of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have been residents of Green Lake County since 1849, at which time he entered eighty acres of land on section 9 in the town of Brooklyn. The changes which have taken place since that time are very great. He had no neighbors within a distance of several miles and the entire county was almost an unbroken prairie. He has, however, nobly borne his share in its development and has made one of the best farms in the town, he now owning 170 acres of highly improved land. His home with its entire surroundings indicates the thrift and industry of the owner, the stock which he raises is of the best grades and his many improvements, including one of the finest and largest barns in the county, are all that are necessary to a model farm. During the forty years of their residence in this community, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, by their upright lives, have won the confidence and high regard of all with whom they have come in contact, and it is with great pleasure that we record the sketch of those worthy people in the history of their adopted county. They hold membership in the Congregational Church and Mr. Patterson is a supporter of the Prohibition party. In early life, he affiliated with the Democracy, but when slavery became the leading issue before the people he joined the political organization which pronounced itself for freedom, continuing to cast his ballot in its support until within the past few years, when he has been identified with the Prohibition party.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have but one child now living. A daughter, Catherine, died at the age of twenty years.

Lorenzo D., their son, was born on the old homestead farm, April 13, 1852, and in the town of Brooklyn was reared to manhood. On the 20th day of January, 1880, he led to the marriage altar Miss Clara M. Van Wagenen, who was born in Green Lake County, April 18, 1858. They have an interesting family of three children, one son and two daughters, as follows: Emeline M., Willie

D. and Katie I. Lorenzo Patterson, like his father, is one of the prominent farmers of the town of Brooklyn, and is one of its large land owners, his possessions aggregating 512 acres. He was educated in the common schools and at Ripon College, and since leaving the school room has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He has never sought or desired public office, but much against his will and without his knowledge was twice nominated Chairman of the town board, on the Prohibition ticket. On another page will be seen the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson.



MILTON I. BYINGTON is one of the oldest settlers of Marquette, where he has been engaged in the harness business since 1849.

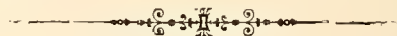
He is not only one of the pioneers of the county, but also in that work, and it is with pleasure that we present this sketch of one so widely known to the readers of the ALBUM. He was born in Cairo, Green County, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1820, and was one of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, born to Rufus and Cynthia (King) Byington. The father was a native of Connecticut, the mother of Massachusetts, and the record of the family is as follows: Caroline, the eldest child, died unmarried in Cairo, at the age of forty-one years; Charlotte married M. W. Seeley, an attorney at law, and died in Peru, Ind.; Sarah died in Cairo, N. Y., at the age of twenty years; Lucius is now living in Cairo; Milton is the next younger; Mary is the wife of Lysander Lennan, of New York; James is living in the Empire State; and Levi is a resident of Cairo, N. Y. Mr. Byington supported the Whig party until its dissolution, when he allied himself with the Republican party. Both he and his wife were reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church. The former died in 1852, and the latter in 1858.

At the age of seventeen years, our subject began life for himself. He chose the harness-making trade as the one which he wished to learn, and has made that occupation his life work. He served an apprenticeship of four years, receiving in connection with his board and clothing, only twenty dollars per year. Believing that the West would fur-

nish a better opening than he could find in the East, he started for Green Lake County in 1849, and settled in Marquette, where he has since made his home. He immediately opened a harness shop, and from that time until about 1880, without interruption, was engaged in the prosecution of his business. His long continued service in that line indicates a successful career, and he is numbered among the leading men of the village. He casts his ballot with the Democratic party, and has frequently been called upon to serve in official positions. He was the third assessor of Marquette County, has held the office of town clerk, and was postmaster of Marquette during Buchanan's administration. He is well versed on the leading issues of the day, both State and National, and his upright life, sterling qualities and progressive spirit, make him a valued citizen.

In December, 1845, Mr. Byington was united in marriage with Miss Laura Bowman, daughter of Joseph H. and Sally (Beekwith) Bowman. The father was born in Green County, N. Y., in 1802, and the mother in Farmington, Conn., in 1807. Their family numbered ten children, five of whom are yet living—Laura, wife of our subject; Lorenda, wife of John W. Mattice of Albany, N. Y.; Sarah, wife of Jermiah Overbough; Harriet, wife of William Clarke of Des Moines, Iowa; and Mary wife of William B. Butler of Brooklyn, N. Y. Both parents were faithful Christian people, and died in Green County of the Empire State.

To Mr. and Mrs. Byington, two children were born—Cynthia S., who is now the wife of William Cauley of Carthage, Miner Co., S. D.; and Lillie, wife of Frank Mennie, a farmer of Marble, Lincoln Co., Minn. Mrs. Byington is a member of the Episcopal Church.



JAMES W. DUFFIES who is engaged in general farming on section 35 in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where his parents, John and Elsie (Waite) Duffies, were also born and reared. His father was a shoe-maker by trade and followed that occupation in his native

land until 1837, when with his family he emigrated to Canada. On his arrival he again resumed his old trade, but not liking the British rule in Canada, he removed from thence to Illinois, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoes for the laborers on the Illinois Canal. The sickliness of that country, however, caused his removal to Racine, Wis., where he and his wife both died at an advanced age. They were parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters. He took an active part in political affairs, and was a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party. He held the offices of Chairman, Side Supervisor of the township, Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of the Poor. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church and were highly respected citizens.

Our subject received very limited educational advantages in his youth, but has greatly supplemented his knowledge then gained by reading and observation and is now an intelligent and valued citizen of the community. At the age of fifteen years, he began life for himself, entering the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, where he fitted himself for the position of engineer. After serving for a time, he was offered an engine but declined to take charge until he felt himself perfectly competent to fill a position of such great importance, where the lives of many were in his hands. Having run a switch engine for about six months, he was then given a passenger engine, of which he had charge three years. In 1849, attracted by the gold discoveries of California, he made his way to the Pacific Slope, but engaged in mining only three days. He determined to let others dig the gold and he would try his fortune in some other way. He spent two years working in a meat market, cooking in a hotel and for about two months engaged in hunting, killing bear, elk, deer, etc. From California, he traveled south through Mexico to Central America and spent a year at Granada, whence he returned to his home in Racine County, Wis.

Not long after his arrival, Mr. Duffies was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Smith, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came with her parents to America, settling first in Massachusetts, whence she removed to Racine County. Their

union was blessed with three children—Alfred S., a rising young farmer of the town of Green Lake; Ada, wife of Silas B. Phelps and Edward J., a successful civil engineer. In 1889, the death of the wife and mother occurred. Her loss was deeply mourned by many friends as well as her immediate family, for she was loved and respected by all for her many excellencies of character.

The succeeding nine years after his marriage, Mr. Duffies spent in Oshkosh, where he was engaged in milling. He came to this county in 1870, locating upon the farm of 210 acres which still continues to be his home. He deserves much credit for the success to which he has attained as he never inherited a dollar or received any financial aid. It is only by industry and close attention to business that he has become the prosperous farmer which we now find him, and his success is certainly well merited. He is a Republican in politics and socially is a member of the Masonic order, with which he united while in Canada.



ABRAMHAM ACKERMAN, of Kingston, Green Lake County, traces his ancestry back to three brothers of that name. Ralph, James and Abraham Ackerman, who at a very early day crossed the Atlantic and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. In that city our subject was born on the 25th day of September, 1808, and he distinctly remembers the troops of the War of 1812 passing along the streets of the city. His parents, Ralph and Mary (Boyce) Ackerman, accompanied by their family removed to Western New York in 1820, settling in Allegany County, when it was a part of the western frontier. They had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, but only three are now living—Abraham, of this sketch; Ira C., of Pike, Wyoming County, N. Y.; and Maria, wife of Rev. Rufus Fancher, a Methodist minister, now in Dakota City, Iowa. The mother died in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1851, and four years later, Mr. Ackerman came to Green Lake County, where his death occurred in 1865. They were members of the Methodist Church and were earnest Christian people.

Our subject is truly a self-made man. He attended school but a short time in his native city and at the age of fourteen years began life for himself, from which time he has been dependent upon his own resources. Going to Bath, N. Y., he entered a hotel and for twenty-five years was employed in the hotels of Western New York, having been connected with some of the leading establishments of that kind in the country. The most important event of his life occurred at Union Corners, Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1850, when he was united in marriage with Miss Ageline Voorheis, daughter of John and Katie (Schenck) Voorheis, whose family consisted of three children—Angelina, wife of our subject; Sarah, wife of Benjamin Munger, of Allegany County, N. Y.; and Helen, wife of DeWitt Ackerman, of Marshall, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Voorheis were life-long members of the Presbyterian Church and died at their home in New York. John Voorheis, the father of Mrs. Ackerman, was a native of New Brunswick, N. J., and Katie Schenck, a native of the Empire State. Her father, Ralph Schenck, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Ackerman's grandmother on the maternal side was a relative of President Zachary Taylor.

Upon their marriage, Mr. Ackerman and his wife settled in Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., where they made their home until 1853, when they came to Green Lake County, Wis. For a short time they remained in Kingston, when he purchased a farm and engaged in its cultivation for four years. He then removed to Waupaca, where the two succeeding years of his life were passed, when he purchased a farm one mile from Kingston. He has been very successful in his business transactions and though he has had to make his own way in the world has acquired a competency which places him among the substantial citizens of the county. Fair and honest in all his dealings, courteous in manner, gentlemanly in deportment and possessing qualities of sterling worth, he has made many warm friends and gained their confidence and well wishes. He supports the Republican party, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The Ackerman household is noted for its hospitality and the members of the family hold a

high position in the social world, where intelligence and upright lives are the pass words to the best society.

Three children, daughters, grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman, but two have left the parental roof for homes of their own and the youngest, Estella, was called to her final rest at the age of thirty-one years; Mary K. is the wife of William R. Sims, a merchant of Kingston; and Belle is the wife of Charles B. Thayer, a farmer of the town of Kingston, this county.



BENJAMIN A. BARR, a prominent business man of Pine River, Waushara County, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Mt. Gilead, the present county seat of Morrow County, on the 14th of January, 1835, and is of Holland and Irish extraction. His father, Michael D. Barr, was born near Millersburg in Holmes County, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1809, and throughout his entire life followed the wagon maker's trade. His original ancestors came to this country from Holland, and were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barr married Sarah E. Thornburg, who was born in Ohio, in 1812, and is a daughter of William Thornburg. Both her parents were natives of Ireland. Seven children, four sons and three daughters, were born of their union: Susan, Alfred, Benjamin A., Nancy Ann, William, Barbara, and Henry Harrison. Mr. Barr died April 22, 1845. In political sentiment he was a Whig.

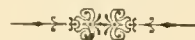
The subject of this sketch remained in Morrow County, Ohio, with his parents until he had almost attained his majority. He remained at home with his mother, mostly working as a farm hand, until seventeen years of age, when he began learning the cabinet maker's trade with Clinton Peck, of Westfield, Ohio, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He then engaged in job work for about six months, after which he came to Pine River, the date of his arrival being May 17, 1855. The whole country round was but sparsely settled, and but a few buildings marked the site of the present village. During the first summer succeeding his arrival, Mr. Barr worked at his trade for Samuel Cook, and in

the following autumn was employed by the day as a carpenter for two or three months.

One of the most important events of his life occurred about this time. On Christmas Day of that year, he wedded Miss Caroline McClead, who was born near Westfield, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1837, and there resided until she grew to womanhood, when with her parents, she settled on a farm three-quarters of a mile southwest of Pine River. She was one of nine children, and the daughter of Ira and Louisa (Wood) McClead, natives of Morrow County, Ohio. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barr: Ellsworth, born Nov. 22, 1856, in the village of Pine River, married Maggie Dudley, and resides on a farm two miles west of the village; Charles, born in Pine River, June 25, 1858, wedded Ella Bartram, and was killed while at work in a sawmill, March 9, 1888. His wife, who survives him, resides with her parents in Waupaca County. Four children were born of their union, but one died in infancy. Carrie B., the next of the family, who was born Nov. 2, 1863, is a teacher in the High School of Berlin; Nettie, born Jan. 8, 1865, is teaching school in Saxville; Benjamin A., Jr. is still at home; Frankie, born Oct. 12, 1880, died Feb. 20, 1886.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Barr removed to the village of Auroraville and engaged in cabinet making, working for a short time for Matthew Bros. His next employer was George Heald, with whom he remained until May 21, 1856, making bedsteads and doing general cabinet work. In May, 1856, he removed to Centerville, and worked for Mr. Barnard for a short time, after which he entered the employ of Aaron Kelly, working as a carpenter and joiner during the remainder of the summer. In the following fall he purchased a house and lot in Pine River, where he has since made his home. During the summer he was employed by various persons at carpentering and cabinet making until 1873, when he purchased the Doolittle House, formerly known as the Frisbie House, which he carried on for a period of ten years. In 1880, he built the Barr & Frisbie Hall, which is used as a place of public entertainment. In 1883, he built the store room which he now occupies, since which time he has been engaged in the general merchandise business, and has been quite

successful in that line. It will have been seen that Mr. Barr has been prominently connected with the upbuilding of Pine River and the promotion of the public interests, and is now one of the leading merchants of the village. He also owns a good farm of seventy acres adjoining the corporation limits. He is truly a self-made man. Starting in life a poor boy with only a common-school education, during his first year of apprenticeship he received only the meager sum of \$5 per month, and the next year his wages were increased \$1. Later he accumulated \$81 as the result of his industry and perseverance, and with that amount started for the West with a party of fifty-three persons. They journeyed across a wild country in wagons, sleeping twenty-four nights on the ground. He made his first purchase of land, a tract of eighty acres situated five miles north of Pine River, in 1855, at a cost of \$199, but several years later sold for \$540. Mr. Barr was a Republican until 1884, since which time he has voted with the Democratic party. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors for two years, and socially is a member of the I. O. G. T., of which he has been Chief Templar for several years. His wife has long been a member of the Congregational Church, and both are held in high regard throughout the community, being numbered among the best citizens of Waushara County.



AUGUST F. KING, one of the wide-awake and enterprising young citizens of Green Lake County, who is now engaged in farming on section 9, in the town of Green Lake, was born on an ocean steamer, July 29, 1857, while his parents were en route for America. William F. and Caroline (Wendt) King, were both born in Prussia, Germany, were there married and had one child, there being but two children in the family. Mr. King engaged in butchering in Germany, but in 1857 he disposed of his business interests in that land and crossed the Atlantic to America, his destination being Princeton, Wis. He there resumed his old trade, which he followed until 1862, when he offered his services to his adopted country enlisting as a member of Company C. 32d

Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served for three years. His health, however, was ruined and he was never again able to engage in business. The Government partly repaid him for his loss of health by giving him a large pension. He was in feeble health for more than fourteen years, but at length death ended his sufferings at the age of fifty. His wife died a short time afterward, at the age of fifty-two years, having broken down her own constitution in caring for her husband. Both were members of the Lutheran Church, and in political sentiment Mr. King was a Republican. He was elected by that party as Constable and Treasurer of the town of Princeton, and proved an able officer in both positions.

As before stated, there were but two children in the family. Amelia, the daughter, became the wife of Herman Stater, and is now living in Berlin. The history of the other child is as follows. He was brought by his parents to Princeton, Wis., and attended the schools of that city until eleven years of age. He then began the battle of life for himself and has since made his own way in the world. He first worked for three years as a farm hand, and at the age of fourteen went to Ripon, where he obtained a position as clerk in the store of Oliver Anstead, in whose employ he remained for seven years. His faithfulness to duty made him a trusted and respected employe, and his connection was only severed when he wished to embark in business for himself. In 1878 he purchased a store at the Center House and followed merchandising until 1885, when he abandoned that pursuit and turned his attention to farming. He purchased 230 acres of land on section 9, in the town of Green Lake, and is now doing a good business as an agriculturist. He possesses the qualities essential to success, industry, energy and good business ability, and will no doubt become one of the substantial farmers of the community. He is independent in politics, but on account of his sterling worth, his friends, both Republican and Democratic, joined in electing him to the office of Town Treasurer, which he held two years.

On the 8th of June, 1880, Mr. King was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of John T. and Lydia (Pratt) Cornwell. She was born in the town

of Green Lake, May 9, 1849, but her parents were natives of the Empire State. They came to the county in 1846, and are numbered among its honored pioneers. They continued to reside in this community until called home. Mr. Cornwell died in the prime of life, when Mrs. King was a small child, but his wife survived until fifty-six years of age. By her first marriage she had four children, only one of whom is now living; she afterward became the wife of William Matthews, and had five children, all of whom are now deceased, viz: Aurelia, Helen, Worman, and two who died in infancy.



WILLIAM F. SCOVEL, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, resides on section 7, St. Marie Township, Green Lake County. He was born in Cornwall, Vt., Oct. 28, 1815, and is the oldest living child of Ezekiel and Rachel (Wright) Scovel, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State. Tradition traces the ancestry of the Scovel family back to Irish origin, and on the maternal side our subject is of English descent. Engaged in the occupation of farming, Ezekiel Scovel resided in Vermont until 1816, when he determined to remove to the West, choosing Ohio as the scene of his future labors. With his family he then settled in that State, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death in 1836. His wife survived him many years, dying at the home of her son William in Wisconsin in 1872, at the ripe old age of eighty. That worthy couple were parents of six children, four of whom yet survive: William, of this sketch; Ezra, who is living in Dakota; Simeon W., whose home is in Iowa, and Maria, widow of John Shipley, also of Dakota.

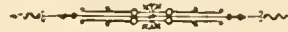
When a lad our subject attended the common schools of his native State, completing his education in the college at Granville, Ohio. He was just entering manhood when the death of his father occurred and from that time the care of the family devolved upon his young shoulders. Nobly did he perform the task, keeping the children together until all had attained to maturity, while his widowed mother found a home with him until called

from this life. He was reared as a farmer and has made agriculture his principal occupation. Until 1859, he operated the homestead farm in Ohio, but in that year came to Wisconsin, where he purchased 192 acres of land on section 7, St. Marie Township. Of that amount about ninety acres had been broken. A little log cabin constituted the improvements and for four years furnished the home of the family, when it was replaced by a commodious and tasteful two-story residence. Other improvements have also been made, and the farm is now one of the best in the township. Its barns and outbuildings, well tilled fields, fine grades of stock and pleasant home all indicate the thrift and enterprise of the owner and testify to his industry and perseverance.

Mr. Scovel has been three times married. In 1847, while residing in Ohio, he led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret J. Fulton, and unto them were born six children, as follows: Jennie, who is now the wife of Charles Curtis of California; Ezekiel, deceased; Mary, wife of Henry Gibbon, whose home is near Pittsburg, Pa.; Keziah and Harriet, deceased; and Franklin H., who is now clerk of St. Marie Township. He resides with his father and is now operating the farm. On the 6th of November, 1886 he was joined in wedlock with Laura Lawrence, by whom he has two children, Blanche and Thomas L. After the death of his first wife, which occurred in 1868, Mr. Scovel married Abigail Foster, who died in 1871. He then wedded Mary M. Russell, but was deprived of her companionship by death in July, 1887.

Mr. Scovel deserves no little credit for his success in life. He not only had to make his own way in the world but had to provide for the family. From the lowest round of the ladder he has worked his way up step by step, until at length his efforts have been crowned with success and his labors have received their just reward. In addition to his farm he now operates a sorghum factory which yields a good income, he manufacturing about 1,500 gallons a year. He has served his fellow-citizens as chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors for two terms; was Treasurer, Assessor and School Director. In former years he was a supporter of the Greenback party, but is now a warm advocate of

Republican principles. He keeps himself well informed on all the leading issues of the day, both political and otherwise, and is a valued citizen, having ever exerted his influence for the advancement of public enterprises and the promotion of social, educational and moral interests. He and his family are held in high esteem by all, and it is with pleasure that we present this brief sketch of his life to the readers of the ALBUM.



NAHAM H. LEONARD, who resides on section 28, in the town of Mackford, Green Lake County, was born in Orford, N. H., April 2, 1810, and was one of a large family of children, whose parents were David and Azuba (Fairbanks) Leonard. Jonathan, the eldest, died in the old Granite State; Lucy married Samuel Ames of New Hampshire, who entered the service of his country in the War of 1812 and was killed; Hannah married Phineas Ames, and both died in New Hampshire; David settled near Burlington, Vt., but died in Canada; Azuba became the wife of Samuel Phelps and both died in New Hampshire; Moses also died in his native State; Reuben remained in New Hampshire until 1848, when he came to the West and died at Fox Lake; James departed this life in Michigan; Naham is the next in order of birth; Mary A. became the wife of John McGill, and settled in Canada, where her death occurred; William died in New Hampshire, and Asel is now a resident of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were both descended from old New England stock. They were faithful members of the Methodist Church and stood high in the estimation of their many friends on account of their upright lives.

Naham H. Leonard, whose name heads this sketch, passed his life in the usual manner of farmer lads. His education was acquired in a log school house, where he attended during the winter season and as soon as he was old enough, he was put to work upon the farm. Until twenty years of age his time was thus spent, but in 1830, he left the parental roof and started out in life for himself. Going to Upper Canada, he there became ac-

quainted with Miss Catherine Spencer. The friendship ripened into love and they were united in marriage. Beginning their domestic life in that country, they there remained until 1848, when they came to Wisconsin, settling in Waupun in the month of October. He entered land near Princeton, but in 1855 purchased a farm in Mackford Township, where he has since resided. His first purchase consisted of a tract of forty acres but to that he has since added, until he now owns 160 acres of beautiful prairie land, highly cultivated and improved. He was ambitious and desired to make a comfortable home for himself and family. With that end in view he never tired of his labors, but worked on day after day until able to surround them with all that makes life worth the living. When his home was plentifully supplied with luxuries and he had acquired a comfortable competence, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who died on the 7th day of July, 1887. She had proved herself a true helpmate to him, had aided him in all his efforts, had encouraged him through the darkest hours of pioneer life and nobly discharged her duties as the head of the household. Her Christian virtues and many acts of kindness to the poor and needy had endeared her to the hearts of all and her loss was deeply mourned throughout the community.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard as follows: John M., who was born Oct. 28, 1837, died in childhood; Oscar D., born May 19, 1839, enlisted in the late war and gave his life for his country's cause; Alma, born March 6, 1841, is the wife of Cyrus Buxzell, a prominent farmer of the town of Mackford; Azuba, born Dec. 5, 1842, is the wife of Walter Chapel of Eau Claire, Wis.; Daniel C., born Oct. 20, 1845, wedded Mary Burns and resides in this county; Clark E., born Jan. 4, 1848, married Lucy Whitmore and also makes his home in this county; Matilda, born April 16, 1851, died in infancy; Rosella was born Oct. 1, 1855; George A., born May 4, 1858, died in infancy, and James E., born Jan. 17, 1860, also died in infancy.

Mr. Leonard is one of the truly self-made men of Green Lake County. He began life without capital, but has pressed steadily forward, overcoming all difficulties, until he is now one of the

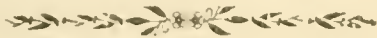
substantial farmers of the community. He has never by trickery or scheming added to his financial resources, but by fair and honest dealing has made all he possesses. His upright life, his gentlemanly and courteous manner has made him many friends and he is widely and favorably known throughout the county. The Leonard household is the abode of hospitality and the family holds a high position in the social world.



CHARLES HEWETT was the first settler of Kingston, Green Lake County, and it would be injustice to his family and friends if we should omit from this history a sketch of the life of that worthy pioneer. He was born near Boston, Mass., May 4, 1794, and is descended from old New England parentage. On attaining his majority, he was united in marriage on the 22nd of March, 1818, with Miss Philoxanna Parker, who was born Feb. 16, 1799, and had settled near Batavia, N. Y. A family of seven children came to bless that union, the record being as follows: Sally J., the eldest, born March 25, 1819, became the wife of Ambrose McFarland, and after his death wedded Earl Nettleton, her own death occurring in Madison, Wis.; Ira C., who was born Oct. 30, 1820, was married and came with his family to this county, where he made his home until called to his final rest; Charles C., born May 21, 1824, is now a resident of Lime Springs, Iowa; C. P., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, is next in order of birth; Alonzo P., born Nov. 7, 1830, served his country in the 3d Wisconsin Infantry and now makes his home in Louisiana; Clarissa married Caleb Kendall and died in Minnesota; William H. H., born Dec. 14, 1838, enlisted in the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry, but was discharged on account of disability; Alfred enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry and was promoted from Sergeant to Adjutant of the regiment; he died at Sedalia, Missouri, where he was one of the prominent citizens, having served as County Surveyor and also as Clerk of the Court.

In an early day Mr. and Mrs. Hewett left their home in the East and emigrated to the Buckeye State, settling in Geauga County, of which they

were pioneers. After residing there for some years, they continued their western journey until reaching Green Lake County and in 1816 located upon the site of the present village of Kingston. He platted the original town and called it Hewettsville, but as Josiah Drummond became his partner, the name was changed to Kingston, by which the village has since been known. He built the first frame house and it is still standing as a monument to his enterprise and industry. He also made the first dam across Grand River, built the first saw-mill and in company with his partner erected the first gristmill. In early life he was a strong supporter of the Whig party, but when the Republican party was formed he joined its ranks, but did not live to see the great work which it accomplished—the restoration of the Union and the freeing of the slaves. In company with five others, among whom were his son Corydon and Frank Goss, he organized the first Republican caucus. He cast his ballot for the State Constitution, held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years and was Probate Judge of Marquette County before Green Lake County was separated. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and his intellectual superiority, together with his just and upright life, made him one of the prominent citizens of the community. He died in 1857, respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Hewett survived her husband a number of years, dying in Minnesota in 1874.



GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, who is engaged in general farming on section 29, in the town of Mackford, Green Lake County, is numbered among the prosperous citizens of the community. He owns 308 acres of valuable land, on which is situated a fine residence, barns and outbuildings which are models of convenience, and all necessary improvements. The tasty surroundings and the well-tilled fields all indicate thrift and industry, which are prominent characteristics of Mr. Sherwood.

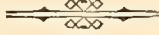
He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Onondaga County, on the 6th day of January, 1833. His father, Daniel Sherwood, was born

in Connecticut in 1797, but when a young man removed to New York, locating in Ballston, whence he removed to Onondaga County. He married Diantha Dyer, a native of Vermont, descended from New England ancestry. Unto them were born a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters:—Somers is now living in Fond du Lac County, Wis.; Harriet resides in Onondaga County, N. Y.; Charles H. is a fruit grower of St. Joseph, Mich.; Matthew died in Illinois; Frances is the wife of George Spaulding of Onondaga County; George W. is next in order of birth; Joseph is engaged in farming in Trempealeau County, Wis.; Dyer is also a resident of the same county; and John, who completes the family, died from the effects of exposure near Harper's Ferry, during the late war. The death of Mr. Sherwood, father of this family, occurred in 1871, at the age of seventy-three years, his wife having passed away in 1844.

The early life of our subject was spent in assisting his father with the labors of the farm in summer and in attendance at the district schools in winter time. He remained under the parental roof until twenty one years of age, when, bidding good-bye to his old home, he started for the then far West, locating in Ripon, Wis., but after a short time purchased his present farm in the town of Mackford. He did not, however, purchase the entire farm at that time, but has added to it until now 308 acres pay tribute to his care and cultivation.

In 1859 Mr. Sherwood married Miss Lorinda Zhe, a native of New York. The family circle has been completed by the birth of four children—Myra, who is now the wife of Adelbert Perine, of Green Lake County; Katie, wife of Byron Gilmore, of Brownsville, Minnesota; Libbie, who is engaged in teaching; and Abbie, who is still with her parents. Three children died in childhood. As a citizen, Mr. Sherwood is public spirited and progressive and manifests a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the county. He has held various local offices of trust, has served as a member of the County Board of Supervisors and for one year was chairman. He has ever identified himself with the cause of temperance, doing all in his power to promote its interest and allies himself with the Prohibition party. Both he and his wife

are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of deacon. He is a man of sterling worth, whose upright life has made him many friends.



WILLIAM O. D. REILLY, who resides, on section 20, in the town of Warren, is a representative farmer of Waushara County. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., May 6, 1837, and is of Irish descent, both his paternal and maternal grandparents having been natives of the Green Isle of Erin. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Reilly, was born in County Cavan and came to America shortly after the Revolutionary War, settling in Franklin County, Pa., where he lived the quiet life of a farmer. His death occurred in 1817. His maternal grandfather, Constantine O'Donnell, was born in Londonderry, and was a Colonel in the British Army. He emigrated to America soon after the War of Independence on account of political persecution.

Edmond M. Reilly, father of William, was born in Franklin County, Pa., May 10, 1800, and by occupation was a machinist and moulder and builder of stationary engines. He followed his trade for many years in Duncanville, Red Bank and Pittsburg, Pa. Emigrating to Wisconsin in July, 1850, he purchased 160 acres of virgin soil, located on section 20, Warren Township, which was then inhabited by the Indians. He was one of the earliest settlers of that section and became one of its well-known and influential citizens. Disposing of his property, he purchased another claim of 160 acres of Samuel Shepherd on the same section, and there erected a small cabin, which continued to be his home for several years. For more than twelve years he kept a hotel for the accommodation of those who were settling up the country. Until the Civil War he was a Democrat in politics, but from that time forward supported the Republican party. He was a delegate to Sacramento, the former seat of justice, at the time of the organization of Waushara County. For twelve years he was the Chairman of the town of Warren, and for sixteen years was a member of the town board. His death occurred on the old homestead, April 24, 1879. His

wife still survives him. They belonged to no church but were always cheerful supporters of the cause of Christianity. His wife's maiden name was Rosanna O'Donnell and she was born in Franklin County, Pa.

Mr. Reilly and his wife became the parents of fourteen children: William O. D., Mary C., Rosa A., Daniel F., Emma J., James E., Martha A., Harriett E. and Alice J. are still living, while those deceased are Julia A., Constantine, John D., Margaret and Thomas J. In April, 1864, John enlisted in Company I, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and on the 18th of June following, was killed at the siege of Petersburg. Daniel F. enlisted in Company I, of the 11th Regiment in July, 1861, and served three years. James E. enlisted in the fall of 1864 as a member of Company H, 5th Wisconsin Infantry and served until the close of the war.

The education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the villages of St. Charles, Duncanville and Red Bank, Pa. At the age of thirteen he came with his parents to Waushara County, and with them made his home, sharing equally their prosperity and adversities, until the breaking out of the Civil War. For seven years previous to that struggle he spent the winter seasons in the pineries of Wisconsin and during the summer was a pilot on the Wisconsin River, having charge of large rafts of logs and lumber fleets. At the beginning of the conflict between the North and South, inspired with the purity of patriotic principle which impels every loyal man to do duty for his country, he marched to the front with the 8th Wisconsin Battery. He enlisted Oct. 24, 1861, and was appointed duty sergeant. When the company was re-organized, after the battle of Chickamauga, he was appointed orderly sergeant. Mr. Reilly participated in the battles of Iuka, Miss., on the 19th and 20th of September, 1862, and on the 4th of October, during the battle of Corinth, was severely wounded in the left knee and confined in the hospital at Iuka for two months. In June he was attacked with typhoid fever and was again sent to the same hospital, where he remained until the 1st of September. Later he was removed to the field hospital in Corinth and the night before the siege of that city commenced he crept away and in his

wounded condition joined his battery about twelve o'clock at night and took part in the engagement the next day. At that time he temporarily joined Company F, 2nd United States Artillery, and went into camp at Corinth, where he remained until March 1, 1864, when he joined his former battery in Murfreesboro, Tenn. After the battle of Stone River in July, 1865, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his battery, which position he held until the close of the war. At the battles of Look-out Mountain and Mission Ridge, he did noble service as the commanding officer of his troops. In December, his command was transferred to Nashville, where in January, 1864, he with eighty-three others re-enlisted as veterans to remain in the service until the close of the war. After a thirty days' furlough, which he spent at home, he joined his company at Murfreesboro and took command of Fortress Rosencrans, which contained thirty-two guns, there remaining until the surrender of Lee. During the engagement at Nashville, he was surrounded by the forces of the rebel general, Forest, by whom he was besieged for nearly two weeks. He was honorably discharged in Milwaukee, Aug. 10, 1865, having made a brilliant war record. He has in his possession a sword which he captured at the battle of Iuka.

Returning to his old home in the town of Warren, Waushara County, Mr. Reilly engaged in the lumber business for two years, when he embarked as a hardware dealer in Fall River, Columbia County, and after one year of success in that enterprise sold and again engaged in the lumber business, to which he devoted his energies for ten years. Since 1878, he has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, owning 160 acres of land, one-half of which is under a high state of cultivation.

In 1867, Mr. Reilly led to the marriage altar Miss Melissa C. Benham, a native of Vermont, and unto them was born one son, Edmond B. The wife and mother died Aug. 31, 1870, in the faith of the Congregationalist Church, of which she was a devoted member. The husband again married Dec. 24, 1879, his second union being with Frances C. Allen, of Kalamazoo County, Mich. Socially, Mr. Reilly is a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 38,

A. F. & A. M., and of J. H. Williams Post, No. 4, G. A. R., of Berlin. In politics he is a Republican and has been Town Chairman for three years and a member of the Town Board for four years. In January, 1889, he was appointed Under Sheriff of Waushara County, and has been Secretary of the Soldiers' Relief Commission of his county since its formation. A worthy and respected gentleman, a tried and faithful defender of his country and an honored and respected citizen, he well deserves a representation in this volume.



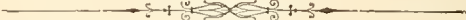
GEORGE P. SORENSEN, a widely known farmer and representative citizen of the town of Leon, Waushara County, resides on section 6. He is a native of Denmark, having been born on the Island of Zealand, Aug. 24, 1848. His ancestors for many generations back were natives of the same country. His paternal grandfather, Svend Nelson, was born in Denmark and there lived a long and useful life. By trade he was a cabinet maker and joiner. The father of our subject, Soren Svendsen, was born in Denmark, Oct. 18, 1818, and followed farming in that country. He married Anna M. Hansen, who was born in 1824, and was a daughter of Hans Sorensen. By their union were born eight children, namely: James C., Hans P., George P., Eliza M., Tina C., Anna M., Nels C., and Ida A. Mr. Svendsen came to America in 1866, and made his first settlement in Fairwater, Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he purchased seventy acres of good farming land, upon which he has since resided. Previous to his emigration he followed the stone-maker's trade for a number of years. In politics, he was a Republican, and religiously a member of the Lutheran Church.

Our subject accompanied his parents to this country when a young man of eighteen years and earned his first money in his new home as a farm hand, working for Frank Robinson, of Fond du Lac County, with whom he remained during the summer. The following winter he attended school and thus spent his time alternately between work and study until the spring of 1870, when he en-

tered Ripon College, taking a brief course in German and English. He then removed to Pine River and entered the employ of A. M. Kimball as clerk and book-keeper, continuing to serve in that capacity for five years, during which time he married Annie Larsen, the wedding taking place Feb. 7, 1871. She was born in Denmark, Dec. 25, 1852, and is a daughter of Lars and Karen (Hansen) Christensen, who were also natives of the same country. Their family numbered ten children, as follows: Karen M., Sophia, Sidse, Nels, Christina, Hans P., Maria, Anna M., Maren and Caroline. To Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson have been born nine children—Albert W., born May 7, 1872; Alexander, born Sept. 9, 1874; Wademar, born Dec. 28, 1876; Bernard, born July 18, 1878; Myrtle S., born July 22, 1880; Serena M., born Aug. 3, 1882; George L., born June 16, 1884; Myron, born Aug. 17, 1886; and Mabel, born June 28, 1888.

In 1875, Mr. Sorensen left the employ of Mr. Kimball and removed to Waupaca, Wis., where he edited the *Dannebrog*, the first Danish Republican paper published in the United States. After three months he removed to Racine and in less than a year and a half had secured more than twelve hundred subscribers. Selling out he returned to Pine River and again entered the employ of Mr. Kimball, with whom he remained three years and in 1879, worked for R. P. Colt of Poysippi. In the meantime he purchased the farm on which he now resides, containing 120 acres of land and for two years gave his attention to its cultivation, hoping thereby to restore his health, which had been injured by close confinement. Later he again entered the employ of Mr. Kimball, who found him one of his most efficient and trusted hands and sustained his former relations with him until October, 1889, when he once more resumed the care and cultivation of his land. In politics, Mr. Sorensen is a Republican and has served in various township offices. He was town clerk for six years and in 1889 was elected chairman of the town board, which position he now holds. For two years he has been clerk of the district composed of the towns of Leon and Mt. Morris and for six years previous was a director of that district. He has proved himself an able and faithful officer in the discharge of his

public duties and as a citizen ranks among the best. He is agent for the European Exchange Passage Agency and sells tickets to all parts of Europe, also foreign drafts and money orders. He is a member and corresponding secretary of the Dannebrog Society, and is secretary and business manager of the Pine River Brass Band. For four years he held the office of deputy postmaster of Pine River under A. M. Kimball. He and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.



A ARCHIE McMILLAN, a representative farmer residing on section 34 in the town of Saxeville, Waushara County, is a native of Manchester, England. He was born on the 8th of April, 1839, and is a son of Daniel McMillen, who was born on the Isle of Bute, Scotland, about twenty-eight miles from Glasgow, Oct. 22, 1809. He served a four years' apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed during the greater part of his life. On attaining his majority he left his native isle and went to Liverpool, where he worked for a short time, after which he spent thirteen years in the employ of William Fairbairn, in Manchester, England, as a machinist and blacksmith. He then engaged in business for himself for two years, repairing machinery in various factories in Manchester. On the 6th of May, 1838, he married Isabella Beard, who was born in Berwick, Scotland, on the Tweed, Aug. 3, 1813, and was a daughter of George and Margaret (Wood) Beard, who were also natives of Scotland. They lived upon one farm for twenty-four years and Mr. Beard was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church for the long period of forty-four years.

The mother of our subject was born near Melrose Abbey, the birth place of Sir Walter Scott, and by her union with Daniel McMillan became the mother of four children—Archie; George B., mentioned later on; Margaret A., wife of Thomas H. Dredge, a native of England; and Daniel D., whose residence is at present not known to the family. In April, 1850, the family emigrated to America, settling first in New York City. The father

worked for the Hudson River Railroad Company for two years but on account of failing health was forced to seek new employment and came to Pine River, Wis., May 12, 1852. He purchased 160 acres of wild land in the town of Saxeville, which he operated for four years, when he was called home. He died Feb. 12, 1856, of consumption. He was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, politically was a Republican and was one of the strongest supporters of abolition principles.

The subject of this sketch acquired his education in England and the schools of New York City. He selected for a life companion Miss Maggie Moore, who was born in Walworth County, Wis., Oct. 16, 1846. Unto them have been born two children—Mary B., born Dec. 2, 1876; and Anna, born Feb. 21, 1881. Since 1859 Mr. McMillan has resided upon the farm which is now his home. He is an excellent farmer, thoroughly understands his business and is therefore quite successful in his operations. He also devotes considerable attention to stock raising, making a specialty of Short-horn cattle and Merino sheep.

Mr. McMillan has long been numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of Waushara County and has taken a leading part in public affairs. He is a staunch advocate of Republican principles and has held various official positions. He was township Chairman for six successive terms, from 1861 to 1870, was town Clerk, was town Treasurer in 1871, in 1876 was Clerk of the court and held that office six years and in 1883 was made town Chairman, which position he still holds. In 1887 he served as Assistant Engrossing Clerk in the State Legislature; in 1888 was Chairman of the delegation from Waushara County to the State Convention and in September, 1886, was a Delegate to the Congressional Convention that nominated C. B. Clark for Member of Congress. Promptness and fidelity have ever marked his course under his official career and the many offices which he has held indicate his popularity. Socially he is a member of Pine River Lodge, No. 207, A. F. & A. M., in which he holds the office of Secretary and in 1884 and 1885 represented the auxiliary in the Grand Lodge at Milwaukee.

George McMillan, brother of Archie, also de-

serves special mention in this volume as one of the valued citizens of Waushara County. He was born Dec. 13, 1810, in Manchester, England, and after acquiring a good common school education engaged in teaching for two years in the town of Saxeville and for three years in the village of that name. A loyal and patriotic citizen, in 1861 he enlisted as a member of Company A, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Capt. Edward Saxe. He was first under fire at the battle of Shiloh, after which he was offered the rank of Orderly Sergeant but refused the commission. His first engagement was followed by the hard fought battle of Corinth, another at Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, after which with his command he marched down the Mississippi Valley and participated in the capture of Holly Springs. In 1863 he marched from Memphis, Tenn., down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg and until after the fall of that city was stationed at Lake Providence. He was there taken sick and sent home on a ninety days' furlough. He rejoined his command while the army was encamped at Red Bone, Mississippi, in 1863. His term of three years expired in January, 1861, but he immediately re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. He received a second furlough after his enlistment and on his return joined Sherman's army, participating in the siege of Atlanta, the celebrated March to the Sea, then on through the Carolinas and the grand review at Washington.

Returning to his home when the war was over, Mr. McMillan clerked in the store of John A. Williams, of Saxeville, until the following spring, when he purchased a sawmill in the northeastern part of the town of Saxeville and for two years engaged in the lumber trade. He then made a tour of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota and at length purchased 160 acres of land on Willow Creek in Blue Earth County, Minn., where he engaged in farming for about two years but retained possession of the same for fifteen years. He now owns 1,120 acres of land situated in different parts of the country. For some time he has been successfully engaged in the culture of cranberries, his marsh in this county yielding him \$500 above all expenses.

Socially, Mr. McMillan is a Mason. He was W. H. of Pine River Lodge for five years and for six

years has been a representative to the Grand Lodge, in which he served as marshal in 1888. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge for fifteen years and also belongs to Berlin Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M. and Berlin Commandery, No. 10, K. T. In politics he is a Republican and for two years served as Town Clerk.



CHRISTIAN UMBREIT, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising on section 32, Manchester township, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Green Lake County, where he has made his home since 1853. He was born in Germany, April 26, 1842, and is one of a family of seven children, who accompanied their father, John Umbreit, to America in the year above mentioned. Mr. Umbreit located on a farm which is now the home of our subject and is still there living, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. He is one of the prominent and respected citizens of the place who has many friends but no enemies. He is one of the leading members of the Evangelical Methodist Church, and aided in the organization of the first society of that kind in the county. From the beginning he has served as Class Leader and to the support of the ministry he has given liberally and freely, increasing his donations as success attended his efforts. He was in limited circumstances on his arrival, but by industry and perseverance became one of the wealthy citizens of the community. Of the children of the family, Traugott is a minister of Waukesha, Wis.; Henrietta is the wife of William Soure, a farmer of Columbia County, Wis.; Henry is engaged in farming in the town of Manchester; Christian is the next younger; William is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Wright County, Iowa; Caroline is the wife of Andrew Bates, a butcher of Pipestone, Minn.; Philip, the youngest, is a druggist of Liberty, Missouri. The mother of this family, a noble Christian woman, died in 1881, aged 72 years.

Our subject was reared to farm life and his manhood days have been spent in like manner. On

the 6th of February, 1865, he was united in marriage with Eliza Blochwitz, who was born in New York in 1846. Their union has been blessed with four children—Katie, Frank, Edward and Lydia. Since coming to Wisconsin, Mr. Umbreit has spent fourteen years in Columbia County and the remainder of the time in this county. In 1878, he purchased 136 acres of the old homestead farm, to which he has since added 80 acres, the entire amount consisting of 216 acres which pay tribute to his care and cultivation. It is one of the finest farms in the community, being furnished with good buildings and all the necessary improvements. A fine stone fence has been built, forty feet long and four feet high, the width of the base being four feet and at the top eighteen inches. The home and its entire surroundings indicate thrift and industry, taste and refinement. Mr. Umbreit is engaged extensively in the raising of fine stock, giving special attention to the breeding of Durham cattle, Clydesdale horses and Poland-China hogs. He has done much to advance the grade of stock in the county and is accounted one of the leading farmers. As a citizen, he is public spirited and progressive and does all in his power to promote the best interests of the community. Socially, he is a member of the United Workmen, and politically he is a Republican. He cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln and from that time to the present has been an inflexible adherent of the party. He and his wife belong to the Evangelical Church and no better citizens can be found in the community than that worthy couple.



HENRY K. PRIEST, the popular landlord of the American House, the leading hotel of Princeton, has been engaged in the same line of business for almost fifteen years and his long experience, together with his natural adaptability has made him a general favorite with the traveling public. Mr. Priest was born in Menasha, Winnebago County, Wis., on the 19th day of May, 1850, and is consequently numbered among the early settlers of the State. His birth occurred in an old log cabin, such as furnished homes for most of the pioneers, and his early life

was passed amid the wild scenes and undeveloped surroundings of the frontier. His parents were Daniel and Ann Frances (Barker) Priest, the former a native of Massachusetts, born of Scotch parentage, while the latter was a native of Leeds, England.

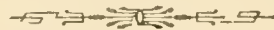
Daniel Priest was a manufacturer of woolen goods and in the State of Ohio, where he removed at an early day, he did an extensive business in that line. After carrying on operations in the Buckeye State for a number of years, he then came to Wisconsin, locating in Menasha, in 1817. He there resumed his old occupation and met with splendid success in his undertaking. The year 1870, however, witnessed his removal to Henrietta, Wis., where in connection with his labors as a manufacturer he devoted himself to farming, making his home in that community until his death, which occurred in 1885. Only two or three months previous his loved wife had been called home, and they who had so long traveled life's journey together were laid side by side in the city of the dead. A family of eight children were born unto them, four sons and four daughters: Martha and William, the two eldest, are now deceased. They were followed by Henry K., Lucretia, Emily Edward C., Dolly and Benjamin. The last two are twins, but the sister is not now living.

Having passed his entire life in this State, Henry K. Priest, our subject, has witnessed the greater part of its growth and development and has shared in the hardships and difficulties of the early settlers. He was educated in the common schools of Menasha, and was reared under the parental roof until seventeen years of age, when he left home to earn his own livelihood, securing a position with the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company. During that time he was engaged in dredging, and by his faithful discharge of duty won the confidence and respect of his employers. The succeeding three years of his life were spent in the government employ, after which he turned his attention to the business with which he is still connected. He embarked as a hotel keeper in Appleton, Wis., where he remained for one year, when in 1876, he purchased a hotel in Eureka, of which he was proprietor for nine years. Prosperity attended his

efforts during that period and he purchased a half interest in the steamer "Weston" and barge, which for three or four years had been making trips on the Fox River. He afterward built the steamer, "C. S. Morris," which was engaged in transportation between Portage, Oshkosh and Green Bay. When almost a decade had passed he sold his property in Eureka, immediately afterward purchasing a hotel in Berlin, but there misfortune overtook him. Only nine months had been passed in the latter place when his hotel was burned down. This caused his removal to Princeton, where he also met with a similar accident. With characteristic energy, he at once replaced the hotel in Princeton by a larger and more commodious brick structure, in which he now carries on operations.

In 1875, Mr. Priest was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah A. (Johnson) Holliday, widow of Nathan Holliday, by whom she had three children, George, Belle and Mamie. The death of Mr. Holliday occurred in 1872. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Priest, but their first born, Lucy, is now deceased. Sadie, the younger, is yet with her parents.

In political sentiment, our subject is a Republican, having advocated the principles of that party since attaining his majority, and socially is a member of Princeton Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F. The American House is fitted up with all the appointments of a first-class hotel, and its genial host and amiable hostess have the happy faculty of making their guests feel at ease, at the same time providing them with all the comforts and conveniences possible. The family holds a high social position and is well known throughout the community.



IRAM H. WOOD is a respected farmer of the town of Green Lake, residing on section 5, he having made his home in Green Lake County since 1850, covering a period of almost forty years. He was born in Berkshire County, Mass., Sept. 3, 1821, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather, Lemuel Wood, who engaged in farming in the Bay

State, served in the Colonial Army for seven years. He married Nabby Blaisdell, and on the farm where they began their domestic life, they passed their declining years, dying at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Horton, followed agricultural pursuits, in the same community in which Mr. Wood lived, and he, too, served throughout the entire Revolutionary War.

The parents of our subject were both natives of Berkshire County, and were acquaintances from childhood up. On reaching years of maturity their friendship ripened into love and they were joined in wedlock, beginning their domestic life on a farm near the homes of their childhood. In 1826 they started for Lewis County, N. Y., but on the way Mr. Wood was taken sick and died in Montgomery County. The mother with her only child, Iram, who was then about eighteen months old, went to Oneida County, N. Y., where she had relatives living. She kept her boy with her until he was able to do for himself, and gave him the best opportunities for education that she could afford. After living a widow for many years she married Edmund Clark, by whom she had two daughters. Her last days were spent in the home of her son, she dying in 1888, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. She was a member of the Baptist Church and the father of our subject was an Episcopalian.

Iram H. Wood spent his early life in his mother's home, but after attaining his majority, in the spring of 1816, we find him en route for Wisconsin, where he hoped to carve out a fortune for himself. His first employment was at wood-chopping, for which he received twenty-five cents per cord. The first season he was afflicted with chills and ague and was forced to return to New York to regain his health, but in 1848 he again came to the West, and on the 6th day of November procured for himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Nancy Cullings, a native of Albany County, N. Y., born March 10, 1827. Their marriage was celebrated in McHenry County, Ill. Her parents, Hugh and Mary (Ten Eyck) Cullings, were also born near Albany, N. Y., from whence they removed to Milwaukee in 1847, settling in this county the following year, where the husband died at the age of

seventy-eight years, his wife at the age of seventy-seven. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wood has been blessed with two children—Frances E. and George E. The former became the wife of Z. D. Hollenbeck, now a resident of Sioux County, Iowa. She died in 1885, leaving a family of four children: George, John, Ethel and Guy. The latter married Hannah Bazeley and has two children now living, Agnes M. and Margie A. Myron the second child, died in infancy. The father of these children died Nov. 29, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood began their domestic life in Rock County, Wis., but in 1850 came to Green Lake County. The first year he spent as a farm hand and then purchased forty acres of timber land, the purchase price being \$200. He constructed his own furniture, and though crude it served the purpose. He lived in true pioneer style, but says those are among the happiest days of his life. Although Mr. Wood has never accumulated great wealth, he has acquired a comfortable competency, and now owns and operates a good farm of eighty-three acres. At one time it comprised 133 acres but he gave fifty acres to his son. He cast his first Presidential vote for Cass, and since that time has been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He has held the office of Side Supervisor for two terms, and is accounted one of the worthy citizens of the town. His wife, who is a most estimable lady, holds membership in the Methodist Church. During the long years of their residence in this county they have won many friends who hold them in high regard. Their home is the abode of hospitality and sociability, and their numerous acquaintances are sure of a warm welcome.

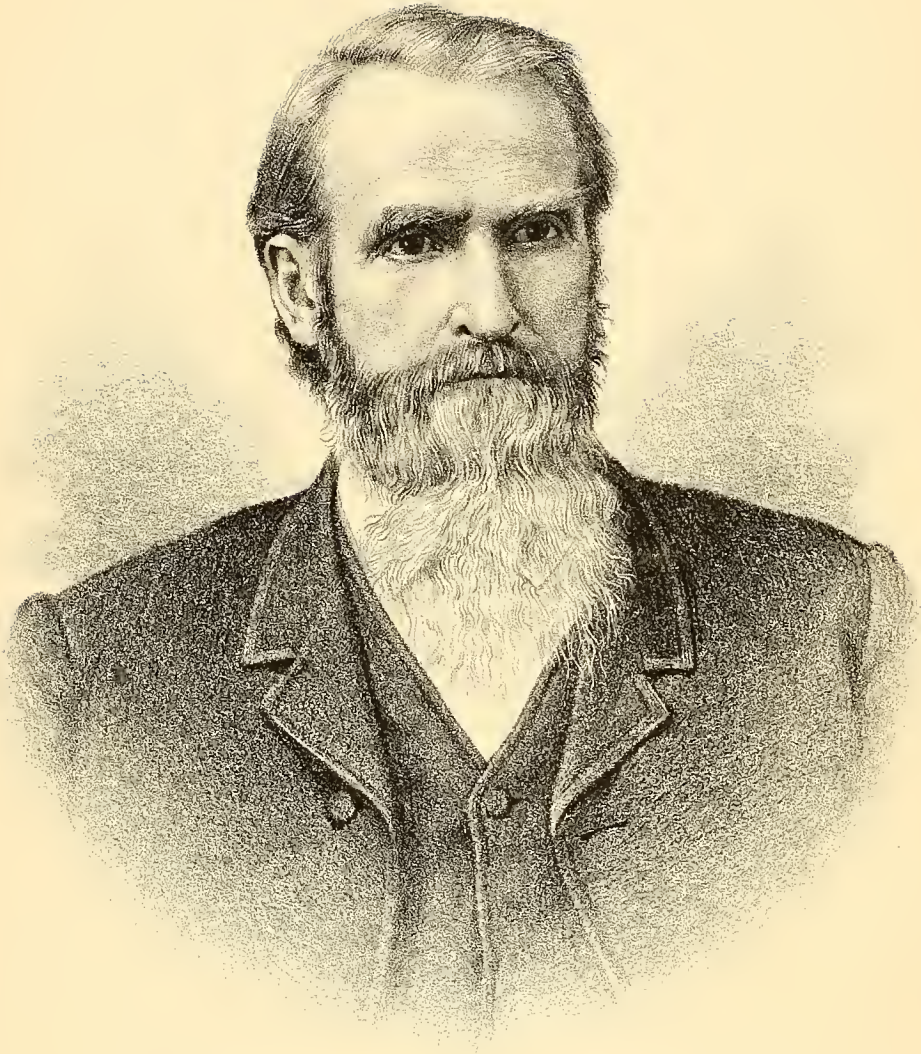


ROBERT BOYLE has for many years been numbered among the leading business men of Berlin, where he is now engaged in dealing in oils as a partner of Hollis Stedman. He was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on the 11th of June, 1826, and is of Irish descent, his parents, Thomas and Catharine (Clark) Boyle, having

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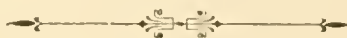
ASTOR LENOX AND
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both been natives of Ireland. His father was born in Londonderry, in March, 1796, and came to America in the early days of his manhood. His mother was born in Belfast, in June, 1796, and emigrated to New Brunswick at the age of eighteen years. They became acquainted and were married in New Brunswick and for some years Mr. Boyle was engaged as express messenger in transporting goods from Boston to St. Andrews and the surrounding towns. Later, he opened a general store and engaged in merchandising for about eight years. The last days of himself and wife were spent in the home of his son Robert in Berlin.

Our subject is one of a family of five children, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, are now living. He attended the public schools when a young lad, but at the age of fourteen began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for thirty-five years. In 1819, having a short time previous to this married Rebecca Murphy, of New Brunswick. Mr. Boyle removed with his bride to Manitowoc, Wis., where he engaged in blacksmithing until 1852, which year witnessed his arrival in Berlin. He first built a small shop and in connection with blacksmithing engaged in the manufacture of plows, cultivators and seed sowers, and so rapidly did his business increase that it was not long before he was compelled to build a larger shop, in which he also had a planing mill to dress lumber for doors, sash and blinds, which he manufactured quite extensively. He did a very flourishing business in that line until ready-made goods became so cheap that he could not compete with them and so turned his attention to the manufacture of windmills and stump pullers. Again prosperity attended his efforts until 1875, when the firm of which he bought his supplies failed and caused him to lose heavily. His next venture was as a dealer in produce, in which business he embarked in 1876, as a partner of Hollis Stedman, with whom he has since carried on operations. For the past two years they have been dealing in oil, Mr. Boyle giving the greater part of his time to that branch. They handle all the oils sold in Berlin. Two very energetic and capable business men comprise the firm of Boyle & Stedman and in consequence their business yields them a good income.

They also own considerable property, including four business houses on block 16, on the south side of Huron Street, and one on block 11 at the corner of Huron and Capron Streets, besides residence property.

Mr. Boyle deserves no little credit for the success to which he has attained and may truly be called a self-made man. He is numbered among the leading citizens of Berlin, and for eight years occupied the position of alderman of the city. He supports the Republican party and is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1875 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his estimable wife, who died in full fellowship with the same church in the month of December, leaving three children: Filura; Hannah L., wife of James Brown; and Fred.



MILES MIX, M.D., the oldest practitioner of Berlin Township, Green Lake County, now residing on section 14, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1819, and is one of a family of twelve children born to Stephen and Patience (Risdon) Mix. His grandfather, Joel Mix, was of German descent, and married a Mrs. Sales. He was a manufacturer of edged tools and was a most excellent workman. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Josiah Risdon, was born of Scotch parentage, and followed blacksmithing for a livelihood. He married a lady who came to this country from the North of Ireland. Both died in the Empire State. Mr. Risdon served his country in the War of 1812, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-six years.

Stephen Mix was also a native of the Empire State, and in his youth learned his father's trade, though he worked at it but a short time. After his marriage, he removed to Chautauqua County, being among the early settlers of that section. During the early days of his residence in that community, he carried upon his back a sack of corn to Erie, Pa., a distance of twenty-two miles, and after it was ground, brought the meal home in the same way. He cleared and developed a farm of 120 acres in that heavy timbered country, and acquired a comfortable competence. Both he and his wife

were members of the Baptist Church, and were held in high regard by all who knew them. The mother died when Miles was about thirteen years old, and the father departed this life in La Porte, Ind., several years later. Of their family of twelve children, ten lived to mature years, but only four yet survive. With the exception of our subject, they are residents of Minnesota. David is engaged in farming; Melissa is now Mrs. Evans; and Sarah A. is Mrs. Ring.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and in the district schools acquired his primary education, which was supplemented by a persual of certain studies in a select school after his emigration to the West. In 1836, in company with his father and other members of the family, he left home and settled in La Porte, Ind., where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed after his removal to Wisconsin in 1842, engaging in that business in Beloit and Whitewater. Subsequently he was employed in a threshing machine factory of Racine, and when the river was dredged at that place to make a harbor, he was appointed superintendent of a gang of thirty men, obtaining the position under the influence of Warren Cole. The Doctor, who was an expert with tools, during that time was frequently called upon to execute some work in drafting or constructing that the parties to whom it was intrusted could not perform. About this time, he began devoting his leisure hours to the reading of medical works, and in 1845, having determined to follow that profession, he entered the office of Dr. O. W. Blanchard of Racine, with whom he continued his studies for two and a half years. He assisted the Doctor in his practice during the latter part of that time, and then returned to La Porte, Ind., where he studied with Prof. Meeker, Dean of the Indiana Medical College of La Porte, from which he was graduated in the class of 1850.

In that city, on the 13th of January, 1848, Dr. Mix led to the marriage altar Miss Louisa E., daughter of Preserved and Jane (Farmer) Wheeler. She was born in Vermont, June 12, 1828, and in childhood removed with her parents to Indiana. After his graduation in 1850, the Doctor came to Green Lake County, locating in Berlin, where he was successfully engaged in practice until 1882,

when he removed to his farm on section 14 in the town of Berlin. As much as possible, he has retired from active life, but many of his old patrons do not wish to employ another physician, and still solicit his services. When he entered upon his professional career, he would walk through the rain and storm to see his patients, but finally became able to purchase a horse and buggy which made his labors much lighter. Step by step he worked his way upward, until he occupied a foremost place in the ranks of his professional brethren. His financial resources also increased, and he is now the owner of a fine farm of 227 acres. He is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county, and for two or three terms served as alderman of Berlin. He was also a member of the Board of Health and City Physician of Berlin, and for several years has been employed in the same capacity in Berlin Township. He affiliated with the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has since cast his ballot. His first vote was for William Henry Harrison. He is now in hearty sympathy with the temperance movement, and does all in his power to advance the cause. For thirty-nine years he has been a resident of this county, and is one of its most highly respected citizens.

In 1877, Dr. Mix was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 4th of March. She was a member of the Baptist Church, to which he also belongs. Their family numbered seven children—Edwin S., who married Martha A. Gardner, and has four children; Jane A., wife of Almon Otterburn, by whom she has three children; Sarah J., deceased wife of Amos J. Skillens; Kittie C., wife of Clark Page and the mother of three children; Miles T., who married Millie C. Radke; Horace P., who wedded Lena M. Collier and has one child; and Wheeler W. A fine portrait of Dr. Mix is found upon another page.



CHANDLER B. WHEELOCK, a retired merchant of Marquette, who for thirty-two years was one of the leading business men of that village, was born on the 6th of March,

1816, in Cavendish, Windsor Co., Vt., and is of English origin. Two brothers of the name of Wheelock came to America during the early Colonial days and settled in Massachusetts. From them the family sprung. The father of our subject, Amariah Wheelock, was born in the Bay State in 1780, and married Betsy Olds, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1781. They became parents of twelve children, of whom these lived to mature years—Betsy became the wife of Silas Walker and settled on Honey Creek, Erie Co., Pa.; Ruth became the wife of Lyman Anjer, who opened the first hotel in Marquette County; Jesse, who was born in Windsor County, Vt., in 1800, is thought to be living, yet it is not certainly known that he still survives; Lydia married Benjamin Tracy and settled in Erie County where both died; Chandler B., completes the family.

In 1816, when our subject was but a babe, his parents removed to Genesee County, N. Y., where they resided for six years. They then became residents of Erie County, Pa., where Mr. Wheelock died in 1819. His wife afterward became a resident of Ashtabula County, Ohio, where she passed away in 1852. She was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. The husband supported the Whig party and served his country in the War of 1812.

Chandler Wheelock of whom we write in his youth received liberal educational advantages supplementing the knowledge acquired in the common schools by a course in Waterford Academy in Erie County, Pa. He was first married in 1837, when Miss Lydia Lawrence became his wife. Unto them were born eight children, five of whom are yet living—Orin N., who offered his services to his country during the late war but was refused on account of his health, is now living in Beatrice, Neb.; Amariah B., makes his home in the same city; Alden E., enlisted in the 31st Wisconsin Infantry and was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg; Lyman L., a soldier of the 31st Wisconsin Regiment is living in Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank is located at Stevens Point, Mo.; Elton D., is in Beatrice, Neb. The death of the mother occurred in 1861, and Mr. Wheelock married for his second wife Mrs. Harris, whose maiden name was Eliza J. Wilson. She died on the 1st day of January, 1875. He was

a third time married, his union being with Mrs. Cahoon, widow of Joel K. Cahoon. Her maiden name was Mary Randall, and by her former marriage she had four children—James, who is now living in Minnesota; Mary, wife of Amos Bosley of Green Lake County; Caroline, wife of Lewis Bosley of this county; and Herbert, who is living in the same county.

With the hope of bettering his financial condition Mr. Wheelock came to Green Lake County, and immediately thereafter embarked in the mercantile business in Marquette, which then consisted of only a few buildings. He met with splendid success in his undertaking and building up a good trade became one of the prosperous merchants of the county. Earnest in trying to please his customers he won their patronage and good will. Ever courteous and treating all alike he made his store one of the most popular in this section and it was with deep regret that many saw him retire to private life. He was thrown upon his own resources when a young man and having acquired, without assistance, a handsome competency, he determined to lay aside all business cares and spend the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of the possessions which he had acquired. He is spoken of by all as one of the most prominent and valued citizens of Marquette. He casts his ballot with the Republican party and has held the office of Justice of the Peace but prefers to devote his attention to the pleasures of home rather than spend his time amid the tumultuous scenes of political life.



ALEXANDER PATERICK established the first blacksmith shop in the town of Marquette, Green Lake County, and has been prominently identified with the history of that town since the days of its early infancy. This family is of Scottish origin, the parents of our subject, John and Jane (Young) Paterick, having both been natives of Scotland. In that country they were married and shortly afterward emigrated to America, settling in Schuylkill Co., Pa., where the family circle was completed by the birth of four

sons and four daughters, the oldest of whom is our subject: Robert, died in Clinton County, Iowa; Jane is the wife of Thomas Ernst, of Schuylkill County, Pa.; John is living in Grand Rapids, Wis.; Janet is the wife of a Mr. Morton, and resides in the Keystone State; Margaret married Thomas Carter, of Williamsport, Pa.; Mary became the wife of Dr. Winerick, and after his death wedded E. A. Taylor, of Leadville, Colo.; David, who served in the late war and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, is now living in Grand Rapids, Wis. The parents, both of whom were communicants of the Presbyterian Church, passed away in the Keystone State.

Alexander Paterick, the subject of this notice, was born Dec. 1, 1829, in Schuylkill County, where he received his education. At the age of seventeen years he began learning the trade of a machinist at Port Carbon, serving an apprenticeship of three years. The first year his wages consisted of board, clothing and \$25, but at the expiration of his term, he had so thoroughly mastered the trade that he was able to command excellent wages. He remained in the East until 1849, when he came to the new State of Wisconsin, which had only the year previous been admitted to the Union. He settled in the town of Marquette, Green Lake County, and as before stated, opened the first blacksmith shop. The liberal patronage which he received testified to his ability as a workman and made him one of the well-to-do citizens of the community. The wild unsettled condition of the country brought many for miles around to his place of business, and he is widely known throughout the surrounding country. Little could the most far-sighted at that time have dreamed of the great changes which were so soon to take place. There were between three and four Indians living within sight of Mr. Paterick's home at the time of his arrival; wild animals were still seen near the settlement and all kinds of game, including deer, was plentiful. Most of the homes were log cabins, much of the land was still undeveloped and many of the now thriving villages and cities had not yet sprung into existence. Many were the hardships and trials endured by the pioneers, but their pain was not unmixed with pleasure for greater so-

ciability abounded then than is found anywhere except on the frontier.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paterick have been born five children, two sons and three daughters—Hattie, who is the wife of Gardner Miller of this county; Jennie, wife of C. S. Griffith, a lumber dealer of Marquette; Frank, Scott and Jessie are at home. At local elections, Mr. Paterick supports the man and not the party, but on questions of National importance he casts his ballot with the Democracy. He is a representative citizen, public spirited and progressive, and himself and family are highly esteemed.

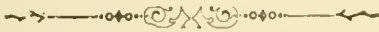


ANSEL SHALER, deceased, was for many years a prominent citizen of Green Lake County. He was born in Connecticut in the month of March, 1813, and died at his home in the town of Mackford, Jan. 27, 1881, respected by all who knew him. In his native State he grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education. His early life was passed uneventfully, but when a young man he started for the West with the hope of accumulating a fortune on its broad prairies. He chose Michigan as his home and in that State saw his wishes fulfilled. He accumulated considerable property but misfortune overtook him, he losing it all in the financial panic which swept over the country in 1837. Although he felt his loss, undaunted he set to work to retrieve his possessions. He continued his labors in Michigan for some time, but in 1845, decided to journey further West, and located in Rock County, Wis., where he engaged in teaching school for two winters. With the money thus earned, he came to Green Lake County and entered a claim of eighty acres in the town of Mackford. Again he was prosperous in his business transactions, and ere his death he was owner of 500 acres of valuable land, which left his family in comfortable circumstances. Diligence and perseverance were among his most prominent characteristics, and combined with good business ability, led to his success. He at first labored early and late to provide a home, but in his last years he was able to lay aside the

more arduous duties which had formerly devolved upon him.

In 1859, Mr. Shaler was joined in wedlock with Miss Sally Steward, who still survives him. She is a daughter of Abijah and Lydia (Davis) Steward, of Delaware County, N. Y., where her father died. Her mother lived in Michigan, but she too has now passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shaler there were born two children, twins, one of whom is living, Clarence. Clara, the sister, died Feb. 8, 1878. Clarence and his mother are living on the old homestead farm in the town of Mackford. Mrs. Shaler was previously married to Benjamin Graham, and by their union were two children born—Henry A., who married Mrs. Julia Price, and Helen E., who married Walter A. Finney.

Mr. Shaler was liberal in his views of public policy and did all in his power to advance the best interests of the community. The cause of education found in him a true friend, and he served his township as School Superintendent, acceptably discharging the duties of that office. His life was such as to win the confidence of all with whom business or pleasure brought him in contact, and he was held in high regard throughout the community. Many warm friends mourned his death and the county deplored the loss of a good citizen.



SELIM S. PUTNAM, a practical and progressive farmer of the town of Warren, Waushara County, residing on section 10, was born on the 17th of November, 1810, in Brooklyn, Lake County, Ill., and is the only child of S. S. and Joanna (Hamilton) Putnam. His father was born in New Hampshire, May 30, 1813, and followed farming throughout his entire life. His father was also a native of the Granite State and became one of the pioneer settlers of Lake County, Ill. He earned his livelihood by agricultural pursuits, which business he followed until his death in 1879. His wife, also a native of New Hampshire, is still living and resides on the old homestead in Lake County.

The father of our subject was reared to manhood in his native State, but at an early day came

West and took up his abode in Lake County, settling on 160 acres of wild prairie land. He passed through the toils and privations of pioneer life, but succeeded in developing a good farm on which he made his home until his death, Dec. 7, 1811. The greater part of his life was spent in the service of his Master, as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Joanna Hamilton, a daughter of Harry and Asenath (Warren) Hamilton, of Vermont. Her father removed with his family to Brooklyn, Lake County, Ill., in 1839, and until about the year 1856, there engaged in farming. He then removed to Berlin and established himself in the mercantile business, which he followed for ten years, when he retired to private life. His death occurred the latter part of October, 1888, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Putnam was born in Sheldon, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1819, and as before stated, our subject was the only child born of her union with Mr. Putnam. After the death of her first husband, she became the wife of Hanson S. Carrier on the 1st of April, 1845, and for a brief period continued to live in Brooklyn. They removed to Dodge County, Wis., where was born unto them, June 14, 1846, a daughter, Francisella. The mother who was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church for many years died Nov. 1, 1875, and Mr. Carrier departed this life Dec. 1, 1884. During the late Civil War he proved his loyalty to the Union by shouldering a musket and marching to the front.

At the age of four years, Selim S. Putnam came to the town of Ashippun, Dodge Co., Wis., with his step-father, where the only advantages he received for securing an education were such as the district schools of that day afforded. Devoting the most of his time to farm work he remained at home until the fall of 1861, when he enrolled his name as a private of the 7th Wisconsin Light Artillery, which was formed in Milwaukee. He was assigned to the company commanded by Captain Griffith and was first under fire at the battle of Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River. His company then went up the river and proceeded by the way of the Columbus and Mobile Railroad to Humboldt, where they were stationed for a time, going thence to Jackson, Tenn., by way of Tren-

ton. In the engagement at Parker's Cross Roads they were repulsed by Gen. Forest with the loss of Second Lieutenant Hayes Wheelock, and several privates. They were then transferred to Corinth, Miss., and took part in the siege against that city. About thirty miles from Memphis, Tenn., they were overtaken by Gen. Forest and again repulsed, retreating back to Memphis, where they were placed under the command of Gen. Sturgis. At that place on a foggy Sunday morning, they were again attacked by Gen. Forest's troops and suffered a third defeat. Mr. Putnam's three years' term of service then expired, but he re-enlisted to serve until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Milwaukee, July 20, 1865, having seen four years of active military service.

Returning to the North, Mr. Putnam went to Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., where for eighteen months he was employed in a saw mill, when in 1867, he came to Waushara County, and for three years was in the employ of Hamilton Bros., manufacturers of lumber. In 1870 he purchased eighty acres of almost unimproved land on section 10 in the town of Warren and in connection with his stepson, Edwin Sprague, has added eighty acres to the original purchase.

On the 21st of April, 1870, Mr. Putnam was united in marriage with Mrs. Susan (Wheeler) Sprague, a native of Erie County, N. Y., born June 19, 1834. Her father, Paul Wheeler, who was a native of Massachusetts of English origin, was born Feb. 18, 1811, and made farming his life work. He married Hannah Briggs, who was born in Rhode Island, Oct. 29, 1809, and when an infant was taken to Erie County, N. Y., where she lived until her marriage. She was a firm believer in the faith of the Society of Friends and died Sept. 5, 1866. Her grandfather Briggs, was born in Rhode Island and gave his life for American Independence. Mrs. Putnam was first married June 6, 1858 to Seth Sprague of Rhode Island, by whom she had one child, Edwin, born July 28, 1859. On the 22nd of September, 1886, he married Charlotte Clough, by whom he has one child, Halsey Paul, born Feb. 2, 1887. Seth Sprague first came to Wisconsin in 1855, but after a short time returned to the East and married Miss Wheeler, again coming

to Wisconsin in 1858, and for eight years lived on a farm south of Berlin, known as the Seven Day Settlement. He then removed to a farm on section 10 in the town of Warren, Waushara County, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away April 5, 1868.

Politically, Mr. Putnam is a Republican and one of the staunchest supporters of that party and its principles; he has been a director in the Aurora Fire Insurance Company and is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R., of Wautoma, his wife belonging to the Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary of the lodge.



PERRY NISKERN, junior member of the law firm of Waring & Niskern, was born in Darien, Walworth County, Wis., on the 14th of May, 1854, and is a son of John and Eliza Jane (Wilsey) Niskern. His father was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., and is descended from original Knickerbocker Holland ancestors. The family was founded in America by two brothers, Peter and John, who emigrated from Holland to America in 1680, and settled in the Mohawk Valley. They spelled the name Kniskern, but by the later generations it has been changed to the present mode of spelling. The mother of our subject was also born in Schoharie County, of Holland parentage, and the name of her family was originally Wiltse.

In 1846, John Niskern, accompanied by his family, emigrated from New York to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the town of Darien, Walworth County, where he and his wife still reside. He is one of the prominent farmers of that region, and is numbered among the best citizens. There were three children in the family, all sons. Charles married Adeline Westinghouse, and is a farmer of Story County, Iowa; Frank married Jennie Stewart and operates the old home farm.

Perry, the second, is the subject of this sketch. He was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, and received liberal educational advantages, completing his literary studies in Ripon College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. He pursued the study of law in the office of Cassoday &

Carpenter, of Janesville, for one year, and then took a two years' course in the Columbia Law School, but completed the studies assigned for two years within one year. He then returned to Janesville to his old preceptors and there continued his studies until February, 1880, when he was admitted to the bar both in the circuit and supreme courts. Mr. Niskern then visited Kansas and Minnesota, with the intention of selecting a location but did not find a suitable one in either State, so in November, 1881, he returned to Wisconsin and opened an office in Princeton, Green Lake County, where he pursued the practice of his profession until 1885, when he came to Berlin, and the following year became a member of the law firm of Waring, Eichstadt & Niskern. In February, 1889, after the death of Mr. Eichstadt, the firm became Waring & Niskern and has so remained to the present writing, December, 1889.

In 1881, Mr. Niskern chose for himself a companion, and on the 21th of August of that year, in Ripon, was united in marriage with Miss Jennie M. Atwood, who was born in the village of Lake Mills, Wis., and is a daughter of Kelley and Mary L. Atwood. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and a most estimable lady. Mr. Niskern is a Democrat in political sentiment, and notwithstanding the large Republican majority of Green Lake County, has twice been elected to the office of district attorney. The firm of Waring & Niskern is one of the leading law firms in Green Lake County and enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. The senior partner is the pioneer lawyer of the county, and enjoys the distinction of being a leader of the bar. The junior, while comparatively a young man, is fast "earning his spurs" in the camp of the legal fraternity.



CHARLES S. MORRIS, proprietor of the Fourth Ward Flouring Mills, is one of the leading business men of Berlin. In connection with his milling business he deals in all kinds of flour and feed, together with wood, coal, lime, stucco, etc., and is engaged in the manufacture of brick and drain tile. He established his

present business in the fall of 1870, and has carried it on continuously since with marked success.

Mr. Morris was born on a farm in the town of Berlin, Marquette County, Aug. 9, 1849, and is a son of Isaac H. Morris, whose biography will be found in this volume. The Morris family, of which Charles S. is a member is descended from one of the most honored in the history of the American Republic. Among the names of the most illustrious are those of the patriotic Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris, of the State of New York.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm until fourteen years of age and in his youth received liberal educational advantages, attending the schools of Berlin, while his education was completed by a year's course in Ripon College. He was an excellent student in mathematics, and when only fourteen years of age obtained a position as book-keeper in a store at Berlin. Subsequently, he served two years as assistant postmaster under Col. Bugh, of Berlin, and was next employed on the home farm during the summer months, while in the winter he engaged in teaching school, until twenty-one years of age. He attained his majority in 1870, and then formed a partnership with James McNish, under the name of McNish & Morris, proprietors of the Fourth Ward Flouring and Feed Mill, but after eighteen months the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Morris becoming sole proprietor. Since that time he has done business alone and his efforts have been crowned with a high degree of success. His annual business aggregates from \$60,000 to \$75,000 and is steadily increasing.

Mr. Morris was married in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, May 17, 1876, when his destiny was united with that of Miss Lucy E. Smith, daughter of Samuel and Almema (Connable) Smith. She was born in the town where her wedding was celebrated and where her parents were early settlers. Her father is one of the best known and most prominent farmers of the country.

In politics, Mr. Morris is a Republican and has taken a warm interest in the success of his party. He is a member of the Republican County Committee and has served two years as its chairman,

doing good work in promoting the success of his party. He has served nine years as alderman in the Berlin City Council and would doubtless have been re-elected if he would have accepted the nomination. He is a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs, and at one time was a member of the Encampment of that order. He and his wife attend the Union Church of Berlin. Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Morris has been prominently identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of Berlin for nineteen years, and with the municipal government of that city for nine years. He is an active enterprising business man and has by energy and industry succeeded in building up a large and prosperous trade. As a citizen and neighbor he is known as an upright man of unquestioned integrity, genial and affable in his intercourse with the world. His fellow townsmen have recognized his public spirit and enterprise by electing him president of the Business Men's Association of Berlin, which position he has held since the association was formed.



ELISHA GRANT WOODWORTH, a pioneer of Marquette of 1846, now living in Berlin was born in the town of Madison, Geauga Co., Ohio, April 13, 1823, and is a son of Rowland and Ruth (Stevens) Woodworth. His father was born in 1798 in New England, and died in Berlin, Aug. 9, 1881, at the age of eighty-two years; but the mother, who was born in Kennebec County, Maine, Nov. 17, 1788, is still living, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. She resides with her son Elisha, and the history of her life is given elsewhere in this work.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm, but at the age of twenty years left the parental roof and started out to seek his fortune in the West. He went by way of the Great Lakes to Milwaukee, from there to Chicago, and then on to Galesburg, and finally settled near Knoxville, Ill., but being a single man, he wandered about from place to place until Sept. 17, 1844, when he was married at what was then the town of Henderson, Knox Co., Ill.

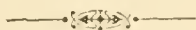
Miss Susan Burner, the lady of his choice, was a daughter of John and Bertha (Witt) Burner, and was born in Overton County, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1821. Her parents were natives of the same State, and removed from there to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1824.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Woodworth returned with his young wife to the Buckeye State, making his home in Cleveland until the spring of 1846, when he came to Wisconsin, then a Territory, and entered land near Lake Marie, in the town of Manchester, Green Lake County. He then turned his attention to farming, which he followed until 1856, when he embarked in mercantile business in Mackford, to which he devoted his energies for four or five years, when he resumed farming. He again changed his place of residence in 1866, becoming a farmer near Davenport, Iowa, where he made his home until 1869, when he sold out with the intention of going to California. Changing his mind, he returned to Green Lake County, Wis., and located in Berlin, at the same time purchasing the Berlin City Flouring Mills, in company with Mr. Forbes. He also bought a mill in Eureka, which he subsequently traded to Mr. Dunham for the hotel in Berlin now known as the Woodworth. For the succeeding three years he was then engaged in the hotel business, when he sold out to F. A. Clark & Co. His health having become impaired, he has not since been actively engaged in business, but still resides in Berlin at his fine residence on the west side of the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth have had eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom six are living: Josephine is the wife of Alverton Pierce of Oshkosh; Le Roy married Melissa Pendel, and is engaged in farming near Randolph, Columbia County; Warren is living in Berlin; Frank died at the age of eleven years; Alice is the wife of Frank Aplin of Berlin; Theresa died at the age of four years; Monroe resides in Berlin; Theresa, the second of that name, is the wife of Horace Wines, of Denver, Col.

In politics, Mr. Woodworth was a Whig in early life and on the breaking up of that party, joined the new Republican party, with which he continued to affiliate until the presidential election of 1884,

when he voted the Democratic ticket, believing that the time had come for a change in party control of the government. He was so well pleased with the Cleveland administration that he voted for his reelection in 1888, and continues to act with the Democracy. Mr. Woodworth was for many years a member of the M. E. Church, but is not now connected with any denomination, though he is a professing Christian. His wife has been a life long Methodist and belongs to the Church in Berlin. He has led an active and useful life, and has carried on some extensive business operations and accumulated a large property. His course has been marked by uprightness and correct business principles, and he has always commanded the respect of his fellow men.



BRIGGS SHEAD, who resides on section 10 in the town of Aurora, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Waushara County, of which he became a resident in the spring of 1852. He was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., June 23, 1839, and is a son of William and Abigail (Estabrook) Shead, the former born in Vermont, in 1801 and the latter in the same State in 1802. Their marriage was celebrated in 1822, and for a number of years Mr. Shead engaged in farming in the Empire State, but at length he determined to see what benefit it would be to him if he settled on the prairies of the West and there made a home, so we find him in 1850 enroute for Wisconsin, which but a short time previous had been admitted to the Union. He first settled in the town of Rushford, Winnebago County, but in the spring of 1852, changed his place of residence to a farm on section 10, in the town of Aurora, Waushara County, where he made his home until his death on the 10th of June, 1877. His wife still survives him and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Lorain Bliss, but our subject provides for all her wants and needs. That worthy couple were the parents of five children, all of whom are yet living—Elisha E., who is engaged in farming on section 11, in the town of Aurora; Lorain M., widow of L. P. Bliss; Charles, who is engaged in farming and carpentering in Clark

County, S. D.; William, also a resident farmer of the same state; and Briggs of this notice.

The early opportunities which our subject had for acquiring an education were quite limited, he being but a lad of eleven years when the family came to Wisconsin and the schools of the pioneer country did not afford very extensive advantages in that direction. He is one of the early settlers of Waushara County and has shared in the hardships and difficulties incident to life on the frontier. On the arrival of the family they settled on what is now known as Shead's Island, named in honor of the father of our subject, who there built a log house and established his family. The cabin was covered with shakes and had a puncheon floor. When the expenses of the emigration were paid, Mr. Shead found that he had but money enough left to buy two or three hundred feet of lumber and a sack of flour. As they arrived in the fall and no crops could be planted until the following spring the family subsisted on provisions bought from the sale of butter tubs and barrels which the father and sons hewed from timber standing near the cabin door, their home being situated in the midst of a forest. They hauled the tubs to Eureka on hand sleds, the distance being three miles, and in that way obtained the money which bought them food and clothing during their first winter in Winnebago County. They could have but little intercourse with the outside world at that time for means of travel were very imperfect and postage on a letter was twenty-five cents.

Amid such surroundings our subject was reared to manhood. In his younger days, for a period of about twelve years, he devoted the greater part of his time to coopering but when his father became disabled for work by rheumatism he took charge of the home farm and provided and cared for his parents. He chose for himself a helpmate in 1860, being joined in wedlock with Miss Mary M. Bills, on the 1st of December of that year. Her parents were Jason and Susan (Cork) Bills. Her father was born in Vermont in 1820, became one of the early settlers of the town of Aurora and is still living at this writing. The mother who was born in England in 1821, died on the 28th of June, 1884, at the age of sixty-three years. They were

parents of six children and the family circle still remains unbroken. Lucy J. is now the wife of Charles Shead, of Clark County, S. D.; Julia is the wife of Robert Tennant, a miller of Waupaca County; Duleina is the wife of George Tarrant, a shoemaker of Berlin, Wis.; Edward C. is engaged in farming on section 12, in the town of Aurora; and Josephine is the wife of George McIntyre, a commercial traveler in the employ of Campbell & Co., owners of the Marble Works of Berlin. Mrs. Shead is the third in order of birth, having been born in Oswego County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1844. She came to this county when six years of age and remained at home until 1860, when at the age of seventeen years she became the wife of Mr. Shead, by whom she has three children—Jason W., who was born Jan. 27, 1863, and is now engaged in farming in Clark County, S. D.; Agnes L., who was born Dec. 28, 1870, and died in 1877; and Storr B., born April 6, 1879. He is now attending school and still makes his home with his parents.

In political sentiment Mr. Shead is a Republican and takes an active interest in the success and welfare of that party. He is now serving as Side Supervisor of his town and is one of its representative citizens. Socially he is a member of John H. Williams Post, No. 4, G. A. R. of Berlin, having served his country as a member of Company B, of the 49th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. Respected by all who know him and regarded as one of the prominent citizens of the community he well deserves a representation in this volume and it is with pleasure we record his sketch.

MRS. KATE VOSBURG SAXE is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Waushara County, and well deserves mention in this volume. She was born on the 8th of August, 1829, in Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y., and is of Holland and English extraction. Her father, John L. Vosburg, was born in Sheffield, Mass., May 30, 1804, and made milling his life occupation. When about twenty years of age, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and while in that city became acquainted with Miss Louisa B. Landon. This lady is a native of

New York, born in Batavia, Genesee County, on the 23d of June, 1809. Her parents were Seth and Jemima (Hedger) Landon, both of whom were born in Salisbury, Conn. Her father was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming for many years. Emigrating to Milwaukee, Wis., he settled near the outskirts of that city, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until the winter of 1845, when his death occurred. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a sincere Christian gentleman, who won friends wherever he went. The marriage of John L. Vosburg and Louisa B. Landon was celebrated in the city of Buffalo, Feb. 8, 1827, the ceremony being performed by John L. Clary, J. P. In the fall of 1828, they removed to Sardinia, where they made their home ten years, during which time five children were born unto them, namely: Charles N.; Mrs. Saxe; Martin L., born May 29, 1831, died in Milwaukee, Sept. 11, 1842; Seth L., born Aug. 11, 1833, died Jan. 7, 1835; George W., born Dec. 23, 1835, died in Nevada, Dec. 27, 1879. After the emigration of the family to the West, four other children were born: Maria, born Aug. 30, 1839; Jasper W., Dec. 30, 1842; Clara W., April 25, 1844; and Curtis J., March 12, 1848. From Sardinia the family removed to DuPage County, Ill., and after a year came to Milwaukee, where eighteen years were spent. About 1857, Mr. Vosburg became a resident of Saxeville, where he made his home until his death, Feb. 28, 1865. He was engaged in the milling business, and was one of the leading citizens of the community.

It was a very important day in the life of Kate Vosburg when she became a resident of Milwaukee, for in that city she became acquainted with Edward J. Saxe, a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., born in 1819. The acquaintance of the young couple ripened into love, and on the 7th of September, 1849, they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. In February, 1850, they removed to Ontario Township, Waushara County. The following year the name of the town was changed to Saxeville, and the same name was given to the village. Mr. Saxe purchased 160 acres of wild land which he developed, but his first business enterprise in the county was the erection of the Saxeville Mills. He later

engaged in store keeping, being the first merchant in the place, and in many ways was closely identified with the business interests of the community. He owned and conducted the first hotel in Saxeville and for a number of years also engaged in blacksmithing, but when the war broke out, he laid aside all his home duties and responded to the country's call for troops. He gave his life a martyr to the cause, dying long before the war was brought to a successful close. He enlisted in the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, and was made captain of Company A. He was ever found at his post of duty, leading his men in the hottest of the strife, but at length at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he was killed. Those who knew Mr. Saxe, felt a deep sorrow at his loss. He was a kind and accommodating friend and neighbor, a true and loyal citizen, and a devoted husband and father. In political sentiment he was a Douglas Democrat, and socially was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He served his town as its Chairman, and took an active part in all public affairs, doing all in his power to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the community. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his earnest, consistent Christian life won him the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. The G. A. R. Post of Wantoma was named in his honor, and his memory will ever be cherished by his comrades.

Mr. and Mrs. Saxe were the parents of four children; Rowena Frances, born in 1850, became the wife of Henry Libby, a furniture dealer of Slaughter, Wash., which is situated about thirty miles from Seattle, and their union has been blessed with two children, Kittie Lou, and Chaddie H.; Louisa M., born Oct. 2, 1854, married Henry Stedson, a merchant of Waupaca, and they have one son, Saxe Sidney; Edward J., born June 11, 1857, wedded Mary Goodwin, of Aurora, Ill., and is employed as an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He makes his home on Franklin Street, Chicago, and by his marriage has a little son, Edwin Goodwin; Alfred J., born Jan. 11, 1860, married Ellie Moore, of Aurora, Ill., by whom he has one child, Albert Clark, and is employed as engineer in the American Express building on Monroe Street, Chicago.

For the long period of forty years, Mrs. Saxe has been a resident of Waushara County, and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. She is an estimable lady, one who wins the respect of those who know her. She holds membership in the Episcopal Church, and makes her religion a part of her every-day life, doing good as she finds opportunity.



JOSEPH FITCH HAMILTON, a pioneer merchant of Berlin, Green Lake County, who for many years has been prominently identified with the leading business interests of that city, was born in Sheldon, Genesee Co., N. Y., on the 28th of April, 1830, and is the son of Harry and Asenath Hamilton. His father, who was descended from an old New England family of Colonial days, was born in Tinnmouth, Rutland Co., Vt., Feb. 19, 1797. He was a son of Dr. Ziba Hamilton, a pioneer physician of Wallingford, Conn., and the Doctor's father was Ziba Hamilton, a native of Nantucket, Mass., who settled in Tinnmouth, Rutland, Co., Vt., in an early day. Three Hamilton brothers of English birth emigrated to this country during its early history and established the family in America.

The father of our subject removed with his parents to Sheldon, N. Y., in his boyhood and in the common schools acquired his education. Refusing his father's offer to fit him for the medical profession, he turned his attention to farming, which he followed during the greater part of his life. He married Miss Asenath Warren, who was born in Gorham, near Rochester, N. Y., July 29, 1799, and died in Berlin, Wis., in October, 1869, at the age of seventy years. She was of French and English descent, her great grand-parents, who were natives of those countries, having emigrated to America in 1709, and settled in Nantucket, Mass. Five children constituted the family of Harry and Asenath Hamilton, as follows: Alta, wife of T. D. Gale, died in the summer of 1886; Joanna, wife of H. S. Carrier, died in 1879; Silas wedded Andena Ferry, and is living in Oregon; Joseph F. is the next younger and Thomas, who completes the family, is a merchant of Berlin,

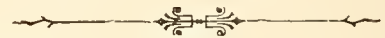
Mr. Hamilton, father of the above mentioned children, was numbered among the leading citizens of Berlin for almost half a century. His death occurred in that city on the 28th of October, 1888, at the very advanced age of ninety-two years. The loss of few men has been more deeply deplored, for in every walk of life he so conducted himself as to win the high regard of all. He was broad and liberal in his religious views, supporting no established creed, though he had been reared in the faith of the Baptist Church. He gave his support and influence to the Republican party after its organization, but prior to that time was a Whig.

Joseph F. Hamilton, whose name heads this sketch, was born and reared on a farm. With his parents he bade good-bye to the Empire State in 1840 and emigrated to Lake County, Ill., where he became acquainted with and married, in 1854, Miss Chloe A. Baker, daughter of Nathaniel and Chloe Baker and a native of Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Two children were born of their union, sons: Charles M., died at the age of nineteen years; and Harry B. is associated with his father in business. He was born in Berlin, May 21, 1858, and married Miss Ella O'Hearn.

Soon after his marriage, in 1855, Mr. Hamilton of our sketch came to Berlin, and for one year was employed as a clerk in the general store of S. F. Baker. At the expiration of that time, in company with A. C. Rogers, he bought out Mr. Baker and continued the business a year or so, when he himself sold out and in 1859 formed a partnership with his brother, T. W., under the firm name of J. F. & T. W. Hamilton, doing a general merchandise business. In 1864, they became proprietors of a saw-mill on Willow Creek, Waushara County, and also purchased extensive tracts of cranberry marsh and other lands. Until 1880, their partnership continued, when it was dissolved, our subject retaining the dry goods and grocery departments while his brother became sole proprietor of the boot and shoe stock and the mill business. They each owned a quarter interest in a tract of land of 960 acres in Juneau County, a large portion of which is cranberry marsh. About \$12,000 has been expended on its improvement and 100 acres is now under cultivation. The crop for the year 1889 is esti-

mated from 800 to 1,000 barrels. Mr. Hamilton also has two small cranberry marshes near Berlin, his individual property, the vines on which are just beginning to bear. Those tracts comprise 140 acres, forty of which are under cultivation and will probably yield 800 bushels for the season of 1889.

Mr. Hamilton, who is one of the very oldest merchants in Berlin, is still numbered among its leading business men. He carries a large stock of general dry goods, notions and groceries and enjoys an extensive and prosperous trade. His course during the thirty-four years that he has there been in business has been that of an upright, honorable man, and as such he is esteemed by a large circle of customers. He is a Republican in politics, with strong prohibition sympathies, and while not ambitious of the honors of public office has served two years as Alderman in the City Council of Berlin and two years as a member of the Board of Education. On the subject of religion he is an original thinker and does not subscribe to the tenets of any particular creed or belong to any denomination. He is in sympathy with liberal and advanced thought and all that is calculated to elevate men to mental independence, self-reliance and purity of character, believing that man's future depends more on what he does and makes of himself than what he believes or professes to believe.



JOHN H. NOBLE, who resides on section 33 in the town of Kingston, is numbered among the honored pioneer settlers of 1847. He reached the county in the month of January of that year, and has been identified with its development and progress since that time. He knows what it is to undergo the hardships and trials of frontier life and belongs to that great band of men and women to whom the highest praise is due for it was they who laid the foundation of the county and paved the way for its present prosperity and advanced position.

On the 15th of May, 1831, Mr. Noble was born in the village of Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., his parents being Hezekiah and Electa (Richmond) Noble, both of whom were natives of Massachu-

setts. With their parents they removed to the Empire State, when children, and in Lewis County, N. Y., were united in marriage. Mrs. Noble was a daughter of one of the soldiers of the War of 1812, belonging to the Silver Gray Regiment, and the father of our subject also defended the stars and stripes during that contest, receiving a land warrant for his services. Ten children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Noble, but only four grew to manhood and womanhood, namely: Richmond, who is engaged in farming in the town of Marquette, Green Lake County; John H., whose name heads this sketch; Phæbe M., deceased wife of John D. Leshar, a farmer of Green Lake Township; and Carleton V., who gave his life for his country. He enlisted as a member of Company C, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry and died in the exchange hospital at Memphis. He now sleeps in one of the unmarked graves in the cemetery of that city.

Our subject continued to reside in his native State until fifteen years of age, when in the month of November, 1816, he accompanied his father to Wisconsin. John stopped at Watertown, but Mr. Noble continued on to Puckawa, then Aupucqua, near where he entered 120 acres of land, it being situated on section 36, township 15, range 11, where his son Richmond now resides. In January our subject came to his new home and the following spring the mother, accompanied by her two sons and daughter, who had remained in the East, reached Green Lake County, and was duly installed in the little log cabin, 12x16 feet, which continued to be their home for a number of years. An addition was afterwards made to it, the dimensions being the same as those of the main building, and later another addition of 12x12 feet was added and the residence was considered quite a large one for those days. Mr. and Mrs. Noble continued to reside upon the old homestead until 1858, when they removed to the village of Marquette, where they passed the remainder of their days, the husband dying at the age of seventy-four years, after which his wife lived with our subject until her death, which occurred at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

For forty-three years John H. Noble had made his home in Green Lake County. He passed the

days of his boyhood and youth at his home but on attaining his majority left the parental roof and, in 1853, was united in marriage with Miss Emma Lyon, of the Empire State, by whom he had five children—Harriet L., who is now deceased; Thomas E. L., who wedded Miss Dora Chamberlain, of Albert Lea, Minn., and is now engaged in farming near that city; Josephine, who for twenty years has followed the profession of teaching and is now employed for the eighth time as a teacher in Iowa Falls Township, Hardin Co., Iowa; Judson L., who is engaged in the same profession, and Lucy E. The mother of these children died in 1863, and the same year Mr. Nobles was again married, his second union being with Miss Roana Richmond, of Beaver Dam, Wis. By their union were born two children—Samuel A., who is now a resident of California; and Carleton V., who makes his home in the town of Fox Lake, Dodge Co., Wis. On the 22nd of January, 1883, his third marriage was celebrated, Eunice Gardner, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, becoming his wife.

Mr. Noble made his home in the town of Marquette until February, 1870, when he purchased 164 acres of land on sections 28 and 33, Kingston Township. There he has one of the best homes in the county. He erected a splendid residence upon the farm, raises a high grade of stock, has the latest improved machinery and has done everything necessary to make it a model farm. Great indeed is the difference between his present dwelling and the one which sheltered him in the few years after his arrival. When he came to the county there were but three log cabins in the village of Marquette and the Indians were far more numerous in the settlement than the white men. Their trail ran past the door of the cabin and they often occasioned much trouble by stealing the stores of the pioneers. The father had but \$5 in money on his family's arrival and that he expended for a barrel of flour. When that was exhausted they ground eight bushels of wheat in a coffee mill; corn was usually grated on an old tin pan but as it had become dry it was also ground in the coffee mill. Money was very scarce at that time and on one occasion Mr. Noble purchased only three-fourths of a pound of salt. In addition to their other hardships

the family was afflicted with chills and fever so common in new settlements. As time passed, however, the financial resources were increased, comforts were procured and the difficulties incident to frontier life became a thing of the past. In political sentiment, Mr. Noble was formerly a supporter of the Whig party, but for many years has been a warm advocate of Republican principles. He has held various township offices, discharging his duties with great credit to himself and constituents. Socially, he is a member of the organization of Good Templars, having since his boyhood taken an active part in the promotion of the temperance cause. He is one of the representative and respected citizens of the community and we know that in thus representing him in the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM, we afford pleasure to all of his friends.



JAMES H. CARTER, proprietor of a livery, sale and boarding stable and 'bus line of Berlin, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, April 4, 1838, and is a son of Joseph T. and Sarah (Fuller) Carter, who were natives of Essex County, Vt., and descended from old New England families of English origin.

Our subject came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1849, the year following its admission to the Union. The family dwelt a year in Kenosha, when they removed to the town of Warren, Waushara County. James was reared on his father's farm and like farmer lads in general acquired his education in the common schools. When he had attained to man's estate, he united his destiny with that of Miss Emma Dildine, the wedding taking place in October, 1858. The lady, a daughter of William Dildine, was born in Hillsdale, Mich., and is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their union was blessed with two children, sons—Frank L., who was born in April, 1862, married Miss Mary Parker, and is engaged in business with his father in Berlin; James Bird, the younger, was born March 11, 1880, being eighteen years younger than Frank.

In October, 1864, Mr. Carter left his wife and little son and enlisted in Company K, 5th Regiment Wisconsin, in which he served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Hatchies Run and Ft. Fisher, the surrender of Petersburg, the battle of Sailor's Creek and was present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox and took part in the grand review at Washington that followed that important event. He was mustered out in Madison in June, 1865.

Mr. Carter sold his farm in the fall of that year, after his return from the war and went to Mitchell, Iowa, where he spent one year, at the end of which time he returned to Wisconsin. For the six succeeding years he devoted his energies to farming and at the end of that time engaged in mercantile pursuits in Waukau, Wis., where he carried on operations two years. His next home was in Western Kansas, where he entered a claim, residing thereon for one year, when he returned to Wisconsin and then continued on his way to Ishpeming, Mich. In that city he was proprietor of the Commercial House for a year, but on the expiration of that time came to Berlin and engaged in the commission business until 1885, when he embarked in his present business. He keeps a well appointed stable with good horses and carriages and is always prompt and attentive to his customers. More than that, he is a man whom one can trust, and place dependence upon his word as on his bond. In politics, Mr. Carter is a Republican and socially is a member of John H. Williams Post, No. 4, G. A. R. of Berlin, which is said to be the oldest post in the country. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge of Berlin.



DR. JAMES LAWN, a practicing physician of Kingston, Wis., was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1850, and is of Irish descent. His parents, Hugh and Jane (Duncan) Lawn, were born in the north of Ireland but they were descended from Scottish parentage. Their marriage was celebrated in their native

land, and in 1849 they crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Oneida County. In 1855, when our subject was a lad of five years, they came to Green Lake County, and located on a farm on section 32 in the town of Kingston, where they made their home for many years. They were parents of three children—James of this sketch; Jane, wife of Dayton A. Sweasy, who is living on the old homestead; Annie, wife of E. Englehart, of Columbia County, Wis. The death of Mr. Lawn occurred in April, 1886, and was deeply deplored by his many friends as he was held in high regard by all and was one of the leading citizens of the community. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, but afterward joined the Methodist Church and in politics supported the Republican party, having united with that party on its organization, though previous to that time he had been a Democrat.

On the completion of his literary studies, our subject determined to devote his time and attention to the study of medicine, that he might make that profession his life work. He was reared to farm life, but tiring of the monotony incident to that calling, he resolved to engage in some other occupation or profession. He began reading under the direction of Dr. Meacher of Portage, Wis., and afterward attended lectures at the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1873. He then embarked upon his professional career in Kingston, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to Wyocena, Columbia County, where the succeeding ten years of his life were passed. At the expiration of that time, he again returned to Kingston, where he is devoting his entire time to the duties of his profession. He possesses studious habits and takes a just pride in keeping abreast of the times. From the beginning his practice has steadily increased and his patrons place great confidence in his skill and ability. He is a member of the Columbia County Medical Society, in which he held the office of Censor for three years. He is not only well informed on matters pertaining to his business but is well versed on the leading issues of the day and is a valued citizen.

The Doctor was married in Kingston in 1875.

the lady of his choice being Miss Isabella Peters. Unto them have been born two children, Lillith and Ella May. The family hold a high position in the social world and is widely known throughout the community.



JOHIN HOLT, one of the leading and progressive farmers of Green Lake County, now makes his home on section 12, in the town of Berlin. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Columbus Township, Chenango County, Nov. 28, 1816. The family is of Irish descent, but the parents of our subject, Elijah and Anna (Dickey) Holt, were natives of New Hampshire, the former born in 1772, the latter in 1777. Soon after their marriage they removed to Chenango County, N. Y., being among its early settlers. There Mr. Holt cleared a tract of land from the heavy timber with which it was covered, plowed the ground, planted crops and soon had a fine farm. He was one of the leading and influential citizens of that community, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. They lived to an advanced age and died in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which they were members.

Our subject is one of a family of four children, but the other members do not reside in Wisconsin. The family originally numbered eleven children, but seven are now deceased. As his father was in limited circumstances, as soon as he was old enough, John had to begin life for himself, having since the age of twelve years been dependent upon his own resources. He received but limited educational advantages, but observation and experience have made him a well-informed man and acquainted him with valuable knowledge which he could never have learned from text books. As before stated, at the age of twelve years he began working as a farm hand, and to his father gave his earnings. He also purchased the first piece of land for Mr. Holt that he ever owned, and faithfully performed the duties of a son. He came to the West in 1841, with a view of bettering his financial condition and for about three years made Belvidere, Ill., the scene

of his labors. He was there engaged in carpentering, but at the end of that time came to Wisconsin and in the fall of 1846 settled in Beloit. Rock County, where he was employed in the machine shops until 1849. In that year he came to Green Lake County and turned his attention to farming, purchasing eighty acres of wild land in the town of Berlin. He had but little money and had to give his note for the greater part of the amount, but when the crops yielded a return for his labor, he made payments upon his place until the whole indebtedness was cleared away. He has added to the original amount until it now comprises 155 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has made many excellent improvements, erected good buildings and stocked his farm with the best grades of horses, cattle and hogs. Neatness and regularity everywhere abound and indicate the supervision of a careful and painstaking owner who thoroughly understands his business and has the energy and determination to put into execution his practical and progressive ideas.

The same year in which Mr. Holt settled in Rock County he was united in marriage with Miss Ann M. Foster, the wedding taking place on the 31st of May, 1846. The lady was born in Ware Township, Hampshire Co., Mass., July 23, 1823, and is a daughter of Asahel and Avis (Topliff) Foster, who were also natives of Massachusetts. After their marriage they removed to New York, thence to Pennsylvania and subsequently to Boone County, Ill., but after a short time settled in Kenosha County, Wis., where they made their home until 1846, when they became residents of Winnebago County. The death of the father there occurred at the age of sixty-three years and his wife departed this life in the eighty-fourth year of her age. He took an active part in public affairs, was a prominent and influential citizen and held several local offices. In religious faith he and his wife were Presbyterians. Their family numbered four children, of whom two are now living.

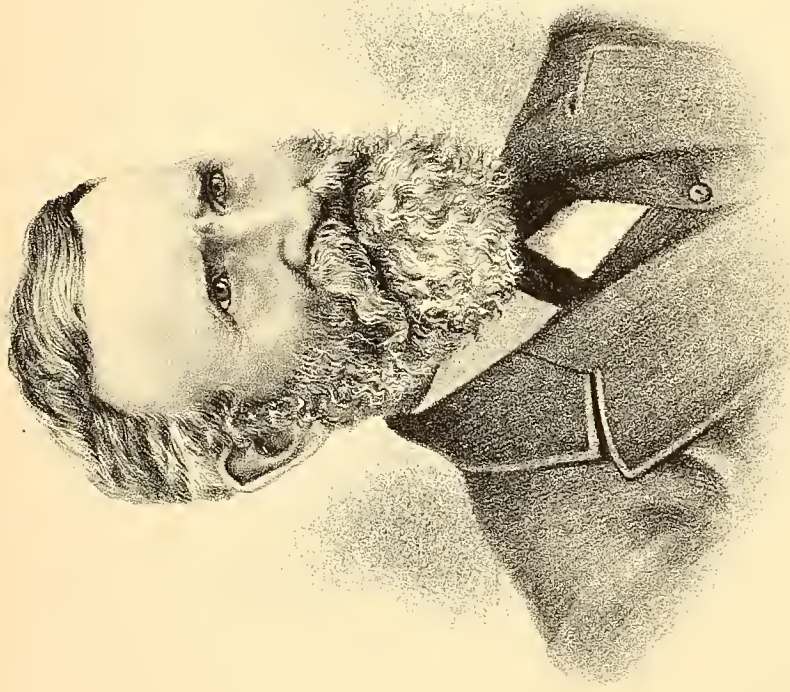
For the long period of forty years Mr. Holt has made his home in this community, and wherever known is held in high regard. On attaining his majority he identified himself with the Whig party; later he joined the Free Soil party and on its organ-

ization allied himself with the Republican party, which he supported until a few years past, since which time he has been a Prohibitionist. The cause of temperance has ever found a warm advocate in him and for twenty-eight years he has been a leading member of the Good Templars Society. He held the office of Side Supervisor in his town for five years and faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon him. By the union of John Holt and Ann Foster five children have been born—Mary F., wife of James Brewer, who died leaving one child; Adda M., wife of William Fridd; Avis, wife of Arthur Foote, by whom she has one child; Lillian S., wife of Charles Foote; and William N., who is operating the home farm, thus relieving his father from all care.



LYMAN AUSTIN may be enrolled among the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County, he having made his home in this county since 1845. He resides on section 9 in the town of Mackford, and is one of its progressive and public-spirited citizens. He was born in Oswego County, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1821, and is a son of Lyman L. and Paulina (Reed) Austin. His father was born in Connecticut in 1799, and his mother in Madison County, N. Y., 1801. Their marriage took place in Oswego County, and unto them were born ten children; the family circle remained unbroken until all had reached matured years: Angeline became the wife of Henry Crouch, and together they emigrated to Wisconsin, in 1845, settling in this county, but they now reside in Dodge County, Minn.; Lyman, of this sketch, is the next younger; Amanda M. is the wife of Alanson Martin, a resident of Ripon, Fond du Lac County; Minerva is the widow of Peleg Peckham, who died in Columbia County, Wis., in 1887; Theron S. wedded Lorilla Mashom, and after her death was again married in Pennsylvania. He enlisted in one of the Keystone regiments and was killed near Petersburg, Va.; Andrew J. married Edna Brown, and is living in Monroe County, Wis.; Melinda is the wife of Benjamin Baker of Wmona, Minn.; Elizabeth wedded Edward Ames and died Oct. 9, 1889;

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J. H. Van Wageningen



M. E. Van Wageningen

Matilda became the wife of Thomas Phillips, but died in Dodge County, Minn.; William H., who was joined in wedlock with Miss Hannah Courier, makes his home in Missouri. The mother of this family died in 1845, and Mr. Austin was a second time married, Cornelia Cooper becoming his wife. Unto them were born two children—Merritt D. and Nelson, both of whom were residents of Columbia County, Wis. The family came to the West in 1845, and located in the Lake Marie settlement in Mackford Township, where Mr. Austin and his wife spent their declining years. In the early days, he supported the Whig party, but in later life became a Republican. He died in the faith of the Methodist Church, of which he was for some time Class-Leader, in 1877.

Our subject remained in his native State until fourteen years of age when he went to Erie County, Pa., where he spent the succeeding nine years of his life. On leaving that community he continued his journey westward until reaching Green Lake County. That was his first introduction to Wisconsin, but its wild and unsettled condition at that time bears little resemblance to the thriving and progressive commonwealth which today occupies a front rank in the sisterhood of States. One year Mr. Austin remained in the West and during that time he entered 160 acres of land on section 12, in the town of Mackford. He then returned to Pennsylvania where the most important event of his life was solemnized. On the 18th of September, 1845, he led to the marriage altar Miss Lou Emma, daughter of Joshua and Sophronia (Shertleff) Church.

With his young bride, Mr. Austin returned to the home which he had prepared in the West and upon the land which he had entered they began their domestic life. For a few years it continued to be their home, but in 1854, he sold out and the following year purchased his present farm on section 9, in the town of Mackford. From time to time he has added to his landed possessions which at one time aggregated more than 1,200 acres, being situated in Eau Claire, Buffalo and Green Lake Counties, Wis., and a 165-acre tract in Faribault County, Minn. But a few years more, and a half century will have passed since Mr. Austin came to this

county. But few of his neighbors are now remaining. Many have moved to other States and some have been called to their final home, until now there are scarcely any left to record the history of that community when the county was situated on the western frontier. It thus becomes the duty, as well as the pleasure of the historian to present to the readers of THE ALBUM the sketch of our subject who has been so prominently connected with the growth and progress, the advancement and development which have wrought such wonderful transformation. The noble band of men and women that bore the trials and hardships of pioneer life deserve a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid, but the coming generations will reverence them for their grand work and speak of them in words of remembrance. Mrs. Austin is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.



JACOB HENRY VAN WAGENEN, now deceased, was numbered among the honored pioneers of Green Lake County. He was for many years a resident of the town of Brooklyn, where he settled in 1850. He was a descendant of the Huguenots, who emigrated to New England in the early colonial days of this country. On the father's side he was from Holland Dutch, and on the mother's from German ancestry. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Snyder) Van Wagenen, who were both natives of the Empire State. Our subject was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., on the 4th of July, 1821. He was reared to farm life, and in his native county received such educational advantages as the common schools of his time afforded. He was third in order of birth in a family of seven children. As his father died before Jacob H. had arrived at manhood, the responsibility of cultivating and improving the farm, and providing for his mother and the younger members of the family devolved upon him and his older brother. He remained on the old homestead until about 1847, and then worked for an uncle for three years. In 1850 he concluded to try his fortunes in the then "far West," and with the tide of emigration that was then flowing

Westward he drifted into Wisconsin. He located in Brooklyn Township, and soon after his arrival bought eighty acres of land in section 2, on which his widow now resides. The land consisted of oak openings and prairie, and was in a wild and uncultivated condition. With that energy and industry that were characteristics of his nature, he set to work to clear, improve, and cultivate his land, and make for himself a home. On the 31st of December, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy E. Sleeper, a daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Davis) Sleeper. Mrs. Van Wagenen was born at Stanstead in the Province of Quebec, (then called Lower Canada) and when four years of age removed with her parents to Erie County, N. Y. Mr. Van Wagenen was an intelligent, public spirited, enterprising man, and an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He felt a lively interest in public affairs, both local and national, and kept himself well versed upon the current topics of the day. He was a friend of education, and took especial pride in assisting to advance the best interests of the public schools, serving several years on the school board. Though at all times patriotic, he was not a seeker after political preferment. He never sought nor desired public office, choosing to devote his entire time and energies to the more congenial pursuits of farm life. As an agriculturist he was methodical, painstaking, and successful. He added by purchase to his original possessions until he was the owner of 271 acres of fine land. He erected good buildings, and made other substantial and useful improvements that attest thrift and enterprise. Assisted by an industrious, intelligent and frugal wife, who has ever been a true helpmate he succeeded in acquiring a competence, leaving his family a good home provided with all the comforts of life. After a busy and useful life he passed to his final rest in March, 1884. For upwards of a third of a century he had been a respected citizen of Brooklyn, and by his honest, upright life had endeared himself to a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Wagenen were the parents of three daughters. Elizabeth Nancy, the eldest, was born Nov. 3, 1852, is now the wife of Gustave H. Leudke, and living on the home farm. They have one child, a son, Henry B., born Oct. 30, 1888. Clara

Mabel, born April 18, 1858, wedded L. D. Patterson, a prominent farmer of Brooklyn, and has three children, one son and two daughters, viz: Emeline M., Willie D., and Katie I; and Jane Amelia, born Dec. 4, 1862, who is the wife of Warren A. Batson, a farmer of Green Lake Township. They have two children, Neva Jane, and Marion Arabella.



JOHAN LOVEJOY, who is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County, Wis., was born in Orford, N. H., on the 19th of December, 1802, and in that city grew to manhood, acquiring such education as the common schools of that day afforded. He chose for a helpmate through life Miss Ruth Leonard, a native of the same county, where they resided until 1835, when they removed to Whitby, about thirty miles from Toronto, Canada, where they continued to make their home until the autumn of 1848; at that time they came to Green Lake County, and settled on section 29, in the town of Mackford, but after residing there for seven years, they became residents of Dodge County, in 1865.

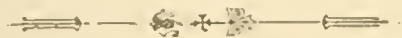
To Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy were born four children who grew to mature years—John M. is now engaged in farming and merchandising in Redfield, Spink County, S. D.; Luther Naham, who enlisted in a Minnesota regiment and served with honor throughout the war is now living in Aurora, Brookings Co., S. D.; Augusta is the wife of Putnam Ferrington of Buffalo County, Wis.; and Edwin S. completes the family. In the month of August, 1854, Mrs. Lovejoy was called to her final home. She was a member of the Methodist Church, a consistent Christian and a kind and loving wife and mother. Mr. Lovejoy was again married in 1857, when Caroline M. Peck became his wife. By their union one child was born, a son, Frank W.

Mr. Lovejoy was a leading citizen of this county during its pioneer days and his history is largely identified with the upbuilding, progress and development of the community. He was one of nature's noble men and was a faithful member of the Methodist Church. In early life he supported

the Whig party, but at its dissolution became a warm advocate of the Republican principles.

Edwin S. Lovejoy, youngest child of John and Ruth Lovejoy, was born in Canada on the 23d of December, 1837, but has been a resident of Wisconsin during its entire existence as a State. In a log school house he became familiar with the rudiments of education, but outside of that his advantages were limited. He was reared to manhood under the parental roof but in 1863 began making a home for himself. On the 5th of April, 1863, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Wilson, who was born in Yorkshire, England, May 16, 1812. Her parents, Peter and Tabitha (Steel) Wilson crossed the Atlantic to America in 1850, and settled in Green Lake County. Five daughters completed the family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy—Adella is now the wife of J. W. Currier of Woodville, Platt Co., Neb.; Emily is the wife of M. L. Hubbard of Mondova, Buffalo Co., Wis.; Jennie M. is a teacher of recognized ability in the schools of this county; Matilda and Irene are yet at home.

Mr. Lovejoy is accounted one of the leading farmers of the town of Mackford and is numbered among the valued citizens of the county. He has held various local offices, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. No trust has ever been reposed in him that has not received his careful and faithful attention, whether it was of a public or private nature. In political sentiment he is a Republican.



CORYDON P. HEWETT, son of Charles Hewett, one of the honored pioneers of Green Lake County, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1828, and at the age of seventeen years came to Kingston, Wis., where he has since resided. He received his education in the district schools of Ohio and Wisconsin and was reared to manhood amid the wild scenes of frontier life. After attaining his majority he wedded Miss Sarah Graham, the wedding being celebrated on the 4th of January, 1852. The parents

of Mrs. Hewett were Eber and Betsy (Banerfoot) Graham, both of whom were natives of New York. In an early day they came to Kingston, where they spent their declining years.

In 1852, Mr. Hewett received the appointment as foreman of a construction company on the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, now the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern. Shortly afterward, however, he was employed in the same capacity on the Illinois Central Railroad between Freeport and Galena. He retained that position until 1859 and was one of the trusted employes of the road. When the late war broke out, he bade good-by to his little family and on the 30th of September, 1861, offered his services to the Government, becoming a member of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry. He was mustered in at Janesville and was engaged in border warfare until the following February, when he was injured by a runaway team. He then went to Leavenworth and declining to go into a hospital, he secured board and treatment at a private boarding-house, defraying his own expenses. When he had sufficiently recovered he was detailed as a private detective by the provost-marshal, for some months. As he did not regain his health and was unfit for duty, he was discharged from the service at Leavenworth, Nov. 27, 1862. His injuries have made him a cripple for life and for sometime his health was so badly shattered that he could not engage in any business. He receives a pension, which is a meager compensation for the injuries received while in the service. He helped to enlist the first colored regiment that was put in the service.

In 1865 Mr. Hewett rendered valuable services to the community in being instrumental in breaking up a gang of counterfeiters, thieves and robbers, who at that time made this place their headquarters and scenes of their principal operations. Knowing the existence of such a gang, he determined to break up. Acting under Government authority and assisted by Mr. F. G. Knight he succeeded in bringing to justice one of the leaders, and putting the rest to flight. This circumstance is too well known to many of our citizens to need more than the passing notice that our limited space will allow.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hewett have been born three chil-

dren who are yet living—Darius L., the eldest son, is now engaged in carpentering in Des Moines, Iowa; Corydon D. is employed as an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa; and Jessie M. is a teacher and yet makes her home with her parents.

For the past thirteen years Mr. Hewett has been engaged in the culture of bees and has been very successful in that line of business. He keeps on hand from seventy-five to 150 colonies and is constantly adding to the number as the demand for the honey increases. He has one of the most extensive apiaries in the State. In political sentiment, Mr. Hewett was formerly a Republican. He cast his first ballot for Fremont and supported that party for a number of years until joining the Greenback party. He is now liberal in political affairs, supporting the man whom he thinks will best fill the office. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county and none stand higher in the estimation of the people of the community than he and his excellent wife.



HENRY HUBBARD EATON, who resides on section 11, St. Marie Township, Green Lake County, is one of the largest land owners in this community, yet he has made his own way in the world and has earned his livelihood since six years of age. To him all honor is due. Few could have contended with such difficulties and trials as he has undergone and arrive at the position of affluence which he now occupies. His success is due to his industry, economy, perseverance and natural ability, combined with fair and honest dealings in every transaction.

Mr. Eaton was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 14, 1833, and on the paternal side is of Scotch descent. His father, Hamilton Eaton, was also a native of the Empire State and married Ruth Spooner, who was born in Massachusetts. He made farming his life occupation and was thus engaged at the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1844. Five children were left to share the loss of a widowed mother, as follows: Henry of this sketch;

Mary J., who has since died; Albert, who offered up his life on the altar of his country during the late war; and William and Harvey, who are residents of Iowa. The mother was a second time married, becoming the wife of W. Gordon, but has again been left a widow. She makes her home in Iowa with her youngest son.

As will have been seen, our subject is the eldest of the family. His father was in very limited circumstances and it became necessary that he should provide for his own maintenance. He was but six years of age when he began life for himself, working on a farm for three years. He then returned home on a visit and while there was taken sick. Remaining until the following winter, at that time he secured a position where he did chores for his board and attended the district school. His educational advantages were very limited but he has largely overcome the early lack of opportunity by subsequent study and observation. When about ten years of age he worked one year for his board and clothing and the following year obtained a position at \$3 per month, working seven months. He was next employed in cutting underbrush and realized good wages from that labor. The following season he received \$4.50 per month as a compensation for his services and that year ended his life in the East. His father had now died and an uncle from Wisconsin coming to New York, took his young nephew home with him to Rock County. During the years he resided with that gentleman, he was engaged in driving a yoke of oxen used in breaking prairie, receiving \$13 per month and until 1851 continued that labor. He then returned to the Empire State, where for two years he worked as a farm hand, until the fall of 1853, when he started for California. He was then but twenty years of age, but his early hardships had developed a self-reliance and manliness not usually found in one much his senior. The discovery of gold on the Pacific slope attracted him and he determined to there try his fortune.

The journey to California was made in safety by Mr. Eaton, but on his arrival he found he had but \$6 in money. He worked for his passage on a boat and then paid his \$6 for transportation to Sacramento, whence he walked to the mines, a distance

of seventy-five miles. Employes were greatly needed and on the night of his arrival he secured a position at \$3.25 per day but was to pay his own board. That amounted to \$8 a week, but before he left his first employer he had saved \$300, which sum he invested in a fourth interest in a claim, giving his note for the remaining \$300. The owners of the land worked the mine until they struck what was called rim rock, which had to be blasted through. Every man was assessed so much each week to pay the necessary expense, but before the blasting was completed the expenses became so great that Mr. Eaton could not pay the amount and had to seek work elsewhere. The other parties, however, finally completed the task and made a fortune from their investment. Mr. Eaton, on leaving the claim, secured a position at \$75 per month and board and worked two months, when he was taken sick. His resources were again exhausted and he had to begin anew. After working at various places, he finally purchased a claim, which he operated for nine months, realizing a handsome sum. That was his last year in California. He had spent six years in the mines of that State, enduring many hardships, and he now wished to return to civilization.

In the autumn of 1859 Mr. Eaton reached Erie County, N. Y., where he spent the winter, coming on to Green Lake County in the spring of 1860. He then purchased 120 acres of land in St. Marie Township, but the first year rented it to his brother. He then kept bachelor's hall through the following winter and himself attended to the cultivation of his land. Eight years later he sold out and purchased a tract of seventy acres on which he made his home one summer, when he again sold out and bought 120 acres in Brooklyn Township, there making his home until 1876, at which time he sold and purchased a farm of 120 acres, the same constituting a part of his present home. To that he has since added until his landed possessions now aggregate 540 acres, he having also given eighty acres to his son. The farm on which he resides is one of the best in the county; its fields are well-tilled, the dwelling is neat and substantial, the stock raised is of the best grades and everything necessary to a model farm is there found. Mr. Eaton has ever borne his part in the support of

public enterprises, but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to give his entire attention to his home and business interests. In political sentiment he is a Republican, having advocated the principles of that party since its birth.

The most important event in the life of our subject occurred on the 31st of May, 1863, when he was joined in wedlock with Mrs. Emma Baker, widow of Charles Baker. By her former marriage she had one son, Charles E., who now resides with Mr. Eaton. Five children grace her second union, namely: Ernest, who is residing in St. Marie Township; Cass, Henry E., Gertrude and Frederick. The home life of this family is of the most pleasant. Mr. Eaton is devoted to the interests of his wife and children, and is ever watchful of their comfort and happiness, considering no sacrifice too great if it will but promote the welfare of his loved ones.



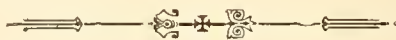
GEORGE B. SACKET, senior member of the firm of Sacket & Fitch, bankers of Berlin, was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., June 7, 1849, and is the son of Edward and Cornelia Sacket, who were also natives of the Empire State. The Sacket family was founded in America in 1685, by two brothers, Huguenots, who, on the revoking of the Edict of Nantes went into exile and settled in North Carolina. The name which was written by those emigrants "Sackette" has since been contracted to the present form of spelling. The paternal grandfather of our subject emigrated to Northern New York, in an early day, and founded the city which now bears the name of Sackett's Harbor. He was an enterprising, energetic man and became the historic character of that place.

Edward Sacket, his son, and father of our subject, was born in Sackett's Harbor in 1806, and was married in his native town to Miss Cornelia Beckwith, who was also a native of Northern New York. Members of her father's family were well-known capitalists in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, while on her mother's side she was related to the Sterlings, a wealthy and influential family of the Empire State. Her death occurred in Sackett's Harbor in 1853.

When five years of age, George B. went with his father to Cleveland, Ohio, and the following year removed to Chicago. He acquired his education in the Military School of Fulton, Ill., and at the Western Reserve College of Hudson, Ohio. He entered upon his business career as a salesman in the store of Reese & Whiting of Berlin, in 1867, and the following year went to Cleveland Ohio, where he engaged in clerking for the Cleveland White Lead Works for two years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Chicago, where he was employed as book-keeper by J. F. Warren & Co., manufacturers of white lead, paints and oils, and one year later, in the spring of 1871, became a partner in the business. Several months of prosperity followed, but in the fall of that year he witnessed the destruction of the city by the great conflagration of that memorable October. His house lost their sales rooms and the large stock, but saved their well-filled factory on the west side. Mr. Sacket continued his connection with that house and in the summer of 1872, they incorporated the Chicago White Lead and Oil Company, now the largest concern of its kind in that great city. His health becoming impaired he sold out in the fall of 1873 and spent three years in traveling. In September, 1876, in company with George Fitch he established the banking house of Berlin, of which he is a senior partner. He was also interested with his father and brothers in an extensive cranberry marsh but in 1880 bought out his brother's interest in the part which was known as the Sacket Marsh. He now has a partner in the business—F. W. Stanley of Chicago—but all affairs connected with it are conducted under the name of George B. Sacket, who is the general manager. The Sacket Marsh comprises 720 acres of land, all in one body, situated in eastern Wanshara County, 500 acres of which are improved and planted. The improvement of the property cost more than \$30,000. A ditch three-quarters of a mile long and fifty-five feet wide connects it with the Fox River and furnishes an inexhaustible supply of water, an essential element in the culture of cranberries. The so-called ditch was made by Mr. Sacket with a government dredge, in 1885. Water is raised to flood the marsh by two powerful cen-

trifugal pumps, which have a capacity of throwing 50,000 gallons each per minute. These pumps are operated by two engines of 150-horse power each, and when working to their full capacity will cover the entire surface of the marsh from six to eight hours, while the drainage facilities are so perfect that the water can be drawn off in two hours. The largest crop grown on the Sacket Marsh was 11,000 barrels, while an ordinary crop is usually from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels.

On the 1st of December, 1880, in Berlin, Mr. Sacket led to the marriage altar Miss Alma C., daughter of C. H. and Annie Dunham. She was born in Berlin, where her parents still reside and was reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church, of which she is now a member. Mr. Sacket is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M.; Berlin Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; and Berlin Commandery, No. 10, K. T. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or desired public office. He has preferred to devote his undivided attention to business pursuits in which he has been eminently successful. His property interests are large, and the banking house of which he is a senior member and which is based upon the personal responsibility of its proprietors, is classed as one of the soundest financial institutions of the upper Fox River valley.



ASA S. HOLMES, deceased. Too great honor cannot be paid to the noble band of men and women who left comfortable homes in the East, and settled upon the wild prairies of the frontier, giving their time and attention to its development, and carrying on the work of progress, advancement and civilization until all the citizens speak with a just pride of Green Lake County. Mr. Holmes is numbered among that honored class, and it gives us great pleasure to present to the readers of this ALBUM the history of his life work. He was born in Connecticut on the 23d of November, 1808, and was the son of Nathan and Gratia (Woodard) Holmes. His father died when he was but five years of age, and he then went to

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Asa S. Holmes



Sophia D. Holmes

live with his grandparents, who were residents of Connecticut. With them he remained until fourteen years of age, at which time he made his way to Genesee County, N. Y., and obtained employment with a farmer by the name of Marsh, in whose family he continued to make his home until after attaining his majority. His next place of residence was Erie County, N. Y., where he purchased a farm on the Indian reservation. Having now made some preparation for securing a home, he completed his arrangements by his marriage with Miss Sophia, daughter of Rodney and Polly (Wing) Day, the wedding taking place on the 14th of October, 1832.

The young couple began their domestic life in Erie County, but in 1844, emigrated to the West, and settled in Green Lake County, Wis., then a Territory. Mr. Holmes' first purchase of land consisted of a 40-acre tract. He had made the journey on foot from Green Bay to this county, and having worn a pair of light boots, the stones and sticks in his path cut the thin leather, and he arrived at his destination with bruised and bleeding feet. He endured all the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life, and for a time dark days overshadowed them, but industry and perseverance at length pierced the gloom, and the sun of prosperity began to shine upon them. As there was no house upon the land which he purchased, Mr. Holmes and his wife passed the nights with a brother, and in the meantime he hauled lumber from Mackford, and built a little home 12x16 feet. There they began life in earnest. With characteristic energy, he began the development of his farm and after the forty acres had been broken and placed under cultivation, he added to the land from time to time until he had a fine farm of 200 acres, all under the highest cultivation. He took his grist to mill in Whitewater, and obtained provisions from Milwaukee, where he also sold the products of the farm. He lived to see the great changes which placed the county in its present advanced position, and none more willingly did his share than Mr. Holmes. At the time of his arrival there were no public roads, few school-houses, and these of the most primitive character, and the work of improving had been scarcely begun, but he entered

heart and soul into the arduous task of transformation and development, bearing no inconsiderable part in the great progress that has been made. His death occurred on the 27th of May, 1885, after a long life of usefulness. He was an upright, honorable citizen, fair and just in all his dealings, and was highly respected by those who knew him.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were the parents of but one child, a daughter, Julia A., who became the wife of N. B. Millard, and died in 1858. The parents of Mrs. Holmes were both of old New England families, and unto them were born seven children, Sophia being the eldest. The other members of the family are: Stephen P., Horace S., Lydia A., Valentia E., Annette L., and George W.



IRA E. SMITH, who is engaged in farming on section 22 in the town of Brooklyn, is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Orleans County, on the 14th day of October, 1839, and is a son of Clesson and Fannie (Shoemaker) Smith. His grandfather, Elisha Smith, was a native of Hadley, Mass., and in his native city was reared to manhood and married a Miss Harden, by whom he had a large family of children. Soon after his marriage he moved to Orleans County, N. Y. After her death he wedded Mrs. Post. He had nothing but a bundle of clothes and an ax with which to begin life in his new home, but by industry and economy he became one of the well-to-do citizens of the community. However, misfortune overtook him and he lost nearly everything. In order to assist a friend in a banking enterprise, he mortgaged his property, but his friend was unable to pay him and he lost all with the exception of about \$800. He then determined, if possible, to retrieve his fortunes in the West, and at an early day settled in Green Lake County, where he somewhat restored his lost possessions. He died at the age of eighty-four years.

Clesson Smith was born in the Empire State in 1810, and was four times married, his second wife being the mother of our subject. She was descended from an old family of the Mohawk Valley. Having engaged in farming in New York until

1842, Mr. Smith became possessed of the desire to make the West the scene of his future operations and disposing of his property in the Empire State emigrated to Michigan, and later to Eric County, Ohio, where he resided until 1857, when he came to Green Lake County. He died in Ripon in January, 1885. In early life he supported the Democratic party, later became a Freesoiler and afterwards joined the ranks of the Republican party.

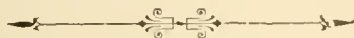
The subject of this sketch is the oldest of four children. His mother died when he was about six years of age and he was then cared for by a step-sister until his father was again married, when he came under the rule of a stern and unloving step-mother. He was permitted to attend school very little after twelve years of age and was forced to engage in plowing when so small that the plow-handles had to be cut off in order that he might reach them. His early life seemed a hard one, but it probably developed that self-reliance and force of character which have been important factors in his later years. At the age of seventeen, he started out for himself. His first investment was in an old worn-out threshing machine which he repaired and for some thirteen years engaged in threshing for the farmers of the neighborhood. When the war broke out he was no longer content to follow the peaceful career of a farmer, but was filled with the desire to aid his country to preserve the Union. On the 13th day of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, but on examination was rejected on account of lack of size and muscular power. His efforts frustrated in that direction, he then sought elsewhere for a chance to don the blue. On the 23d day of September, he joined the 3d Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, and with the command formed part of the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Perryville, Crab Orchard, Stone River and Chickamauga. At Stone River his battery was sent across the stream as a decoy. On the approach of the rebels, the command was hurried across the river, Mr. Smith wading in up to his neck. During the battle of Chickamauga, owing to the giving way of a part of the Union line, his battery was flanked, horses and gunners being slaughtered like sheep. An

Enfield rifle ball struck the joint of Mr. Smith's right shoulder, passed through the chest and came out under the left collar bone.

Unable longer to hold their position, two comrades seized him and ran with him until the blood so choked him that he lost all strength, and then left him. Another comrade, L. D. Masseur, coming along, caught Mr. Smith by the heels, threw him across his shoulder and ran as fast as he could. Just then a loose horse dashed by; Masseur seized it by the bridle, putting our subject across its back like a sack of meal and hurried away for some two miles. This thorough shaking relieved his lungs and was probably the means of saving his life. He was placed in a hospital where he remained thirteen weeks and at the end of that time was told he must either go to the invalid corps or to the front. Though his wounds were still bleeding and he was scarcely able to stand, he decided to go to the front rather than bear the odium attached to going in the invalid corps. For some nine months he did guard duty on the steamer, "Lookout"; then had charge of the lumber camp for about eight months, after which he was mustered out at Madison, Wis., July 20, 1865. He has been a constant sufferer since he was wounded and deserves a liberal reward from the government, but receives a pension of only \$8 per month. Mr. Smith says that he owes his life to Mr. Masseur and the friendship which feels for him amounts almost to brotherly love. Masseur showed a magnanimity which his comrades thought him incapable of, and not a half hour before the ranks gave way Mr. Smith refused him when he offered his services to supply a vacancy at the gun, because, like others, he believed that Masseur did not possess the courage and fortitude for the place.

At the close of the war, Mr. Smith returned to his home a shattered man, but proud of his record and his country. He reached home in July, 1865, and on the 12th day of December following was united in marriage with Miss Emma Kutchin, daughter of Rev. T. T. and Amanda (Thomas) Kutchin, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to Wisconsin in 1855. The lady is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Bucks County, Oct. 9, 1837. Their union

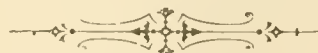
has been blessed with four children, one son and three daughters, namely: Mabel, Madge, Arthur and Ethel. Both parents are members of the Methodist Church and do all in their power to advance its interests. In political sentiment, Mr. Smith cast his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, after which he was a Republican until about eight years since, when he joined the ranks of the Prohibition party and is now one of its most ardent advocates. He is commander of Harry Randall Post, No. 202, G. A. R., and is held in high respect by his comrades and many friends throughout the county. He has followed farming throughout his entire life and is now the owner of a farm of fifty acres, pleasantly situated in the vicinity of Dartford.



JOSHUA E. THOMAS, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, on section 27, Aurora Township, Waushara County, has passed his entire life in Wisconsin. He was born on the 6th of June, 1856, and is the youngest of a family of nine children, whose parents were Thomas and Martha Thomas. Both his father and mother were natives of Wales, and are more fully mentioned in the sketch of John H. Thomas on another page of this work. The subject of this sketch began his education in the district schools, and completed his course in the Berlin High School, from which he graduated in the class of 1875. When his school-life was over he entered upon his business career as a teacher, following that profession for four years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to farming, and now owns and operates a farm of ninety-five acres, a part of the old homestead, which is under a high state of cultivation and furnished with all the necessary buildings, together with many improvements of an ornamental character. In connection with the cultivation of his land he devotes considerable time to stock-raising and is constantly improving the grade of the horses and cattle which he owns. He is a stockholder of the Waushara Dairy Association, in which he has held office at different times. He has also filled many positions

of public trust, including that of Town Treasurer, in which he served three years. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and casts his ballot with the Republican party.

On Christmas Day of 1878 Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Candace Davis, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Elliot and Cordelia Davis. Her father was a native of New York and her mother of Vermont, and they became residents of Waushara County in the early days of its history. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas has been blessed with three children: Mary E., aged nine years; Ernest R., aged seven years; and Myrvin, who is four years of age. This worthy couple have a pleasant home on section 27, in the town of Aurora, and with them resides the mother of our subject. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are faithful Christian people, liberal with their means in support of the Gospel, while their lives are characterized by charity and benevolence. The poor and needy find in them true friends, for they are ever ready to extend a helping hand to those less fortunate than themselves. They have many warm friends in the community, and richly deserve the high regard in which they are held.



HENRY VINZ is a prominent merchant of Kingston, and is numbered among the early settlers of Green Lake County. The history of life on the frontier is both thrilling and interesting, but it was connected with many hardships, and the noble band of men and women who patiently bore those trials deserve the highest words of praise for their self-sacrifice and efforts. To them the county owes her present prosperity, and it would be injustice on our part to omit the sketch of one who has been so prominently identified with the progress and advancement of the community as he whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Vinz was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, on the 21st of March, 1832, and is a son of John W. Vinz, who died when our subject was but four

years old. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent in his native land, in much the usual manner in which boys occupy their time. Liberal educational advantages were afforded him and he profited by his opportunities. It was in the eighteenth year of his age that he crossed the Atlantic to America to seek his fortune. He had heard much of the splendid advantages offered to young men, and he resolved to see for himself if it were possible to more readily gain a competency in the new world than in the old. He has never yet had occasion to regret the step taken. Though he began life with nothing, he is now one of the wealthy citizens of the community, and in connection with his business interests owns between 500 and 600 acres of land as the result of judicious management, untiring labor, and the able assistance of his wife, who has proved herself a true helpmate to him.

On the 20th of August, 1854, Mr. Vinz led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret Weisel, who came to this county in 1850. Nine children came to gladden the home by their presence, but only two remain under the parental roof. Mary C., the eldest, died at the age of nineteen years; Margaret G. is the wife of Henry Schmidt, of Salem, McCook Co. S. D.; John H. is living in Salem, S. D., and is the husband of Amelia Vinz; Eliza is the wife of John Luecke, of McCook County, S. D.; Edward William married Lizzie Fretzke, and makes his home in Markesan; Frederick G. is living on the farm; Adam E. has been admitted to partnership with his father; Eva T. resides with her brother on the old homestead; and John Frank is still with his parents. Mr. Vinz is a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Vinz is a member of the Congregational Church, and both are highly respected citizens of the community in which they make their home.

Since 1866 Mr. Vinz has been engaged in the mercantile business in Kingston, carrying a full stock of general merchandise. He has a good trade, and is one of the enterprising and successful business men of the town, who finds time to devote to the interests of the community as well as to his own affairs. He possesses excellent judgment, and his long years of experience have made

him familiar with the wants and desires of his customers.

Mrs. Vinz is a native of Grossherzogthum, Hesse-Darmstadt, at Mushenheim, where she was born May 13, 1837, and came to America in 1850, with her parents, Conrad and Anna M. Weisel, who settled in the town of Manchester, Green Lake County, the same year of their arrival. Mr. Weisel died in November, 1866, and his wife is still living at the age of eighty years. They had a family of one son and three daughters, all of whom are living.



CAPT. EDSON E. TERRILL, an honored pioneer citizen of Waushara County, residing on section 32, in the town of Leon, is a native of Chittenden County, Vt. He was born June 16, 1829, and is of English descent. His grandfather, Jonathan Terrill, was also born in the Green Mountain State, where he lived the peaceful life of a farmer. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served in the battle of Plattsburg. Enoch E. Terrill, father of the Captain, was born in Chittenden County, in 1807, and throughout his entire life followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Waushara County in 1850 and settled on what is now section 3, in the town of Leon, where he developed a good farm. At the time of his arrival the county was in a wild and unsettled condition, the work of progress and development having been scarcely begun. He was the first white settler in the immediate locality in which he settled, but he lived to see many great changes, and took an active part in the rebuilding of the county. He wedded Mary Weatherby, a native of Massachusetts, born near the city of Boston, June 16, 1811. Her parents were Edward and Cynthia (Barrington) Weatherby. They were natives of Massachusetts but removed to Vermont at an early day, and in that State spent the remainder of their lives. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Terrill were born nine children, six sons and three daughters, our subject being the eldest of the number. Mr. Terrill departed this life in 1875. In politics he was an uncompromising Whig, and an able defender of the principles which he advocated. He held the office

of Justice of the Peace during the greater part of his residence in Waushara County, and was numbered among the worthy and valued citizens of the community.

Until fourteen years of age Capt. Terrill remained at home on his father's farm, but desiring to follow some other pursuit than that of agriculture, he went to Manchester, N. H., where he was employed in a cotton factory until he had attained to mature years. One of the most important events of his life occurred while in that city, his marriage with Hannah H. Richardson, a native of the Granite State. Their union was blessed with a family of nine children, all of whom are living, with the exception of Henry, the second son, who died Oct. 17, 1886. The other children are as follows: Warren, Alonzo, Charles, Jay, Clyde, Viola, Anna, and Kittie Belle.

In 1850 Capt. Terrill emigrated to Wisconsin, believing it for the best interests of himself and family. After traveling some days he at length reached Strong's Landing, Green Lake County, with only \$1.65 in his pocket. He settled in Ontario Township, now the town of Leon, where he made a claim of eighty acres of the wild and unimproved land, upon which he built a one-roomed log cabin. He there began life in true pioneer style, and has become one of the leading farmers of Waushara County. The following year after his arrival he entered the employ of Samuel Perrin, who had a contract with the Surveyor General of Wisconsin to make the government surveys of Northern Wisconsin from township 11 to Shawno. After following that business for four months the Captain returned to the farm and gave his undivided attention to its cultivation until, believing that duty called him elsewhere, he responded to his country's call for troops.

He enlisted as a private of Company I, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, in June 1861. The company first went to Washington, D. C., and during the succeeding winter was encamped at Arlington Heights, the headquarters of the army being at the residence of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Company I formed a part of the 1st Army Corps, commanded by Gen. McDowell. It participated in the battles of Rappahannock, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, and

the second battle of Bull Run, where Capt. Terrill was twice slightly wounded and afterward taken prisoner. All of the slightly wounded prisoners were permitted to go to Harper's Ferry or Richmond after signing a parole. Our subject walked eighty-four miles on his crutches to Harper's Ferry, from whence he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, and after three months went home on a sick furlough. Regaining his health he rejoined his command at Belles Plaines, Va., in March, 1863. That winter he participated in the battles of Pittsburg and Chancellorsville, which was followed by the engagement at Beverly Ford on the 9th of June. No important battle then occurred until the hotly contested one at Gettysburg. The brigade to which he belonged was the first to strike the rebel infantry and Gen. Reynolds, who commanded the corps, was killed. Although many of his comrades there laid down their lives on the altar of their country, the Captain escaped uninjured. After the battle many of the different corps were disbanded and re-organized, and Company I was assigned to the 5th Corps, commanded by Gen. Warren. In the fall of 1863, the battle of Wine Run was fought, after which the army went into winter quarters. Several important engagements occurred the following spring, including the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, White Oak Church, Spottsylvania Court House, and the following year the siege of Petersburg. His faithful service and valiant conduct on the battle field won promotion for Mr. Terrill, and he was made captain of his company, in which position he served until the close of the war. After more than four years spent on Southern battlefields, during which he shared in the many hardships and privations incident to army life, he was honorably discharged at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 3d of July, 1865.

While in the service Capt. Terrill was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died very suddenly on the 16th of January, 1863. He was again married Jan. 28, 1864, his second union being with Eliza J. Morson. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church, and a most estimable lady. The captain still continues his farming operations, and is the owner of 205 acres of arable land, all of which is under a high state of cultiva-

tion and well improved. Stock-raising also occupies considerable of his attention, he making a specialty of the breeding of Jersey cattle. In political sentiment he is a staunch Republican, having supported that party since its organization. For six years he held the Chairmanship of the Town Board of Leon Township, and served as the first postmaster of Terrill. In 1882 he was elected Treasurer of Waushara County for a term of two years, and the prompt and able manner with which he discharged his duties led to his re-election in 1884. Socially the Captain is a member of Edwin Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R.



SAMUEL F. McCAULEY, one of the earliest living settlers of Green Lake County, now residing on section 1 in the town of Brooklyn, is truly a self-made man. We are pleased to record his sketch in the permanent record of his county's history as his example is well worthy of emulation. It shows what can be accomplished by industry and perseverance and may cause others to take renewed courage and press forward.

The family from which he is descended was established in America during the early Colonial days. His paternal grandfather was a New Hampshire farmer and served his country in the Revolutionary War. He married a Miss Jamieson, who long survived him, living to a very advanced age, and unto them were born eight children. The maternal grandfather also followed the occupation of farming in the old Granite State. He was married prior to the breaking out of the Revolution, but when the call to arms resounded over the country, he left his team in the field where he was working, hurriedly bade good-bye to his wife and little son and left for the scene of battle. He was the father of a family of seven children.

Thomas McCauley was born near Concord, N. H., on the 29th of July, 1786, and on reaching manhood wedded Miss Susan Bailey, who was born April 15, 1780. Following the occupation of farming, he accumulated considerable capital, but by going security for a friend lost all he had. After

losing his property he went to Lowell, Mass., and worked at the carpenter's trade, for a short time, when he cut his knee, and was laid up for three years, and was crippled for life. About two years after he had recovered sufficiently to get to work. He had a wife and seven small children depending upon him for sustenance and was now disabled. The future indeed looked dark. The children were all forced to go to work as soon as they were old enough and thus relieve the family of their support. Mr. McCauley did not live to see his wife and children again surrounded by the comforts of life, he dying in Gloucester, Mass., May 12, 1839. His wife was called home Sept. 18, 1840, dying in Fayston, Vt.

During the dark days which followed the loss of Mr. McCauley's property and his disablement for all work, the oldest son of the family became completely discouraged and went to sea. Upon the next son, our subject, then devolved the management of all affairs and nobly did he perform the task imposed upon him. His mother and the younger children were looking to him for support, so without delay he sought work that he might provide them with the necessaries of life. In the early morning he would ride six miles, labor all day long and then return to his home to sit up with his sick mother for three nights in the week. Like a dutiful son, he cared for the family until thirty-two years of age, when the other members had grown until they were able to provide for themselves. During a part of the time, his wages were but a peck of rye per day. To obtain sugar, during the night time he would collect sap which was then boiled down by his mother during the day, while he was busy among the farmers of the neighborhood. Thinking to better his condition by a removal to the West, we find him, in 1843, in Milwaukee, Wis., with only \$1 in his pocket. Having wandered about for some time looking for employment, he found his way to Geneva, Ill., where he worked a short time for his board. As he was an adept with tools, his services were soon required as a mechanic. He ran threshing machines, worked in a brick yard and also in a blacksmith shop until through over exertion he was taken sick.

On the 9th of March, 1855, Mr. McCauley was

joined in wedlock with Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Clarissa (Sweet) Utley. She was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1826. Her parents were also natives of the Empire State, where they made their home until 1838, when they removed to Crawford County, Pa., continuing to reside in that community until 1841, at which time they emigrated to the West. They first settled in McHenry County, Ill., but spent their last days in Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis. The husband died at the age of sixty-nine years, his wife when seventy-six years of age. She was a member of the Methodist Church and both were highly respected citizens. They were parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom, five sons and six daughters, lived to mature years; four of the sons offered their services to the Government during the late war and three gave their lives in defense of the Union.

In the spring of 1846, Mr. McCauley and his young wife came to this county, where he entered eighty acres of land in Berlin Township. His first home was a rude log cabin with loose boards laid across the top for a roof. Provisions had to be brought from Illinois till something could be raised upon the farm. Many were the hardships and privations which they endured, but they pressed on until brighter days dawned upon them and prosperity crowned their efforts. Several times, however, they were reduced to desperate straits. While waiting for Mr. Utley to bring them supplies from Illinois, their provisions gave out, he being delayed by sickness. Mr. McCauley became despondent and decided to kill one of his ox-team to keep them from starving, but while sharpening his butcher knife for that purpose his wife persuaded him to wait and trust. Ere long the provisions arrived and their store house was again filled. At another time, the only thing left in the house to eat was a small piece of bread, and frequently cracked corn or hominy furnished their entire meal. It took eight bushels of wheat to buy a barrel of salt or of flour. Such was pioneer life in Green Lake County, and to that noble band of men and women who bore the hardships of frontier life and laid the foundation for the prosperity of the county we certainly owe a debt of gratitude, and one that can never be fully repaid.

To Mr. and Mrs. McCauley have been born six children, two sons and four daughters: Hiram, the eldest, died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving a wife and three children; Winfield died when five years old; Harriet became the wife of Homer Hodgson and has twin daughters; Clarissa E. is the wife of Lucius Curtis, by whom she has two sons; Mary A. died at the age of twenty-one years; and Addie J. completes the family.

By the united efforts of Mr. and Mrs. McCauley who struggled on through adversities and trials, they increased their possessions until they are now numbered among the wealthy citizens of the county. Surely their wealth is but a just reward for their honest efforts and long suffering. Without an inheritance and with little education, our subject has certainly fought the battle of life nobly. In earlier years, he cast his ballot with the Democratic party, but is now a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Mrs. McCauley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



JOSEPH MATHEWS, proprietor of the Leon Valley Stock Farm, resides on section 36, in the town of Leon. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1832, and on the paternal side is of English descent, while on his mother's side he is of Scotch extraction. His grandfather Mathews was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his father, Henry Mathews, whose birth occurred in 1782. When about twenty years of age, he removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he remained until about 1842, when he became a resident of Hancock County, that State, where in connection with his oldest son, James J., he purchased 160 acres of land which he cleared, developed and improved, residing thereon until his death in 1845. The family resided upon the farm for a few years and then separated, the mother living with her children until her death. Mr. Mathews had served in the war of 1812, under the immediate command of Gen. William Henry Harrison, for whom he cast his first Whig vote. At the battle of Tippecanoe, becoming exhausted he fell but by getting near a log and covering himself

with leaves and snow saved his life although he was badly frozen. The government granted his widow a small pension until she too was called home. Her maiden name was Mary McIntyre and she was born in the north of Ireland in 1786, probably of Scotch parentage. She died Aug. 30, 1873, in full fellowship with the Congregational Church of which her husband was also a member. Their family numbered nine children—James J., William, John Kimball, Nathan Harnard, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Sarah Thorn and Maria. With the exception of James J. and Elizabeth all are still living.

Since the age of thirteen years our subject has been dependent upon his own resources and may truly be called a self-made man. He embarked upon his business career as a day laborer and at the age of fifteen worked for a Mr. Chambers of Gilboa, Ohio, for one year, receiving his board, clothing and three months' school. Going to West Liberty, Ohio, he served an apprenticeship of three years at the cabinet-makers' trade under Joseph Williamson and in return for his services received only his board, clothing and necessary expenses. In connection with his brother Nathan he then purchased the establishment of his employer but after six months they removed to Delphos, Allen County, where they carried on the same line of business for a year. After selling out they returned to the old homestead but at length, in 1853, came to Wisconsin. In company with Nathan he purchased 160 acres of timber land known as the Andrew Bedal claim, which he operated for nine years, clearing and improving fifty acres, upon which he built a small house and barn. He also spent five years in the employ of E. W. Daniels, of Auroraville as foreman, but afterwards became a partner in the business.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Mathews was joined in wedlock with Martha Ann Cate, who was born in Maine. Their wedding was celebrated Dec. 17, 1854, but the loved wife was called home July 5, 1867.

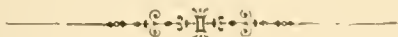
Feeling that the country needed his services, Mr. Mathews enlisted August 15, 1862, as a member of Company H. 30th Wisconsin Infantry and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. After three months

he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. For a time the regiment was principally engaged in enforcing the enrollment and draft. It left Milwaukee, April 17, 1864, for Ft. Rice, Dakota, where Mr. Mathews was detailed to take charge of 300 men engaged in the construction of the fort. Later he was ordered to report to Sherman and was engaged in building flatboats. On the 28th of October, 1864, he left Ft. Rice for Louisville, Ky., where he remained during four or five weeks. During the battle of Franklin he was ordered to report to Gen. Thomas whom he expected to meet at Nashville but was cut off by Gen. Hood. During the following winter he was detailed to bring rebel prisoners to the northern forts and in the spring of 1865 was engaged on detached service. He was in Louisville, Ky., at the time of the hanging of some of the more notorious guerrilla chiefs and remained in that city until receiving his discharge, Sept. 20, 1865.

Returning to his home at the close of the war, Mr. Mathews and his wife together purchased 100 acres of land but since that time he has added to his original possessions until he now has a fine stock farm of 400 acres. His wife died about two years after his return and he afterwards married Lydia T. Cate, by whom he has four children—Earnest M., born Aug. 18, 1869; Theodore F., born Sept. 1, 1872, died Aug. 31, 1873; Mary J., born Dec. 16, 1877, died Nov. 23, 1880; and Joseph H., born Oct. 15, 1881, completes the family.

Mr. Mathews received but one dollar from his father's estate but is now one of the substantial citizens of Waushara County. He is president of the Auroraville Cheese and Butter Company, which does a larger business than any other industry of the kind in the State and is its largest stockholder, holding fifteen of the thirty shares. The company was incorporated in 1884 with fourteen members. He owns thirty head of registered Holstein cattle, and sixty head of other cattle; milking about sixty cows. Mr. Mathews also devotes some attention to the raising of fine hogs and owns one of the most complete stock farms in the State. It is furnished with five living springs and has every convenience and improvement necessary to his business. Politically he was a Re-

publican, but is now a Prohibitionist. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and he is a member of the G. A. R. of Wisconsin. He has been President of the Old Settlers' Society for about eight years, is a prominent temperance worker and aided in the organization of the first Good Templars lodge of Waushara County. Few men are more widely or more favorably known than Joseph Mathews.

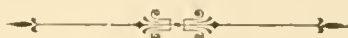


ISAAC H. MORRIS, an honored pioneer of Green Lake County, was born in the town of Depuyster, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1827. His father, Timothy Waltham Morris, was also a native of the Empire State, and was a member of the same family to which Robert Morris, the first Secretary of the United States Treasury, belonged, and also Gouverneur Morris of New York.

Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm in the woods of Northern New York, and was early trained to habits of industry and economy. He came to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1845, and settled in Racine, where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Jane Secor, whose hand he sought in marriage. Their wedding was celebrated in 1847, and shortly afterward they removed to Marquette County, locating on a farm on what is now section 26 of the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, where they reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Charles S., the eldest, is proprietor of the Fourth Ward Flouring Mills, and is represented upon another page of this work. Delos, who married Tillie McLaughlin, and is living in Berlin, is now Deputy Sheriff of Green Lake County, and formerly held the Superior Office. Bert, the next younger, married Carrie Simpson, and is a farmer of the town of Berlin. Julia died at the age of seventeen years. Minnie is the wife of John Murphy and they make their home in Berlin. Ford W. is the present clerk of the Berlin & Montello Granite Co., of Berlin.

Mr. Morris was a Republican in politics, and held various official positions. He was for many years Chairman of the town of Berlin, when the village and town were under one government, but

was so bitterly opposed to bonding the town for the purpose of building a railroad into it, that finding himself in a minority, he would not remain longer with the Board when the measure was carried. He served two years as Deputy Sheriff and one term as Sheriff, and was a faithful and competent officer. He died on the 7th of July, 1870, at his home in Berlin, at the age of forty-three years. He was a quiet, unassuming man, whose word was as good as his bond, and whose integrity and honest manliness commanded respect and confidence wherever he was known. His widow survives him and has again been married, becoming the wife of Melvin Childs, of the town of Berlin.



HON. LORENTUS J. BRAYTON, one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Green Lake County, residing in Marquette, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Kingsbury, Washington County, April 27, 1846. His parents, William and Aurelia (Kingsley) Brayton, were also born in Washington County, and unto them were born eight children who lived to mature years. Anzoletta married Charles Adams, and died in Troy, N. Y., but was buried in her native county; Jane is also deceased; Augusta J. is living in Green Lake County, Wis.; Cornelia married Charles Harris, now deceased, and is living in Washington County, N. Y.; George F., who served as Sergeant in the 44th New York Regiment, died in this county in 1888; William T., who served for three years with honor in the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, is now a clerk in the Pension Office at Washington, D. C.; Lorentus J. is the next younger; and Erastus C., who was Sergeant in the 44th New York Regiment, is living in Marquette.

William Brayton, the father, served his country in the War of 1812, and his sons, following his example of loyalty, defended the Union cause in the late war. He was a strong supporter of the Whig party and entertained strong abolition principles. He held various offices; was Commissioner of Loans, and for several terms was Supervisor. He was a great student, and possessing a retentive

memory, became a man of much more than average intelligence, and was a valued citizen of the community in which he made his home. He died in Grand Isle County, Vt., in 1854, and was buried in his native county, as was also his wife. Both were consistent members of the Baptist Church, in which he served for many years as Deacon.

Our subject passed his youthful days in his native county, and remained under the parental roof until 1858, when he left home and came direct to Wisconsin. He first located in Columbia County, where he obtained a position as teacher in the public schools. In the spring of 1859 he came to Marquette, where he has since made his home. He here became acquainted with Miss Helen A. Potter, daughter of Judge Daniel Potter, and in 1861 they were united in marriage. The lady is a native of Genesee County, N. Y., and their union has been blessed with three children: James E., who married Nellie Skeels, and is now engaged in the drug business in Ripon, Wis.; Helen A., who married Charles H. Smith, son of Samuel Smith, one of the prominent citizens of Markesan, and Mary D., who is still at home.

Mr. Brayton is one of the firm supporters of the Republican party, and a warm advocate of its principles. His fellow-citizens have honored him with various official positions, including several local offices, and in the sessions of 1865 and 1866 he represented his district in the Legislature. Twenty years later he was again elected to the same office and during his term served as chairman of the committee on State Affairs and other important committees. Few, if any, have labored more effectively for the best interests of the community than Mr. Brayton. He used his legislative powers for the benefit of the public, and as a member of the School Board, which position he has occupied for many years, he has greatly promoted the educational interests. He believes in providing the best school privileges for the children, and thus fitting them for the duties of life and citizenship. Socially he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging formerly to Marquette Lodge, No. 102, of which he was Master for a number of years, and its representative to the Grand Lodge. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal

Church, and stand high in the social world. He is also a member of Ripon Chapter, R. A. M. Both in his public and private life Mr. Brayton is above reproach. His honorable career, and his uniform courtesy, have won him the confidence and high regard of all.



FRANK ALEXANDER CLARK, proprietor of the Woodworth House of Berlin, Green Lake County, was born near Niagara Falls, in Ontario, Canada, Sept. 26, 1850, and is a son of John and Kate (McDonald) Clark. His parents were born in Scotland, the father in Aberdeenshire, the mother in Perthshire. They were married in Edinburgh, and came to Canada in 1837, passing the balance of their lives here.

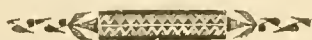
Our subject was educated in De Veaux College, at Niagara Falls. He also attended Byrant & Stratton's Business College at Buffalo, graduating from that institution in the class of 1872. He began life for himself as an insurance agent but soon accepted a clerkship in a dry-goods house of Buffalo, and subsequently was employed as a hotel clerk. In 1874, he went to Oskosh, Wis., where he was employed as salesman in a mercantile establishment until 1878, when he embarked in business in the same line in Ripon, in company with his brother Robert. In 1879, they established a similar store at Berlin, dealing in dry goods, notions, cloaks, carpets, etc. In the fall of 1878, their store in Ripon was destroyed by fire and they then concentrated their business in Berlin. Later they re-opened their business in Ripon and together operated two stores until 1885, when the partnership was dissolved, Robert, becoming sole owner of the Ripon store while our subject was made proprietor of the Berlin establishment. In January, 1886, Mr. Clark sold an interest in his business to W. W. Collins, and the house was known as F. A. Clark Co., until July of the same year when it was incorporated under the title of the Clark Company (limited), of which Mr. Clark was president and Mr. Collins secretary and treasurer. Under



Benjamin Haigh

that arrangement an extensive business was carried on until July, 1888, when Mr. Clark withdrew, selling his interest to his partner, and retired from mercantile life. In the month of March previous, in company with Mr. Collins and Frank Rice, he had purchased the Woodworth House and incorporated the Woodworth House Company, of which he was made President. The hotel was conducted under that management until July, 1888, when on selling his dry goods business he purchased the interest of the other stockholders and became sole proprietor, since which time he has operated the house alone. The Woodworth is a first-class house in all its appointments, and under its present management has rapidly grown in popularity. It has a capacity for entertaining from sixty to seventy-five persons, and is well furnished and managed with a view to giving the best possible satisfaction to its guests. Mr. Clark is an energetic, active business man, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to a successful completion. While in the dry-goods trade, as every one knows, he did the largest business ever carried on in Berlin, and in the best season employed as many as forty-five clerks, while his annual sales amounted to \$90,000.

Mr. Clark was married in Berlin on the 16th of January, 1882, to Miss Belle Perry, a daughter of Ambrose Perry. She was born in Madison, Branch Co., Mich., and came to Berlin with her parents in 1866. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clark two children have been born, a son and daughter—Perry Alexander and Jennie Berenice, both born in Berlin. In politics, Mr. Clark is a Republican, and socially belongs to the A. O. U. W. and Modern Woodmen of America.



BENJAMIN HAIGH, one of the prosperous farmers, and an influential citizen of the town of Brooklyn, now residing on section 25, has made his home in this community since 1857. He is now the owner of a fine farm of 163 acres of land, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation. He also raises a good grade of stock, the barns and outbuildings are all that are necessary to a model farm, and the many improve-

ments which he has made, both useful and ornamental, have made his home one of the finest in the county.

The main events which have taken place in the life of our subject are as follows: He was born near the city of Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1819, of English parentage. His father was Richard Haigh, a native of Yorkshire, England, who engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods both in his native land and after his emigration to America. He married Miss Ann Booth, who was born in the same county, and was a daughter of one of the extensive manufacturers of that section. In 1816, they determined to try their fortune in America, but there were some difficulties attending the carrying out of their resolve. According to a law enforced at that time, no manufacturer was allowed to remove from the country, so in order to leave that land, he must resort to strategy. He and two cousins, who were also anxious to come to America, had three Irish laborers to secure passage at the custom house, which they gave to Mr. Haigh and his relatives; they then arrived safely in America, and the following year Mr. Haigh was joined by his family, consisting of wife and three children, who were born across the ocean.

For a short time, he was engaged in operating a woolen factory near Wheeling, but afterward removed to Stenvenville, Ohio, being employed for five years in a factory in that city. His next place of residence was in Germantown, Pa., whence he removed with his family to Dutchess County, N. Y., and afterward, in company with a brother-in-law, built and operated a woolen factory in Montgomery, N. Y. He was an excellent workman, thoroughly understanding the business in every department, and could therefore command excellent wages. His death occurred in Montgomery County, at the age of fifty-five years, and his wife passed to her final rest in Seneca County, N. Y., at the advanced age of eighty years. They were parents of six children, two sons and four daughters, but only three survive. Both parents were believers in the faith of the Episcopal Church, and the father was a Whig in political sentiment.

Our subject is the oldest living child of the family. The opportunities which he received for acquir-

ing an education. were such as the common schools afforded, and at the age of twelve years, he began working in the factory at Hagerman's Mills, N. Y. After he had become thoroughly acquainted with the business of manufacturing cloth, the firm by which he was employed turned its attention to the manufacture of ingrain carpets. The partners were a brother-in-law of our subject and the Green brothers, the former furnishing the capital, the others managing the business. After they had made considerable money in their new enterprise, and the Green brothers had become possessors of considerable capital, they withdrew from the firm and started in business for themselves on a more extended scale, fitting up a large factory for the purpose. They thought thus to ruin Mr. Haigh's brother-in-law, who was totally unacquainted with the work, but our subject understood the business, and was made superintendent of the establishment, a position which he retained four years. Seeing that they had not succeeded in their efforts to break down the business of their old employer, they made an offer to Mr. Haigh to become their superintendent, offering him greatly increased wages, but he would not then desert his brother-in-law, though he afterward accepted the position of superintendent, serving in that capacity for seven years.

The marriage of Benjamin Haigh and Miss Helen M. Morrison, of New York, was celebrated on the 6th of June, 1844. The lady was born near Hudson, in the Empire State, Feb. 26, 1824, and their union was blessed with three children, two of whom are yet living: Ann E., the first born, died in infancy; Maria E. is the wife of Theodore J. Clute, by whom she has two children, Charles B. and Edith P.; Willis S. married Fanny M. Dike, and they have one child living. Frank L. Mrs. Haigh departed this life Oct. 6, 1887.

In 1850, Mr. Haigh severed his connection with the manufacturing firm by which he was employed as superintendent, and came to Wisconsin, where he has since made his home. He first located on the Indian land, in what is now the town of St. Marie, Green Lake County, but he was an inexperienced farmer, having never before engaged in agricultural pursuits. The first few years he experienced great hardships, and encountered many obstacles.

The soil of this first farm was sandy, so he determined to seek land elsewhere, and in 1857 settled upon his present farm on section 25, in the town of Brooklyn. With what success his efforts have been crowned we have previously seen. Mr. Haigh is a man of more than ordinary ability, and is one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He has taken especial interest in educational and church enterprises, but has never refused his support when called upon to aid in the promotion of any matter calculated to benefit the community. He has supported the Whig party, but is now an advocate of Republican principles, and was elected by that party as Supervisor of the town of St. Marie for one term, and of the town of Brooklyn for two terms. See portrait.



GEORGE AMES, one of the prominent and influential young farmers of Mackford township, Green Lake County, residing on section 29, was born in Orford, N. H., on the 2d day of January, 1824, and in that community the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and on leaving the parental roof came to the West, where he believed he might sooner accumulate a competency. He has never yet had occasion to regret the step he then took, for prosperity has attended his footsteps and he is numbered among the substantial farmers of the community.

The year 1849 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Ames in this county and in 1851 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Nancy Kelley, a native of Canada. Their children are all yet living—Ella, wife of Albert Mather, of Brown County, S. D.; Jennie, wife of Joshua Carter, of Green Lake County; William H., who married Miss Clara Buzzell and makes his home in this county; George A., wedded Nettie Calder; Carrie is the wife of Joseph Freeman; and Eddie lives in this county.

Mr. Ames has spent almost his entire married life in Green Lake County. With the hope of making a comfortable home for himself and family, he has labored earnestly and diligently, and

his wishes have been fulfilled. He is now the owner of a beautiful farm of 300 acres, whose well-tilled fields, good buildings and neat and orderly surroundings plainly indicate the thrift and industry of the owner. Diligence and enterprise are numbered among his chief characteristics, whether in regard to business transactions or public duties. He is a loyal citizen, who takes an active interest in the upbuilding and progress of the community, or in anything which pertains to the public welfare. In politics he is a Republican. He represents one of the honored pioneer families of the county, and it would be an injustice to his family as well as a matter of deep regret on the part of his friends if we did not append a sketch of his worthy parents.

Phineas Ames, his father, was born in New Hampshire in 1790 and there grew to maturity. When he had obtained his majority, he led to the marriage altar Miss Hannah Leonard, of Orford, N. H., and eight children came to gladden the home by their presence. The family circle remained unbroken until all had attained to mature years. The record is as follows: Elizabeth became the wife of G. A. Galloway and is living in Great Bend, Kansas; Phoebe married James Davenport and removed to Upper Canada, where her death occurred; Lucy A. is the wife of Benjamin Rogers, who came to Green Lake County in 1819; George is next in order of birth; Hannah, widow of Robert Currie, came to the West in 1849, but subsequently removed to Solomon City, Kan.; Rosella became the wife of Sampson Roberts, now deceased, and with her husband settled in Upper Canada; Mary is the wife of William Magrage, of Alto, Wis.; Edward, who completes the family, resides in this county.

In 1849 we find the Ames family en route for Wisconsin, and at length they reached Green Lake County, where the husband and father located a claim on Section 29 in the town of Mackford. He first purchased 120 acres, which was but partially improved, the buildings consisting only of a little log cabin, but ere his death, he had one of the finest farms in the county. In early life he was a staunch supporter of the Whig party and a great admirer of Henry Clay and William Henry Harri-

son, but he afterwards joined the forces of the Republican party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ames were members of the Methodist Church and were earnest, consistent Christian people, who did what they could to promote the Master's cause on earth. They were among the first to unite with the Lake Marie congregation, and died in full fellowship with that society, Mr. Ames' death occurring in 1878 in the eighty-eighth year of his age and his wife being called home in 1870, when seventy-five years of age. Although their many friends will see them no more on earth, they will never be forgotten while time lasts, for their lives of uprightness and their many acts of kindness and charity endeared them to the hearts of all.



CLARK PAGE is engaged in farming and stock-raising in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, his home being on section 23, in the house where he was born some thirty-three years ago. His birth occurred on the 30th of January, 1856, and he is of English descent. He is a son of Samuel F. and Susan A. (Fuller) Page, a short history of whom is given in the sketch of Albert Page. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent in much the usual manner of farmer lads, he assisting in the labors incident to that life in the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the district school. He afterward entered the Berlin High School, but was deterred from completing the course by the death of his father, who was killed by a runaway team. His duty was then at home. The management of a large farm devolved upon him and his brother Albert and they operate it conjointly still.

On Christmas Day of 1883, Mr. Page united his destiny with that of Miss Kittie M., the accomplished daughter of Dr. Miles Mix, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Green Lake County, Feb. 5, 1859, and three children grace their union—Gay, Claude F. and Ethel.

Mrs. Page is a member of the Baptist Church, to the support of which Mr. Page contributes liberally though he is not a member. On attaining his ma-

majority he identified himself with the Republican party, but now casts his ballot with the Prohibition party. He is the owner of 225 acres of land and in the management of his farm displays much ability. He is engaged in raising cattle, Shropshire sheep and a fine grade of horses, and in connection with his other business interests he and his brother own and operate a dairy and cheese factory, which has a capacity of about 9,000 pounds annually. As a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county, and as one of its leading farmers, we gladly represent Mr. Page in this volume.



REV. HENRY E. UMBREIT, one of the honored and respected citizens of Green Lake County, who now resides on section 32 in the town of Manchester, was born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 14, 1840, and is a son of John and Rosanna (Wagner) Umbreit. He began his school life in his native country, and completed his education in the common schools of this community. He is one of the self-made men of the county. In his youth he determined that his life should be one of uprightness, such as he need never feel ashamed of. He has largely supplemented his educational advantages by subsequent study, reading and observation, and thereby fitted himself for almost any profession or calling in life. At the age of twenty-two he was converted, and resolved to devote his remaining years to the service of the Master. He has, however, never been engaged as a salaried minister, but has given his time and labors where he believed they were most needed, and has been a power for good in the world. He has made farming his principal occupation, aside from the discharge of his Christian duties, and has been quite successful in his undertakings.

When a lad of thirteen years. Mr. Umbreit crossed the Atlantic, and, with his parents, located in Green Lake County. At the time of his arrival the country was in a wild and unimproved condition. The homes of the settlers were rude log cabins, and they were widely scattered. The first purchase of land which our subject made consisted

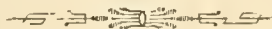
of an 80-acre tract on section 3 in the town of Randolph, Columbia County, becoming its owner in 1860. The same year he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Sophia Forey, who was born in Rochester County, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1844, and is a daughter of Conrad and Regina (Blochwitz) Forey, who were natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in 1843, and became residents of this county in 1845. The mother's death occurred in Wausau, Wis., in 1854, and the father died in New York City in 1856.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Umbreit there have been born thirteen children, but a part of that number died in infancy. Margaret is the wife of William Fathchild, a merchant tailor of Chicago; Caroline is the wife of Rudolph Detert, a wagon-maker of Markesan; William, Samuel, Edwin, George, Emma, Henry and Lillie are all at home.

In 1860 Mr. Umbreit located upon the land which he first purchased, but in 1865 sold that farm and removed to the old homestead of Peter Blochwitz, who was one of the honored pioneers of the county. He first bought 110 acres, but the farm now comprises 190 acres of valuable land, and under the able management of the owner it has become one of the most productive farms in town of Manchester. As he found an opportunity, he continued his labors of charity, benevolence and Christian kindness, but in 1867 he began to minister to the spiritual needs of the people in the community where he made his home. He became a local minister of the Evangelical Association, and by his logical and plain arguments many have been brought to see the error of their ways and enter upon a Christian life. In 1885 he had charge of the circuit, and the following year took charge of the church at Bellefontaine, of which he has since had the control. As before stated, he has never preached for a fixed salary, but has labored for the redemption of his fellow-men. The temperance cause has also found in him an able advocate, and he never grows weary in his efforts to promote a good work. He has also filled several local offices at the call of his fellow-citizens, and for twelve years served as Postmaster of Salemville.

Mr. Umbreit is a Republican in politics, hav-

ing never wavered in his allegiance to that party since its organization. We are pleased to present to the patrons of the ALBUM the sketch of the Rev. Umbreit, knowing that it will be read with interest by all. Mr. Umbreit studied music extensively in Germany, under leading professors, from his sixth to his thirteenth year. In this country he has taught music many years.



GEORGE W. LEATHART, who is engaged in general farming on section 35, in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, was born in Canada near the village of Granby, Aug. 16, 1844, and is a son of John and Caroline (Whe-dan) Leathart, both of whom were born in England but came to America prior to their marriage. For some years Mr. Leathart served as cabin boy on the high seas, and after his emigration to this country was for three years in her Majesty's army. Upon his marriage he turned his attention to farming and in 1856 resumed that occupation in the town of Manchester, Green Lake County, where his wife died, leaving a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. Mr. Leathart then married Sarah Matthews, and they are now living in Monroe County, Wis. Five daughters were born of the second union. He casts his ballot with the Republican party and is a highly respected citizen.

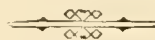
Our subject was the second in order of birth in his father's family, and was reared to farm life. Being among the older children, he was forced to begin life early, and had little opportunity to attend school. He looked with interest upon the progress of the war trouble and resolved to strike a blow for his country's cause if need be, so when the war broke out, though only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry for three years' service, but about three months later his father having learned what had become of him went to the front and brought George home. His plans frustrated, he again engaged in farming, but on the 3d of October, 1864, having almost attained his majority, he again enlisted and served until the close of the war. He was assigned to Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and shortly after-

ward the command was ordered to Lyon, Va., where he remained on duty until his discharge June 26, 1865. He was mustered out with the rank of Sergeant and then returned home.

When he again reached Green Lake County, Mr. Leathart resumed work as a farm hand, which he continued until his marriage, which occurred Nov. 25, 1868, when Miss Eva E., daughter of John and Catherine (Miller) Chaffin, became his wife. Her father was born in Berkeley County, Va., in 1816, and his wife was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1820. When children, both removed with their parents to Champaign County, Ohio, where they were married in 1847. Until 1851 Mr. Chaffin engaged in farming in the Buckeye State, when he came to this county, locating in the town of Berlin. He advocated the Democracy until 1856, when he joined the new Republican party. He died in Berlin in 1882, and his wife passed away in Milwaukee in 1888. Their family numbered three children, two sons, who died in childhood, and Mrs. Leathart, who was born near Urbana, in Champaign County, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1848, and came to this county with her parents.

The union of our subject and his worthy wife has been blessed with three sons—Amos J., Aaron C. and Henry L. The eldest possesses great genius as an artist, and though having had but little instruction has done some very fine work both in landscape and portrait painting.

The fine farm of Mr. Leathart with its neat and tasty furnishings indicates the owner to be a man of enterprise and progressive spirit. He raises a good grade of stock, and 160 acres of highly improved land pay tribute to his care and cultivation.



WILLIAM SHAW, who resides on section 35, in the town of Kingston, Green Lake County, dates his residence in this community from 1847. He is therefore one of the earliest settlers. To such men the county owes much of its present prosperity and progress for they were the originators of that great forward movement which has placed it in the position it today occupies. It is the aim of the historian

to perpetuate the lives of those men and women who braved the hardships and trials of the frontier to make homes in the West, and as such an one we are glad to represent Mr. Shaw. He is of English birth, born in Chester County. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Whitehead) Shaw, unto whom were born four children, but our subject is the only one now living. The father died when William was but three years of age, after which, Mrs. Shaw, accompanied by her brother, William Whitehead, came to America. The destination of the party was the State of New York, and they located in Oneida County. Mrs. Shaw was there married to James Taylor, who was also from England. In the fall of 1848 they came on to Green Lake County, where Mr. Taylor and our subject had taken up land the previous year. Mr. Taylor died in this county in 1872, and Mrs. Taylor in 1875.

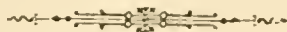
William Shaw, of this sketch, was born Feb. 12, 1837, and in 1847, when ten years of age reached the State which has ever since been his home. He acquired his education in a log school house, such as was common at that early day, its rude seats made of slabs, its windows were small apertures made in the logs and one end of the building was occupied by an immense fire-place. There Mr. Shaw became familiar with the common branches. His life occupation has been that of farming. He made his first purchase of land in 1865, when he became owner of eighty acres of land on section 35, in the town of Kingston, where he has since continuously resided, covering a period of almost a quarter of a century. The land was then in a partly cultivated condition, but much time and labor have been expended upon it before it was transformed into the rich and fertile fields whose wealth of green delights the passer-by. The stone fence surrounding a portion of the land indicates much hard labor, but possessing an energetic and industrious nature Mr. Shaw has continued his labors until a high degree of success has crowned his efforts. Although he has met with reverses and discouragements, he has labored on undaunted by such difficulties until of him it is now said that he is one of the well-to-do farmers of the community. Great indeed have been the changes which have

taken place since his arrival in the county. A vast prairie stretched out before him, covered with long grasses and beautiful flowers and no fences obstructed travel, but for miles one could ride in any direction. Few roads had been made, the work of development and progress at that time having been scarcely begun. Indian wigwams were still seen scattered over the country. Wild animals were yet to be seen and wild game was found in abundance. The nearest market was at Milwaukee and the long trips to and from that city were made with ox teams, but as time moved onward the raw land was converted into beautiful homes and farms, villages assumed the proportions of cities, large business establishments were constructed, the tide of immigration kept pouring in from all parts of the country, and railroads were constructed, thereby providing the settlers with all the comforts and luxuries known to the East. But while this change so beneficial to the county was going on the pioneers who laid the foundation were rapidly passing away. Some have sought homes in the farther West, some have been called to their final home, until but few of those who had settled in the county at the arrival of Mr. Shaw are now living.

In political sentiment, our subject is a staunch Republican, having been identified with that party since attaining his majority. He has taken an active part in all social and moral reforms, and the cause of education finds in him a true friend, who is ever ready to give of his means to the upbuilding of schools. No enterprise which is for the benefit of the community has solicited his aid in vain, for he takes great pride in the county which has so long been his home and desires its advancement in every particular.

Mr. Shaw has been three times married. On the 1st of January, 1862, he wedded Miss Mary A. Vaughan, by whom he has four children—Lizzie, wife of Alfred Miller, a farmer of Columbia County, Wis.; Joseph, William F. and Harley. The death of the mother, who was a faithful and earnest member of the Baptist Church, occurred April 11, 1873. Mr. Shaw then married Roana Noble who died in January, 1885. On the 15th day of November, 1887, he was joined in wedlock with

Adelia Smith, a native of Lewis County, N. Y., and a daughter of Samuel A. Richmond, she having been a widow at the time of her marriage to Mr. Shaw.



N MONROE DODSON, M. D., who for thirty-eight years has successfully pursued the practice of his profession in Wisconsin, was born in the town of Huntingdon, Luzerne Co., Pa., on the 26th day of June, 1826, and is a son of John and Sophronia (Monroe) Dodson. His father, who was a farmer in easy circumstances, was born in Northampton County, Pa., and was of English descent. He passed his life in his native State and was highly respected in the community where he resided.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving his early education in the public schools. When eighteen years of age he entered Berwick Academy as a student, where he pursued his studies a few terms, teaching school during the winter months. He began the study of medicine in his native State, but before completing his studies moved to Iowa. The following year, 1849, he went to Madison, Wis., where he further fitted himself for his chosen profession and then attended lectures in the medical department of the Iowa State University, then located at Davenport, and was graduated in the class of 1850. Returning to Madison, he embarked upon his professional career, continuing practice in that city until February, 1851, when he settled permanently at Berlin, where he has since resided. From the time of his coming until the present, Dr. Dodson has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice and has won a reputation that entitles him to rank among the leading physicians and surgeons of the State. He is a member of the Rock River Medical Society, also the State Medical Association, and in each organization has borne an active part, having served as President of the last named. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. Appreciating the necessity of keeping abreast of the times in the progress of medical science, he has on two occasions absented himself from home and attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College

and the Bellevue Hospital College of New York City, and has been a liberal patron of the best medical journals of the country.

In 1862, Dr. Dodson opened a drug store at Berlin, which he carried for twenty years, doing an extensive business in that line, in addition to the regular practice of his profession. Since 1882, he has devoted his attention exclusively to his profession, and to his official duties as Superintendent of the city schools. The Doctor has always taken a warm interest in educational matters; for twenty-five years he has been a member of the Berlin School Board, and for twelve years has held the office of Superintendent. During this time the schools of the city have rapidly improved and the high standard of perfection to which they have now attained, reflects great credit upon those who have had charge of their management and especially upon the Superintendent. Dr. Dodson possesses studious habits and is a thorough scholar. His interest in mental culture and scientific research has led him to take a leading part in securing the services of lecturers on literary and scientific subjects, thus affording superior opportunities for mental improvement for all who are disposed to benefit by them.

On the 1st of September, 1857, Dr. Dodson was married in Cayuga County, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth O. Abbott, daughter of John and Mary (Osborne) Abbott, and a native of the county in which her marriage was celebrated. Two children, sons, were born of their union: John M., the elder, was born in Berlin, Jan. 20, 1859, was educated for the medical profession in the Rush Medical College of Chicago and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from the former in the class of 1882, and from the latter in 1883. He is now successfully engaged in practice in Chicago. Charles Millard, the younger son, was born in Berlin, Sept. 20, 1860, educated in the city schools, graduating from the High School, after which he studied pharmacy and for several years was engaged in the drug business at Milwaukee and at Hayward, Wis. He now resides in Berlin.

Dr. Dodson is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M.; Berlin Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M., also of Berlin Lodge,

No. 56, I. O. O. F. He has passed all the chairs in the last named order but is not now an active member in either order. In political sentiment he is a Republican, but has never been a politician in the ordinary sense of the word. The only official positions he has ever been induced to accept are those of School Commissioner and Superintendent. In the practice of his profession the Doctor has been eminently successful, and his services have been in demand over a wide range of territory, where confidence in his skill, both as a physician and surgeon, is firmly established. As a druggist he was recognized as an enterprising and successful business man, and a competent pharmacist, who employed none but careful and skilled assistants. As a school officer he has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the educational interests of the city, in which he has succeeded in a marked degree. As a citizen he deserves and enjoys the highest esteem and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances among whom he has passed the mature years of his life.



HIRAM H. HARMON, one of the leading furniture dealers and undertakers of Green Lake County, and a respected citizen of Princeton, is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Hampshire County, Jan. 2, 1837. The family was of English origin, and was founded in America during the early days of the history of this country. The parents of our subject, Oliver and Amanda (Parker) Harmon, were natives of Massachusetts and in the old Bay State the father followed the occupation of carpentering and joining. In early life he had served an apprenticeship to the latter's trade, but finding that the close confinement was injurious to his health he abandoned that pursuit and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in the East with good success until 1854. That year witnessed his arrival in Wisconsin. He believed that he might better his condition and that of his family by a removal to the West, and in accordance with that belief emigrated to this county, locating in St. Marie township, where he purchased 120 acres of

land. From that time until his death, which occurred on the 10th day of May, 1858, at the old homestead, he devoted his attention to farming. He was a man of sterling worth and won the confidence and high regard of those with whom business or pleasure brought him in contact. He was called home at the age of sixty-one years and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Princeton, where some seventeen years later his wife was laid by his side. She survived her husband until Jan. 14, 1875, dying on the old home farm, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a lady of many excellencies of character and like Mr. Harmon had many warm friends.

The family circle of that worthy couple was completed by the birth of eight children, four of whom are yet living—William H. who is residing in Waseca, Minn.; Oliver N., whose home is in Princeton; Hiram H., of this sketch, and Charles B., who is located in Alexandria, S. D.

Hiram H. Harmon was a young man of seventeen years at the time of the emigration of the family to Wisconsin. He received his education in the common schools of his native State and remained under the parental roof until after attaining his majority, when he began life's battle for himself. He entered upon his business career as a farmer, purchasing 80 acres of land adjoining the old homestead which he operated for five years. In the meantime he was united in marriage with Miss Luanna Phelps, the wedding being celebrated March 20, 1862. The lady was a daughter of Chauncey and Alma (Heaton) Phelps, natives of New York, who came to Wisconsin and were residents of Green Lake County at the time of their death.

The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which Mr. Harmon first purchased, but in 1864, selling that land, he removed to Markesan, where the husband operated a farm for two years. He then purchased a 40-acre tract of land, but after cultivating it for one year again sold and returned to the old homestead, residing in the family for the succeeding two years. It was his intention to remove to the West and there make his home, but in the spring of 1868 the death of his loved wife occurred and in consequence he

changed his plans, continuing his residence in Green Lake County. Mrs. Harmon, who died on the 9th day of March, was a lady greatly beloved throughout the community, and her loss was deeply mourned. She left three children, two of whom are yet living—Ella M., who is residing in Milwaukee, and Willie P., who is engaged as a printer in Minneapolis, Minn.; Mabel L., is deceased.

Mr. Harmon was again married Sept. 1, 1870, when Samantha J. Woodruff became his wife. Her parents, Nathaniel and Auril (Sykes) Woodruff, were natives of Vermont, but during the early history of Wisconsin settled in Kenosha, whence, after a few years, they removed to Wau-sara County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They won the respect of all who knew them and ranked among the valued citizens of the community in which they made their home.

About the time of his second marriage Mr. Harmon removed to Princeton, where for four years he engaged in carpentering with good success. He then decided to devote his attention to some mercantile pursuit and in 1873 established the furniture store of which he is still proprietor. He carries a first-class stock of goods and his establishment has gained a wide reputation. His long experience in that line has made him familiar with the wants and desires of the public and his affable and courteous manner and endeavor to please all have secured him a liberal patronage, of which he is well deserving. In connection with the furniture department he carries on an undertaking establishment. His success is due to his practicability, enterprise and perseverance, without which characteristics success is very uncertain. His fellow-citizens have shown their appreciation of his ability and the excellent manner in which he has discharged his duties of citizenship by electing him to several official positions. He gives his support and influence to the advancement of the Republican party, and takes a deep interest in political affairs, as well as in all the leading issues of the day. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he intends to provide his children with the best advantages in this direction that they may thereby be fitted for life's duties.

The children born of his second marriage are

five in number, four sons and a daughter, namely: Albert H., Royal W., Emma F., George H. and Frederick. As a representative citizen of the county and one of the leading business men of Princeton, Mr. Harmon is justly entitled to a representation in this volume and it therefore becomes the duty as well as the pleasure of the historian to present this sketch to the readers of the ALBUM.



BENJAMIN R. SAXTON, who is engaged in farming on section 22, in the town of Berlin, is numbered among the early settlers of Green Lake County, dating his residence from 1853. He was born in New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1810, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His maternal grandfather, Ezekiel Pierce, aided his country in her struggle for independence and in recognition of his services his wife was awarded a pension until her death. She was a woman of great strength and it is said that she could pick up a barrel of cider with ease. They had a family of seven children, one of whom lived to be ninety-two years of age, another eighty-four, while two of the surviving ones have now attained their ninetieth year and another is eighty years of age. The father of our subject, James Saxton, was born in Connecticut, on the 30th of May, 1780, and when a lad was bound out to a man as a farm hand. One Sunday morning while hitching up the old gentleman's horse that he might drive to church, James unthoughtedly whistled a strain, which so incensed his employer's Presbyterian ideas that he gave the boy a gentle "limbing;" the boy in turn, was so angered at what he deemed an unmerited punishment that he ran away, going to Oneida County, N. Y., where he was reared to manhood and there became acquainted with Miss Saloma Pierce, who was born in Connecticut, May 11, 1777, but had removed to the Empire State with her parents. Mr. Saxton learned the trade of a brick mason and in an early day removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he built the first brick building in that city. Believing that he could there procure steady employment he returned for his family and they located in Pickaway

County, where he departed this life Aug. 13, 1848. His wife survived him until 1867, dying on the 7th of February. In their family were nine children, but only two are now living—Benjamin and Ray. The latter resides in Minnesota.

The educational advantages of our subject were limited to those afforded by the primitive schools. He conned the rudiments of knowledge in a log school house but when eleven years of age laid aside his books, and began learning the bricklayer's trade, working for his father until attaining his majority. He then began business for himself, carrying on operations in the same line until 1850, when he removed to the West. Ten years prior to that time, on the 5th of January, 1840, he wedded Sarah A. Mattison, who was born in Greenwich, N. J., July 7, 1817, and is a daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Simpkins) Mattison, who were born, reared, married and died in New York. Her father was a weaver by trade and was one of the prominent citizens of the community in which he made his home. He took an active part in public affairs, served as Sheriff of the county and held other important offices. He had nine children, three of whom are yet living.

Mrs. Saxton was one of twin sisters and when three years old was taken to raise by a cousin who moved to Madison County, N. Y., where she remained until after her marriage. She is the second wife of Mr. Saxton, who had previously wedded Ruby Witter, by whom he had two children who are now deceased. In 1850, Mr. Saxton and his family left their old home in the Empire State and removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, whence they came to Green Lake County in 1853. He has here since made his home and is one of the leading farmers of the town of Berlin. He owns 160 acres of highly improved land and his home with its entire surroundings indicates thrift and enterprise. Whatever he undertakes he carries to a successful completion and has thus become one of the well-to-do farmers of the community. He now supports the Republican party, having joined its ranks on the dissolution of the Whig party. Mrs. Saxton, a most estimable lady, is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

By the marriage of this worthy couple seven

children have been born: Lizzie S., who is now the wife of Morris B. Coon and has two children; Cornelia P., wife of Oscar D. Gilbert, by whom she has three children: Mary N. wedded John Sergeant and they have one child; Willard P. married Mary Childs and three children have been born unto them; Emma M. is the wife of T. A. Sergeant, by whom she has two children; George B. married Retta Bedal and has two sons; Etta, the youngest, is the wife of L. D. Smith.

George B. Saxton is one of the energetic and progressive young farmers of the county. He was born in the house which still shelters him on the 19th of July, 1854, and was there reared to manhood. Since attaining his majority, he has cast his ballot with the Republican party and has twice served as Side Supervisor. As before stated, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Bedal, the union being celebrated Nov. 18, 1880. Their children are W. Roy and Lorenzo G. Like their grandfather, they display much musical talent. He is an expert with the fife which he has played since sixteen years of age, and for many years was leader of the Berlin Martial Band. Roy, though only eight years old, plays nicely on the same instrument, and Lorenzo displays much ability in that direction.



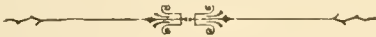
WILLIAM M. BUTLER, deceased, was born in 1812, but when a lad removed with his parents to Indiana, the family locating in Shelby County, where he was reared to manhood.

In that county he also became acquainted with and married Miss Eunice Stone, they making it their home until the spring of 1846, when we find them en route to Green Lake County. On their arrival, Mr. Butler purchased 240 acres of land in the town of Mackford, constituting the farm on which his son Ira now resides. Under his able management and by his untiring labor, the wild prairie was transformed into one of the best farms of the county and Mr. Butler was numbered among the leading citizens of the community. In the spring of 1846, he purchased the first herd of cattle ever brought to the county and did much toward advancing the grade of stock raised. With oxen,

he hauled his grain to Milwaukee and his grist to mill at Watertown. He shared in all the trials and hardships of pioneer life, but uncomplainingly bore all such difficulties until at length prosperity crowned his efforts and he became a well-to-do farmer.

Mr. Butler was twice married and by his first union there were born in Indiana three children, one of whom is yet living, Ira, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Only a few years had passed after the arrival of the family in Wisconsin, when the mother was called to her final rest. She was a faithful member of the Christian Church and was beloved by all who knew her, for her many excellent qualities of head and heart. The second union of Mr. Butler was with Miss Mary Soule. To them were born the following children: William, now of Kansas; Addie, wife of James Llewellyn of Oshkosh; Chauncey, whose home is in Kansas; Ovid, who is living in the same State; Joseph, Benjamin F. and Charles, all of Green Lake County; Amie, wife of Uriah Johnson, and Lewis and Eleanor, both residents of Green Lake County.

Mr. Butler was a firm supporter of the Republican party and a warm advocate of its principles. He held several local offices of trust, including that of Justice of the Peace and Chairman of the Town Board. In all affairs pertaining to the upbuilding and advancement of the county he was liberal and did all in his power to promote the educational, social and religious interests of the community. He made friends wherever he went and had but few if any enemies. He was a member of the Christian Church and died in the faith of that organization in Kansas, in the spring of 1880. His wife survived until the following fall, when she too passed away.



TIMOTHY BEDELL, deceased. Among the prominent early settlers of Green Lake County, who labored with untiring zeal for the upbuilding and advancement of the community, none deserve more praise or credit than our subject. He was born in Grafton, N. H., Feb. 9, 1812, and is the son of Timothy Bedell, a

soldier of the War of 1812. His grandfather was Gen. Moody Bedell, who served his country during the struggle for independence and won his title. Timothy Bedell married Sybil Lund. He was killed in the war and upon his wife then devolved the care of their two little children. At the age of nine years, our subject was thrown upon his own resources and from that time forward made his own way in the world. He was bound out to a wheelwright with whom he remained until fourteen years of age, receiving as a compensation for his services his board and clothing, the latter being made from the cast-off garments of the older members of the family.

After attaining his majority, Mr. Bedell in 1836, was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Barrington, a native of Canada, born Nov. 15, 1818. Her mother died when she was a babe of a year, after which she was taken to the home of her grandmother with whom she remained until her marriage. The young couple began their domestic life in Grafton, N. H., where they remained until the spring of 1851, when they started for Green Lake County, Wis. On the 8th of May, they reached their destination, and located on a farm near the Union Church, where a small house had been built and thirty acres of land cleared. With characteristic energy he began the development of the home and made one of the best farms in the community. He was truly a self-made man, his success being due entirely to his own efforts. He passed away May 17, 1885, a respected and honored citizen, and his loss was deeply mourned. In political sentiment Mr. Bedell was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but was never a politician in the sense of office seeking. He had come to the county when it was almost an unbroken wilderness but lived to see the great transformation and progress which placed it in its present advanced position. He was not only a witness but was one of the active participants in the development, growth and upbuilding which led to its present prosperity and he certainly deserves to be enrolled among its honored pioneers.

Mrs. Bedell still survives her husband and is now living in Markesan, where she has many friends. They were the parents of three children, but only

one is now living: Elizabeth J., the eldest, died at the age of twenty-six years; she was the wife of Nathaniel Dudley and had three children—Addie M., Edwin L. and Solon E. Evan R., who married Miss Minnie Wadleigh died at the age of thirty-two, leaving two children, Timothy H. and Eva, who share the loss of their mother; Esther A., the only living child, is now the wife of J. W. Flack of Milwaukee, and unto them have been born three children, Edwin R., Bertie B. and Nellie N.



SHUBEL D. OWEN, one of the early settlers of Green Lake County, and one of its largest land owners, now resides on section 18, in the town of Brooklyn. He has witnessed the many great changes which have taken place in this community since the early days, has seen its wild and uncultivated prairies transformed into beautiful homes and farms and its little cabins replaced by commodious and elegant residences.

Cities and villages have sprung up, and progress has been carried forward at such a rate that we can hardly realize the unsettled condition of the county but a few years since. Our subject has borne his share in the work of upbuilding and advancement and thus deserves a representation in this volume.

The origin of the Owen family in America is not certainly known but it was established prior to the Revolutionary War. The grandfather of our subject removed from his old home to the "far west," as it was then considered, the place of his settlement being Orange County, N. Y. William Owen, father of Shubel, was there born and reared. He received what was then considered a liberal education, after which he worked at the trade of a tanner and currier. In those early times, he belonged to a company of Light Horse and to his death never forgot the training received, but was an excellent horseman up to the last. In his native county he became acquainted with and wedded Mrs. Jane (Ware) McConnell who was a native thereof. About 1819 they moved to Luzerne County, Pa., where our subject was born unto them. Both of his parents had been previously married; by his

former union Mr. Owen was the father of four children, and Mrs. Owen had two children by her first marriage. Their union was blessed with a family of four, all sons—Daniel, Jonathan, Shubel and Boyd. Mr. Owen abandoned his old trade at the time of his removal to Luzerne County, Pa., and there followed farming. He died at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife departed this life when sixty-three years of age. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he was a Jackson Democrat.

The early life of our subject was passed in the uneventful routine of farm labor. He has probably never attended school for six months throughout his entire life, but he has made the most of his opportunities and deserves no little credit for his success. At the age of eighteen he procured a position as driver on the Susquehanna Canal and after the first trip was promoted to master of the same boat, remaining in charge for about seven years. Believing he might better his financial condition by a removal to the West, in the month of June, 1847, he landed in Green Lake County, where he entered eighty acres of land, which he still owns. To that amount, however, he has since added until 560 broad acres pay tribute to his care and cultivation. His first home was a log shanty, which was utilized until a more comfortable cabin could be built. It was in turn replaced, in 1868, by his present commodious brick veneered dwelling, one of the nicest homes in the community.

On the 2d of May, 1847, while residing in the the Keystone State, Mr. Owen wedded Mary Brunges, who was born upon the farm adjoining his father's, Oct. 19, 1822. They lived together as man and wife for more than thirty-four years, when they were separated by the hand of death, Mrs. Owen passing away Nov. 9, 1881. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and a lady highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities. They were parents of six children, namely: Alonzo, who wedded Mary Boyle, but is now deceased; Charles, who married Anna Parker and has one child; Frances is the wife of Charles Parker, by whom she has five children; Mary J. is the wife of Alonzo Jackson and the mother of two children; Emma is the wife of Wilbur Walker; and Elmer, who resides

at Osseo, Minn. He married Miss Stella Smith, and they have one child. He is the station agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company.

Mr. Owen is truly a self-made man and is now numbered among the substantial farmers of the county. He cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, supporting the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has since affiliated. He feels an interest in political affairs but has never sought public office. He has ever faithfully discharged his duties of citizenship and during the late war sent a soldier to the Union Army, paying him \$600, though he was under no necessity of doing so as he was not drafted.



HON. SAMUEL W. MATHER, deceased. It is the intention of the historian to represent in this volume by written record, all who have been connected with the history of the county and are numbered among its honored pioneers or prominent citizens. With this end in view, in justice to his many friends and relatives, we could not omit the sketch of Mr. Mather. Indeed, it gives us great pleasure to record it, for the example furnished by such a life of uprightness may inspire others to an ambition to become like him.

Our subject was born on the 25th of May, 1819, in the town of Claremont, Sullivan Co., N. H. The name of Mather is familiar to every student of history in our land. Our subject was a descendant of Cotton Mather, and a grandson of Richard Mather, an English Non-Conformist minister, who removed to New England in 1636. The race is characterized by its great intellectuality, vigor and and courage, which traits were predominant in him of whom we write. Many noted physicians and surgeons were members of the family and in other professions the Mathers were men of note.

In the common schools of his native State, Samuel Mather acquired his education, but on leaving the schoolroom he did not lay aside his studies, but by reading and observation added to his store of knowledge year by year. He could converse

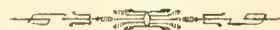
well on almost any subject, and was well versed on all the current topics of the day. He grew to manhood in his native county, and after attaining his majority was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Fannie Jones, on the 5th of February, 1850. Five years previous he had come to the Territory of Wisconsin and located land in what is now the town of Manchester, Green Lake County. For a few years he engaged in its cultivation, making preparations for a home, and then returned to the East for his bride, who for thirty-five years shed sunshine around his path and was his counselor in matters which engaged his serious reflection. Five children graced their union, three sons and two daughters, who are left to mourn the loss of a beloved father. Albert D., the eldest, is now a prominent farmer of Douglas County, S. D.; Fannie and Edward J. are living with their mother in Brown County, S. D.; Alonzo R. is a prominent citizen and cashier of the bank in Grotton, Brown County; and Mary is the wife of William W. Green, of Waupun, Wis.

Mr. Mather labored hard in the years that succeeded his removal to this county, for it was no easy task to transform the raw land into a farm, the income from which would enable him to support his family with any degree of comfort, so he labored diligently in their behalf until his efforts were rewarded with prosperity. As before stated, he first came to the county in 1845, bringing with him his father, mother and sister, who is now Mrs. Holbrook, that they might care for his home while he provided for their support and attended to his duties as a farmer. After his marriage, his wife proved a true helpmate to him, and by their joint efforts they acquired a competency, which enabled them to live in comfort without worry for the morrow, knowing that they had laid aside enough to keep them through old age. Mr. Mather was a man of marked characteristics; he was scrupulously upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, and his laborer honesty would not permit him to wrong a neighbor out of a penny. Such great confidence was placed in his integrity that his word was as willingly received as his bond. Neither fear of punishment nor desire for popularity could make him for one instant waver in his allegiance to the

cause of truth. He did not practice such honesty because it was "the best policy," but because it was right. He loved the whole human family, was ready to forgive and forget, nor was he ever known to speak ill of any one without great provocation. He portrayed in his life and character the distinguished peculiarities of a consistent and dignified manhood. His kind and genial nature diffused cheerfulness and sunshine wherever he went, and the grasp of his friendly hand encouraged and sustained many in their hours of darkness and need. His generosity always prompted him to acknowledge and reciprocate any favor bestowed upon him. When specially pleased, he would make it known by a peculiar expression wholly his own. No matter what the occasion, he would say: "It fills the bill." The poor and needy found in him a true friend. He did not express his sympathy with them in word alone, but more substantial aid was given, and it is no wonder that they felt their loss to be irreparable when he passed away.

In political sentiment Mr. Mather was a strong advocate of Democracy, of the Jackson type, and although his county and district were strongly Republican, he was many times elected to positions of honor and trust in both county and State. He held many local offices, and several times represented his district in the General Assembly. When first acting as a member of that august body, he had been elected by the people of Marquette County, which then comprised Green Lake County, but during its term it was separated, and he had the honor of naming the new county. In religious matters he was a firm believer in immortality and the future life of the soul; a Christian more than a sectarian, showing forth the blessing of a moral and temperate life both by precept and example, and by exercising a spirit of benevolence toward all. The prosperity which attended methodical business habits and energy of purpose attended Mr. Mather and his family without interruption after the first privations of pioneer life had been overcome. By virtue of a strong mind and thorough training in early life, he became, and was early recognized, as an accurate business man, and in complicated matters his advice and counsel were often sought. For forty years he resided in Green

Lake County, and in whatever pertained to its improvement, advancement and upbuilding, he manifested great interest. He retained his mental faculties until the last, and on his death bed made a disposition of his property, arranged for the funeral and chose the minister whom he wished to take charge of the services. He was a great admirer of flowers and trees, and loved to transform the bare and naked prairies by planting orchards and gardens, and beautified the home with blossoming plants. As he lay on his death bed, he looked from the window and saw the trees, resplendent in their autumn dress, and said: "Oh, how beautiful? It takes a life to grow them, but how soon they fade and die." Like the trees he so loved was Mr. Mather, his character growing lovelier every day, but the frosts of old age at length withered its beauty, day by day he grew weaker until at last his spirit returned to Him who gave it, and his body was consigned to the cold grave.



WILLIAM HARE has made his home upon his farm on sections 10 and 15, Mackford Township, Green Lake County, since 1854, covering a period of almost forty-five years. He is of English birth, his parents being Christopher and Jane (Hayes) Hare, who were natives of Lincolnshire, England. James, their eldest child, married a Miss Gall, and died in London, England, in 1877; William is the next younger; George is living in Lincolnshire; Ann was twice married, but is now a widow and resides in her native land. Mr. and Mrs. Hare were members of the Church of England, (the Episcopal) and both died in their native county, the father in 1879, the mother in 1865.

Our subject was born on the 19th of October, 1812, in Lincolnshire, and was reared to manhood under the parental roof. His father was a warm friend of education and he therefore received excellent school privileges. When twenty-four years of age he bade good-by to home and friends and with the intention of making America the scene of his future operations, embarked on a sailing vessel bound for New York. He made his first location in Rahway, N. J., where he remained for several



William Fere



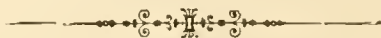
Charlotte Fere

years. He there became acquainted with Miss Charlotte Johnson, a native of that State, and their friendship ripening into love, they were united in marriage in 1845. Shortly afterwards they removed to Pennsylvania, but they did not long remain in the Keystone State, going thence to Mount Vernon, Ohio. Seven weeks comprised the length of their stay in the Buckeye State. Many people of that community were selling their lands with the intention of emigrating to Wisconsin, and following their lead Mr. Hare continued his journey until reaching Green Lake County, where he has resided continuously since. In the month of July he entered a claim of eighty acres, situated on section 10 and 15, Mackford Township, but by subsequent purchase he has added to that amount until now 217 acres pay to him a golden tribute. After paying for his farm he had but money enough to pay for a yoke of oxen and with these he began the development of his land. Acre by acre the furrows were upturned until the whole amount was broken and placed under cultivation. His home is now one of the best in the town—the result of the indefatigable labors of Mr. Hare. He also, immediately after his arrival, built a log cabin and in true pioneer style the family began life in their new home. Their table consisted of a dry-goods box and rude stools took the place of chairs. The bed was made from poles procured in the forest and the room was lighted by small windows mere apertures in the logs. Truly necessity is the mother of invention. A year previous Mr. Hare would hardly have accredited the statement that he would be living in that manner upon one of the wild prairies of the new world. Prosperity has attended his efforts, however, and he now has a comfortable home and is surrounded by all that goes to make life worth living.

A family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hare: John C., the eldest, is now living in Rochester, Minn.; Jennie is the wife of Edwin Robinson, of the town of Mackford; William Jr. is living near Rochester; Mary, who became the wife of William H. Sherwood, died in 1888; George W. is now living in Green Lake County; Cordelia is the wife of John McKee, of this county; Charlotte is

the wife of William Hall, who resides on the old homestead; and Albert M., who makes his home with his father.

Mrs. Hare was called to her final rest on the 2nd day of August, 1878. She was a loving and tender wife and mother, a kind and accommodating friend and neighbor and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hare is also a member of that Church, in which he holds the office of steward and trustee and is one of its active workers. He supported the Republican party for many years, but now casts his ballot with the Prohibition party, believing the question of the suppression of the liquor traffic to be the most important issue now before the people.



DODGE P. BLACKSTONE, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Surveyor of Green Lake County, is a resident of Berlin, Wis. The branch of the Blackstone family to which he belongs, traces its origin back to a brother of Sir William Blackstone, the great legal commentator. The first member of the family to come to the American colonies was an Episcopal minister, who is said to have been the first white person that ever set foot upon the site of the present city of Boston. From Massachusetts the family branched to different States, until its members are now widely scattered throughout the Union. Edward Blackstone, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, but in an early day removed to New York, settling in Oneida County, where he was numbered among the first settlers. He afterward, however, returned to his native State, where he was married to Elizabeth Wood. He then took her to his new home in Oneida County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Blackstone followed the occupation of farming, and upon the old homestead farm were born unto them nine children. Of the Dodge family comparatively little is known, save that the grandfather, Laban Dodge, was a New York farmer, and the father of a family of eight children.

Russell Blackstone was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in the year 1799, and there grew to manhood.

He never sought or desired political preferment, but was an active, wide awake business man, who carried on varied lines of work, such as farming, milling, etc. For a companion in life he chose Miss Sarah Dodge, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., born in 1801. When she was about fifteen years old, her parents removed to Oneida County, where she and Mr. Blackstone were married and ever made their home. To them were born nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom eight are still living. Both parents have passed away, the father dying at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, the mother at the age of seventy.

Dodge P. Blackstone was the sixth child and the fourth son in that family of nine and his birth occurred in Utica, N. Y., on the 3d of February, 1833. He received most liberal educational advantages and improved every opportunity. He desired to become a man of knowledge and knew that if he accomplished that end he must thoroughly master each branch of learning which he undertook. He received his elementary education in the common schools, after which he was a student in Sauquoit Academy and then fitted himself for college in the preparatory department of Oberlin (Ohio) University. In 1878, he was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., having taken a classical course, giving special attention to mathematics. After graduation, he was offered and accepted the chair of mathematics in Brownwood University of La Grange, Ga., where he remained a year, after which he was for an equal time employed as principal of the Male Academy at Enon, Ala. Returning to New York, he then served for two years as principal of Sauquoit Academy, of which he had formerly been a student, and for eight years had charge of the West Winfield Seminary in Herkimer County, N. Y.

On the 25th of August, 1863, Mr. Blackstone was joined in wedlock with Miss Frank H. Howard, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., born Jan. 1, 1832. Three children have come to make bright their home by their presence, namely: Howard R., Libbie and Hattie.

In 1871, accompanied by his family, Mr. Blackstone emigrated to the West, locating in Berlin, Green Lake County, where he has since continued

to reside. On his arrival, he purchased the Berlin *Courier*, a leading newspaper of the county, of which he was editor for two years. For six years he held the position of Superintendent of the public schools, since which time he has been engaged in merchandising, civil engineering and as a dealer in real estate. He has taken quite an active part in city and county affairs and was chosen by the people of the community to serve as Assessor and Supervisor of Berlin, and for several terms has been elected to the position of County Surveyor, which he still occupies. In 1888, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court. He displays much ability in the discharge of his public duties, acting with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Few men are more widely known and none are held in higher regard. His ancestors on both sides were supporters of the Whig party, and Mr. Blackstone labors for the interests of the Republican party. He has identified himself with but one secret organization, the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Academy of Science, Arts and Letters of the State of Wisconsin, and takes great interest in scientific researches, especially in the line of mathematical astronomy. Public spirited and progressive, he is a man of more than ordinary ability and is a valued citizen.



EUGENE F. YAHR, the popular and efficient Cashier of the Banking House of F. T. Yahr of Princeton, Wis., was born in the city where he still makes his home, Sept. 8, 1863, and has there passed his entire life. His parents, Ferdinand and Amelia C. (Schaal) Yahr, were both of German birth and their history is given on another page of this volume. Our subject passed his early life in play and work in much the usual manner of lads, and in the common schools of his native town began his school life. He there pursued his studies until twelve years of age, when he entered the German-English Academy of Milwaukee, but completed his education in the Spencerian Business College of the same city. He was now fitted for almost any business career, and on his

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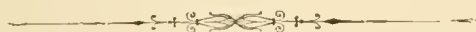


Charles E. Russell



Catharine E. Russell

return home he entered his father's hardware store, where for some time he discharged the duties of salesman. In the month of April, 1882, however, he entered the bank with which he has since been connected. Becoming familiar with the business and in the manner in which affairs were conducted, on attaining his majority he was appointed to the position of Cashier, the duties of which he has since faithfully discharged. He is a young man of no ordinary ability. His talents as a financier are of a high order, and his course has been marked with the utmost integrity and uprightness. Ever faithful to the trust reposed in him, he has won many friends and is very popular in the social circles of Princeton. Since arriving at mature age he has cast his ballot with the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in the welfare of that organization. Frequently he has attended the county and State conventions as a delegate, and in those assemblies was recognized as a leading member. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and also to the Turners' Society of Princeton, and is a young man of public spirit and progressive ideas who is ever ready to forward the best interests of the city, county and State.



CHARLES E. RUSSELL, a practical and enterprising farmer of the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, who now resides on section 32, is a native of Connecticut. He was born in Litchfield County, Oct. 25, 1808, and is a son of John and Charity (Everetts) Russell. His father was a native of New Bedford, N. Y., and in the early days of his manhood he entered the army and served throughout the entire Revolutionary War. For some time he acted in the capacity of hostler to Gen. Washington and afterwards entered the ranks and rose to sergeant. Toward the close of his life, he drew a pension in recognition of his services. When the war was over, he went to Litchfield County, Conn., where he became acquainted with and married Miss Everetts, a native of that county. He was a prominent and respected citizen and served as a selectman of his town in connection with other local offices. He

followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire life and was an excellent business man. In political sentiment, he was a supporter of the Democracy. Neither Mr. Russell or his wife ever united with any church, though they were of the Episcopal faith. Both died in Litchfield, Conn., where their remains now rest in peace, the death of the husband occurring at the advanced age of eighty-three years, the wife dying when sixty years of age.

Our subject is the only living representative of a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, and thus to his lot it falls to perpetuate the Russell history. He was reared to manhood on the old homestead and received a good common-school education, attending the district school and the Quaker schools, where he paid \$23 per quarter for board and tuition. The boys and girls were kept in separate enclosures, surrounded by board fences twelve feet high. Mr. Russell says it was an excellent place for bad boys. After leaving school he looked about for some profession or occupation at which he might earn a livelihood, and chose mercantile pursuits. He obtained a position as salesman in a store, but after a time abandoned it and devoted his time to farming.

On the 2d of May, 1828, Mr. Russell married Catherine C. Deming, a native of Columbia County, N. Y., born April 17, 1809, who with her parents removed to Litchfield County, Conn., when a little child. Four children have been born of this union: John wedded Mary Warren and has two children; Everett C. married Susan Nelson and has three children; Catherine H. M., widow of Dr. C. E. Evans has one child; and Mary, the youngest, is the widow of George Russell.

In 1844, Mr. Russell, of whom we write, came to Wisconsin with a view of selecting a location, and in his travels found no section which so well suited him as that of Green Lake County. Here he entered a tract of land of 240 acres, situated on section 25 in the town of Green Lake, it extending, however, across the boundary line into Fond du Lac County. There were then so few settlers in the community that he resolved to wait for a short time before bringing his family to the West, and in the interval made further preparations for a home. One of his neighbors in the East had also

come to Green Lake Township and of him Mr. Russell bought the tract of land on which he now lives. The month of June, 1847, witnessed the arrival of the family and from that time forward they have since made their home. Great success has attended the efforts of our subject and he is now the owner of 493 acres of arable land, highly improved and cultivated. It is considered one of the best farms in the town and its broad and well tilled fields yield a golden tribute to the care which the owner bestows upon them. His prosperity is due almost entirely to his own efforts, being the result of industry, good business ability and fair and honest dealing. Politically, Mr. Russell is a Democrat, having supported that party since attaining his majority. He cast his first Presidential vote for Jackson and has served as Side-Supervisor of his town for three terms. He is one of the oldest settlers now living in this section of the county, and is numbered among its most highly esteemed citizens. His upright life through all these years has won him many warm friends who will be glad to see him represented in the permanent history of his adopted county. See portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Russell on another page.



HOLLIS STEADMAN, one of the loyal defenders of our country during the late war, is engaged in the oil and produce business as a partner of Robert Boyle. He is a son of Harvey and Mary L. (Warren) Steadman, and was born in Niagara County, N. Y., March 30, 1843. He has resided in Green Lake County since six years of age, and in the schools of Berlin acquired his education. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and the first work which he did was in the harvest field, where he received \$2 per day for his services. He watched with interest the progress of events in the South during the years preceding the war and when Lincoln issued his call for troops for three years he at once responded, enlisting as a member of Company I, 11th Wisconsin Infantry in October, 1861. His service called him to Missouri, Arkan-

sas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the principal battles in which he engaged were Bayou Cache, Ft. Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Vicksburg, where he was wounded, May 22, 1863, a ball passing through his right foot. The following year he was mustered out of the volunteer service and appointed Hospital Steward in the regular army, in which capacity he served fifteen months. He then received the appointment of Commissary of Subsistence of volunteers, discharging the duties of that position until mustered out as Brevet-Major, July 1, 1866. His services continued for four years and nine months, during which time he was never off duty except when in the hospital after being wounded.

When mustered out, Mr. Steadman took charge of a cotton plantation near Helena, Ark., which he operated for a year. He then returned to the North and in Portage County, Wis., had charge of a sawmill for a year and spent the same length of time in operating a mill in Waupaca County. He returned to his old home in Berlin in 1869, and turned his attention to farming, which he carried on in connection with other interests until a few years since. From 1870 to 1875, he sold patent rights, but in the latter year formed a partnership with Robert Boyle and engaged in the produce business, the partnership continuing till the present. Leaving the business to the care of his partner in 1885, he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for the Berlin Machine Works and the succeeding three years engaged in buying produce, furs and hides. In 1888, the firm of Steadman & Boyle began dealing in oils in conjunction with their other lines of business, and the following year, our subject and his brother, Hiram, built the steamer, "City of Berlin," which is used in shipping merchandise on Fox River from Portage City to Green Bay.

The most important event in the life of Mr. Steadman occurred on the 9th of August, 1866, when he was joined in wedlock with Maggie A. Boyle, a native of Maine, born June 9, 1843. Her parents were Thomas and Catherine (Clark) Boyle. Six children grace the union of this worthy couple—Horace E., S. Bert, Clara A., Maud S., Madge and Calvin.

In his social relations, Mr. Steadman is a member

of the G. A. R. Post of Berlin, of which he now holds the office of Senior Vice-Commander. Politically, he is a Republican, and religiously his inclination is to the Congregational Church. He has met with the most splendid success in his business transactions. The firm of Steadman & Boyle is widely known and its reputation for fair dealing, courtesy and obligingness might well be a matter of envy.



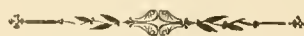
GEORGE H. JAMES, a prominent young citizen residing on section 4, in the town of Saxeville, is a native of Waushara County, born Nov. 19, 1858, of English and Welsh descent. His father, William James, was born in Blackwood, Wales, Jan. 2, 1820, and his paternal grandfather was also a native of the same country. Crossing the Atlantic to America in 1833, David James settled in Carbondale, Pa., where he lived forty years, engaged in mining. His early life was that of a farmer. He married Hannah Jenkenson of Wales, and unto them were born five children. The father died in August, 1874, and the mother in August, 1883. Both were earnest Christian people, and members of the Baptist Church.

The father of our subject was a young man of twenty-three years when he bade good-by to his old home and became an American citizen. For nine years he followed blacksmithing in Carbondale, Pa., when he removed to Trenton, N. J., and for several years worked at his trade and also as a machinist. Coming to Wisconsin in 1855, he spent one year in Eureka, Winnebago County, and then removed to Pine River, where he engaged in merchandising and blacksmithing until 1864, when he removed to a farm of sixty acres on section 4 in the town of Saxeville, and there established himself in the manufacture of lumber, to which he continued to devote his attention until his death, which occurred in 1885. In politics he was a Republican and a prominent and influential citizen. He manifested a profound interest in all religious matters, and was a Deacon in the Baptist Church for many years. He gave liberally to the cause of Christ, and especially to the foreign mission work. His wife, Martha James, was born in Shields Vohenuch,

Wales, Oct. 29, 1823. Their family numbered seven children—Sarah, Abraham, David, John, George H., Mary and Hannah.

The early life of our subject was spent in the usual manner in which boys pass their time. Play and work occupied his attention, and he also attended the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years, he entered the Waupaca High School, from which he was graduated in the winter of 1882, and then taught for one term in Marion. During the summer of 1883, he was in the employ of the Greenwood Park Association, composed of several gentlemen who were proprietors of a summer resort at Greenwood. He acted in the capacity of book-keeper, and in the winter of 1883-4, entered the planing mill of Hamilton & Shear of Waupaca, with whom he remained until the following October, when he entered the clothing establishment of A. R. Lee, in the above named city. On the death of his father, he returned home and took charge of the farm and sawmill. Mr. James is a young man of excellent ability, possessing splendid business qualifications, and already ranks high in business circles. He has ably managed both the interests of the sawmill and farm, and has won the confidence and well wishes of all with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. James generally supports the Republican party in politics, but is liberal in his views. He is an intelligent citizen and always keeps himself well informed on the leading issues of the day. Socially, he belongs to Waupaca Lodge, No. 123, A. F. & A. M., and to Waupaca Chapter, No. 39, R. A. M.



CHAUNCEY GRIFFITH, deceased, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1809, and died at his home in Marquette, Green Lake County, on the 17th of February, 1886. Probably the loss of no man of the community has been more deeply deplored by his friends than that of our subject, who was a valued citizen and one of the most prominent men of the village. He was reared to manhood in Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, N. Y., and in the public schools received a liberal education. He first came to the West in 1844, being accompanied by Mr. Van Valkenburg.

The six succeeding years of his life were passed amid the pioneer scenes of Wisconsin, but in 1850, he returned to the East, and on the 9th of January, 1851, was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Sharp of Columbia County.

With his young bride Mr. Griffith again came to Green Lake County, where he entered land and branched out as a real estate speculator. He removed to Marquette in 1856, purchasing a house and lot, and continued operations as a real estate dealer. He was very successful in his business enterprises, and at the time of his death owned 400 acres of fine farming land, besides town property in Marquette. Sagacious and far-sighted, his judgment of business principles was generally correct, and his knowledge of men and their characters formed an important factor in his prosperity. He possessed more than ordinary ability, and was a man of scholarly tastes and studious habits. He always kept himself well informed on the leading issues of the day, and as every true American citizen should do, felt a deep interest in political affairs. He cast his ballot with the Republican party. His death occurred Feb. 17, 1886, and his wife, a most estimable lady, departed this life on the 4th of August, 1882.

The only child born to that worthy couple is Chauncey S. Griffith, a prominent lumber dealer of Marquette. He was born in Green Lake County, Jan. 6, 1853, and has here passed almost his entire life. He received his primary education in the common schools of Marquette and continued his studies by a partial course at Ripon College. When his school life was ended, he looked about for some trade or profession, by which he might earn a livelihood, and chose teaching, in which capacity he served for about eight years, two years of which time were spent in Appleton. He was very successful in that vocation, but at length determined to devote his attention to some other pursuit, and embarked as a lumber dealer in Marquette, where he is still doing business. Like his father, he possesses good business principles and is accounted one of the enterprising and progressive merchants of the village.

Mr. Griffith was married in Marquette, on the 20th of February, 1884, the lady of his choice be-

ing Miss Jennie Paterick, who was born April 2, 1853. Their union has been blessed with one child, a little son, Freddie, born March 20, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are people of refinement and intelligence, and hold a high position in the social world. He has supported the Republican party since attaining his majority, and has held several local offices, including that of Township Clerk, Notary Public and Chairman of the Town Board, of which latter position he is the present incumbent.

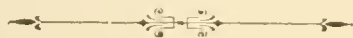


NATHAN H. STEVENS, a well-to-do farmer of Berlin Township, Green Lake County, residing on section 2, was born in Knox County, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1819, and is a son of William and Miranda (Hall) Stevens. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but in his youth removed to Knox County, Ohio, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Hall, a lady of English descent. After residing in Knox County awhile, they removed to Seneca County, N. Y., where Mr. Stevens cleared and developed a farm in the midst of the wild forests. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed that business conjointly with farming. In 1830, he emigrated to the West, locating in Michigan, where he again opened up a farm. From Michigan he went to La Porte County, Ind., and in 1846 came to Green Lake County, Wis., locating on a part of the farm where our subject now resides, having entered the land from the government. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years and his wife died at the extreme old age of ninety-three. Politically, he was a Whig in early life but subsequently became a Republican, and his wife was a member of the Baptist Church.

Our subject was the second of a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, of whom seven are yet living. He received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and upon his father's farm was reared to manhood, remaining at home until attaining his majority, when he started out in life for himself. He first ran a threshing machine, and on the removal of the family to this county entered 60 acres of land from the government, eighty of which he still owns.

While in Indiana, he had become acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Slye, who removed from that State to Michigan. The friendship of the young couple ripened into love and in 1818, Mr. Stevens went to the latter State, returning to Wisconsin with her as a bride. Their union was celebrated October 11, and seven children came to gladden the pioneer home by their presence: Alice, the eldest, is now the wife of H. G. Pierce and has three children; Winfield S., died at the age of thirty-two years; Elverteene G., is the wife of J. Campbell, by whom she has one daughter; Clark M. and Elizabeth M. are still at home and two children died in infancy. The mother was born Sept. 17, 1828, and died on the 11th of May, 1860.

Mr. Stevens is numbered among the early settlers of the county, having made his home in the town of Berlin. He has made farming his occupation and by industry, judicious management and perseverance has accumulated considerable property, his landed possessions aggregating 690 acres, 230 of which are situated in this county, and 160 in adjoining counties. His life has ever been such as to command the respect and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. His record as a temperance man is one of which he may well be proud, he having never used tobacco or whiskey and but very little tea or coffee. Politically, he was a Whig in former years but since the rise of the Republican party has affiliated with that organization. He has never aspired to official positions, and is one of the valued citizens of the community, universally esteemed.



ELIJAH JANES, the oldest living settler of Berlin Township, Green Lake County, whose home is now on section 21, was born on Grand Isle in Lake Champlain, April 17, 1811, and is descended from an illustrious line of ancestors. His parents were Humphrey and Thankful (Campbell) Janes. The Janes family is of Norman or French descent and the name was originally spelled de Jeanne, but it has assumed probably half a dozen different forms until at length it has become Janes. Members of the family figured

prominently in English affairs, and in this country also, they have become prominent citizens. William Janes is the progenitor of the American branch, and in company with John Davenport he crossed the Atlantic and settled in the New Haven Colony in the early days of the seventeenth century. From him the line of descent is traced through Benjamin, William, William, Benjamin, Seth, Elijah and Humphrey to our subject. The grandfather, Elijah Janes, served his country during the Revolutionary War and rose to the rank of Lieutenant of a regiment of Dragoons. He married Anna Hawkins, and had eight children.

The father of our subject was born Dec. 19, 1769, and a short time before reaching his majority married Thankful Campbell, the wedding taking place on the 23d of July, 1790. They were the parents of thirteen children, but there is only one now remaining to perpetuate the history of the family. The mother died on Grand Isle, and the father, who was a farmer and shoemaker by trade, subsequently removed to Rock County, Wis., where he, too, passed away.

As before stated, Elijah Janes is the only one of the family who still survives. He received scarcely any opportunities for securing an education and is almost entirely a self-made man. When six years of age, he was taken by his parents to Erie County, Pa., where he grew to manhood and on the 13th of October, 1836, was joined in wedlock with Sarah M. Burwell, who was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1819. Her parents, William and Almyra (Atkins) Burwell, were natives of Connecticut and in that State were married, but at an early day removed to New York. They were intelligent and highly respected citizens and when called home their loss was deeply deplored. They were the parents of eleven children, but only two daughters are now living. Mr. Burwell was a cooper by trade, but in later life he engaged in hotel keeping.

In 1837, Mr. Janes, accompanied by his young bride, emigrated to La Porte County, Ind., but sickness in that community compelled him to seek a home elsewhere and he became a resident of Rock County, Wis. The date of his arrival in Green Lake County is 1846, he locating in the town of Berlin, on the 7th of May. From that

time forward he has been a resident of that community and is as widely known as almost any citizen of the county. He erected the first house built by a white man in what is now Berlin Township, it being a log cabin, 16x20 feet, covered with boards. He settled upon a 160-acre tract of land and as soon as it came into market purchased it from the Government. He now has a fine farm of 200 acres, well furnished with good buildings, stocked with a fine grade of cattle and horses and furnished with all the necessary improvements. Perseverance and industry characterize all his efforts and his life has been well spent.

To Mr. and Mrs. Janes has been born a fine family of children: Mary died in early life; Myra B. is at home; Homer married Arminda McConnell and has five children; Eleanor is the wife of Daniel Fenland; Alice and Frances are at home, and Seth A., married Hugh McClelland's daughter.

Mr. Janes is a supporter of the Democratic party and cast his first ballot for Andrew Jackson. He has never united with any church, but has led a life of strict honesty and to his children he transmits a name worthy to be preserved.



CYRUS BROWN, owner of a fine farm of 300 acres on section 13, Mackford Township, Green Lake County, is a native of New Hampshire. He was born in Orford, Grafton County, April 4, 1819, and is a son of Samuel and Betsy (Abbott) Brown, whose family numbered seven children, part of whom lived to mature years. Sabrina, the first born, married Clark Lovejoy and settled in Orford, N. H., where she died in 1887; William is living on the old homestead; Cyrus is the next younger; Irene died at the age of two years; Richard died at the age of ten years; John died when six years of age; and Irene, the second of that name, completes the family. Mr. Brown, the father of the above named children, died in the prime of manhood, passing away in 1835, at the age of thirty-nine. His wife survived him many years, dying in New Hampshire in 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Cyrus Brown, whose name heads this sketch,

grew to manhood in his native county, and such educational advantages as he received were afforded by the district schools. As his father was in limited circumstances, he did not get to remain in school but a few terms, having at the age of sixteen years to begin life for himself. He began working upon a farm, and not only earned his own livelihood but also contributed to the support of the family. We find him in 1850 en route to the West with the intention of making a location somewhere upon its broad prairies. He traveled extensively over Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin and in the course of his rambles, he and his brother, who accompanied him, crossed the Mississippi River at McGregor, and thence made their way to Rock Island, and striking the Rock River followed along that stream until reaching Mackford Prairie. They made the journey on foot and were thus enabled to see the country in all its beauty, but no place pleased Mr. Brown's fancy as much as Green Lake County, and he here determined to make his future home. Without delay he purchased a farm which has been his home from that time until the present. He began life a poor boy with nothing to depend upon except his own resources. His capital consisted only of a determined will, a resolve to succeed and a young man's bright hope for the future. It is due only to his industry, economy, judicious management and fair dealing that he has accumulated the comfortable property which makes him one of the substantial farmers of Mackford Township. A fine farm of 300 hundred acres pays tribute to his care and cultivation. Mr. Brown in politics is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He was elected Supervisor of the town, but has always preferred to have nothing but his own business affairs to attend to. He is a consistent Christian, being a communicant of the Universalist Church.



DAVID PRICE, of Manchester, is a native of Wales, having been born in that country on the 20th of January, 1827. His boyhood days were spent in his native land, but at the age of seventeen years he came to

PLUMMER

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATION
R L



Cyrus Brown



Irene Brown

America, where he supplemented the education acquired in the schools of Wales by an attendance of two terms in the schools of this country. The family located in Green Lake County, but after assisting his father to build a log cabin and aiding him in opening up a farm, our subject left home and went to Racine, where he obtained a position with a telegraph company, his duty being to put up the poles from Racine to Chicago. In the latter city he remained for two years, after which he was employed for ten years on the packet line from Chicago to Buffalo. His next venture was as dispatcher in the Tremont House in Chicago, but in 1860 he returned to Green Lake County, where he has since continued to make his home.

In 1862 Mr. Price was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret Davis, a daughter of William and Ellen Davis, who were residents of Columbia County, Wis. Their union has been blessed with a family of four children—three sons and one daughter—namely: David, Ellen, John and Bennett.

Mr. Price is liberal in his views of public policy, and gives his support and influence to all that tends to advance the best interests of the community. He is also independent in politics, believing that the American voters should cast their ballots for the best men, regardless of party. He has been engaged in various business pursuits, and in the different enterprises has been quite successful, being now numbered among the well-to-do citizens of the community. His wife, a most estimable lady, is a member of the Methodist Church.

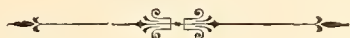


WILLIAM NICHOLAS MATTHEWS, who is now living a retired life in Markesan, Green Lake County, is one of the oldest settlers of the county. He was born in Cornwall County, England, on the 22d of January, 1807, and was one of eight children born of George and Ann (Morish) Matthews. His parents were married in Cornwall, and of the six sons and two daughters born to them all lived to maturity. John emigrated to Canada, where his death occurred in 1887; Grace became the wife of William

White, and died in the parish where she was born; William N., of this sketch, is the third in order of birth; Thomas was a sailor in the Queen's service, and died in the navy; Mary, widow of a Mr. Jones, is living in Cornwall, England; George was married in England, and died in the county of his birth; Joseph, a farmer, died in the same country; Henry also entered her Majesty's service and died in the war. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were members of the Episcopal Church, and died in full fellowship with that organization in Cornwall. Their families were of great respectability, and they held a high position in the social world.

Our subject passed the days of his boyhood and youth in his native country, making his home in England until about forty-two years of age. He acquired a good education, and in London learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner with his uncle. He possessed a considerable talent as a mechanical genius, and it was not long before he thoroughly mastered the business in all its details and became an expert workman. For thirty-two years he remained in London, working at the vocation which he had chosen, and was very successful in his undertaking. At length, however, he severed his connection with the old world, and in 1849 embarked for America, which he determined to make the scene of his future operations. In the fall of that year we find him in Milwaukee, where for six months he worked as a carpenter and builder, coming to Markesan in April, 1850. From that time until the present he has there continued to reside, being engaged at his trade for many years. He built some of the most important buildings of the town and surrounding country, including two churches, a hotel and a mill, and his services gave the best satisfaction. He is conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and always fulfills to the letter every contract which he makes. Probably no one has done more for the advancement of Markesan than he. Not only in his business connection has he been identified with the upbuilding of the community, but as a promoter of public enterprises he has taken an active part. In politics he has never identified himself with any party, preferring to cast his ballot for the best candidate, of whatever party he may be.

On the 2d of January, 1831, a number of years previous to his emigration to America, Mr. Matthews was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Baker, who was born in Surrey, England, in January, 1813. A little incident connected with their marriage is worthy of note. The pastor, being in a hurry at the time, did not give them a certificate, and they never asked for one. After fifty-four years had passed, Mr. Matthews returned to his native land, where he met the minister who had performed the ceremony, and he spoke of the omission on the part of the reverend gentleman, and on his return home he received by mail the certificate of his marriage, performed more than a half century before. Two children have been born of their union who lived to mature years: William J., of Markesan, and Elizabeth, wife of John Cragie, of Markesan. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have traveled life's journey together for nearly fifty-nine years, and are probably the oldest couple in the county. Their lives have been checkered with joys and pleasures, sorrows and pain, but the years have been well spent, and they can look back over the past with no regret. They are now living a retired life, honored and respected by all who know them.



ALMON J. BRADBURY, one of the enterprising young farmers of the town of Green Lake, residing on section 35, was born in Green Lake County, on the 11th of March, 1853, his parents being William H. and Julia A. (Stables) Bradbury. His paternal grandfather, Abner Bradbury, was born in Limerick, Me., where he engaged in farming and surveying. He married Eunice Hall and had a family of nine children. Abner, was Captain of a company of militia. Late in life, accompanied by his wife, he removed to this county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was born Dec. 27, 1787, and died Nov. 3, 1866. His wife, who was born in Augusta, Me., Jan. 16, 1796, died in October, 1880.

William H. Bradbury, father of our subject, was born near Athens, Me., April 30, 1815, there re-

ceiving a common-school education. After reaching manhood, he worked for the money which paid his way in an academic school, as he was not content with the knowledge acquired in the common schools. He subsequently engaged in teaching and afterwards learned surveying which he followed in his native State and in Wisconsin. In 1844, we find him en route for Green Lake County, with the intention of making his future home in the West. He settled in the town of Marquette, a hilly and rocky region much like his old home, but after a while he learned that prairie land was much better for farming purposes and entered a claim in the town of Green Lake.

On the 4th of July, 1850, Mr. Bradbury married Miss Stables, who was born in Piscataquis County, Me., Aug. 10, 1822, and came with her parents to Green Lake County in 1849. To them have been born five children—Sarah M.; Almon J., who became the husband of Martha E. Burnett, a native of Ripon, Wis., and a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Gibson) Burnett, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Ireland; Laura E., wife of E. W. Knight; Albert L., who married Nora Cooper, and Eliza J., wife of William Twaddell.

For some years after his arrival in this county, Mr. Bradbury assisted settlers in procuring claims, and while traveling over the country for that purpose made some fine selections of land and became an extensive land owner. He never sought public office but has been elected Chairman of the town and to other local positions, but has always refused to serve except in the capacity of town School Superintendent. He is still the owner of a fine farm in Green Lake County and also has property in California and Buffalo County, this State.

Almon J. Bradbury was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, having passed his entire life in this county. His primary education, received in the district schools, was supplemented by an attendance of several terms at Ripon College, where he pursued such studies as he deemed to be of the greatest benefit to him in after life. When he left the school-room, he returned to the farm, and has since engaged in its cultivation. He is now operating 290 acres of fine land and displays much business ability in its management. Its well-tilled

fields and many excellent improvements indicate a careful and painstaking supervision and testify to the thrift and industry of the owner. In connection with the development of his farm, Mr. Bradbury also devotes considerable attention to the raising of fine stock, making a specialty of horses and sheep. He has frequently been called upon to serve in positions of honor and trust but has never sought public preferment. He held the office of District Clerk for eight years and was elected Justice of the Peace, but would not accept. He is a strong friend of the temperance cause, is an active worker in the Good Templars society and votes the Prohibition ticket. A man of sterling worth, he has many warm friends and has won the confidence and regard of all with whom he has come in contact.



CHARLES L. KENDALL, a hardware merchant and harness dealer of Packwaukee, has been a resident of Marquette County for many years, and is a member of one of its old and distinguished families. His father, Charles Lewis Kendall, was one of the early settlers of Montello. He was born in Massachusetts in 1829, and on attaining his majority there married Ann Carter. The year 1851 witnessed his emigration to Wisconsin in company with his wife and two children, Emma and our subject. The former died on the 30th of October, 1886, leaving one daughter—Lulu Chapel. She was three times married, her first husband having been Frank Stimpson, her second, E. A. Chapel, while her third union was with James Waterman. Mr. Kendall, Sr., married for his second wife Mary Jane Hyde, the wedding taking place in September, 1857. He was one of the well-known citizens of Montello, and for a number of years engaged in the hardware business in that village. He died in Montello, May 21, 1869, leaving two children by his second wife: Neenah, who died at the age of thirteen years, and Frederick Grant, who survived his sister only four weeks, dying at the age of nine years. From an obituary notice published of Mr. Kendall at the time of his death, we take the following:

“He was one of the most industrious men of the

town, a good calculator in business and of a generous nature. No man has done more in proportion to his ability to build up and improve the village than he. Mr. Kendall was scrupulously honest in all his relations in life. Strict integrity marked his intercourse with his fellow-men, securing for him the confidence of the community. In trade and business he was a model man; he was prominent in the support of those enterprises that tend to the best interests of the community where he lived, and his death was sincerely mourned by all. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Lodge, the principles of which were his guide through life.”

Charles L. Kendall, Jr., whose name heads this sketch, was born in the old Buckeye State, on the 17th of September, 1853, during a temporary sojourn of the family there. He was reared to manhood in Montello, and in his youth engaged with his father in the hardware business, learning the trade of a tinner. He conducted the business several years after his father's death, and afterward learned the trade of harness-making with his brother-in-law in Plainfield. When he had thoroughly mastered the business he returned to Montello and bought out the store formerly owned by his father, where he carried on operations for several years.

On the 17th of July, 1875, Mr. Kendall was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Wessing, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. T. Martell. The lady was a daughter of Edward Wessing, one of the early settlers of Packwaukee, where she was born Feb. 2, 1856. They have three children, one son and two daughters—Lewis E., Maude E. and Frank W.

Disposing of his business interests in Montello, Mr. Kendall removed to Packwaukee on the 11th of November, 1877, and has been engaged in business there continuously since, carrying a full line of hardware, together with harness and saddlery supplies. His success is due to his enterprising and progressive spirit, which characterizes all his undertakings whether for the advancement of his own interests or the upbuilding of the community. He has filled various official positions of honor and trust, was Postmaster of the village several years,

and for four successive terms has been Chairman of the Town Board. He supports the Republican party, and is an intelligent citizen.

REV. JANUARY CZARNOWSKI, resident Priest in charge of two Catholic Churches in Berlin, St. Stanislaus and St. Michaels, was born in West Prussia, April 30, 1845, and is a son of Andreas and Hellwig (Shebilsky) Czarnowski. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Gymnasium of Culm and was graduated in the class of 1869. He was then ordained on the 21st of September, 1873, and served in his holy calling in his native country until August, 1875, when he emigrated from Poland to America. His first charge in this country was the Church of St. Stanislaus in Princeton, Wis., and in 1886, removing to Berlin, he also became Pastor of St. Michael's Church. He was instrumental in building the large and elegant church edifice of St. Stanislaus, in Berlin, and has done effective work for his people. Father Czarnowski was for a time in charge of, and caused to be built, a church in Portage County, Wis., called St. Cazimer. He has now been located in Berlin four years, and has won the love of his entire congregation.

JOSEPH TRIMBELL, deceased, formerly a resident of Kingston, was born in the North of Ireland, where he spent the days of his boyhood and youth. In early manhood, however, he bade good-by to the Emerald Isle, and sailed for America with the hope of making a fortune in the New World. He first settled in Vermont, where he married Miss Frances Elliott, also a native of Ireland. They began their domestic life in New York, and subsequently removed to Indiana, whence they went to Clinton County, Iowa, being among the early settlers of that county. The year 1847 witnessed their arrival in Green Lake County, and the town of Marquette was chosen as the scene of their future labors. Mr.

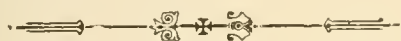
Trimbell turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and engaged in that business until after the death of his wife, when he removed to Kansas, where he spent his last days. Unlike most of the people of Ireland, they were strong believers in the Protestant faith, and opposed with all their power the Catholic Church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Trimbell was born a family of eight children: Jane, the eldest, became the wife of William Price, and are both now deceased; Elizabeth became the wife of Henry Stevens, and died at her home in Rock Island, Ill.; Cyrus is living in Kingston, Green Lake Co., Wis.; Joseph is in Peabody, Kan.; Thomas died in Illinois; Eleanor died in Wisconsin; James is living in Marquette County, Wis.; and Charlotte is the wife of Albert Howard, of Mason City, Kan. Cyrus Trimbell, son of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Livingston County, N. Y. April 12, 1832, and remained with his parents until he attained his majority. Since 1847, he has made his home in Green Lake County, and is accounted one of its leading citizens. He acquired a common-school education, and assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm, until his marriage. He has engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life. He made his first purchase of land in the town of Marquette, Green Lake County, but subsequently sold that, and in 1860, bought 120 acres on sections 35 and 26, in the town of Kingston, where he now resides. He still continues its cultivation, and is one of the successful farmers of the community. His comfortable home with its pleasant surroundings, is an indication of thrift and enterprise. He has ever manifested an interest in public affairs, but has never sought or desired official honors. He formerly cast his ballot with the Democratic party, but is now liberal in his views, supporting the best candidate placed before the people.

Mr. Trimbell has been twice married. On the 29th of March, 1853, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Eleanor Carson, and unto them were born two children: Frances Eleanor, who was born Jan. 1, 1856, and is now the wife of Joseph Dunson, of Puget Sound, Port Townsend, Wash.; and Edgar E., also of Puget Sound. The death of the mother

occurred Nov. 17, 1857, and on the 13th of February, 1861, Mr. Trimbell led to the marriage altar Miss Cornelia Beers, a native of the Empire State, and a daughter of George W. and Maria Beers. Their family consists of the following children: Derwood, who was born Oct. 19, 1861, and is living in Green Lake County; George, born Dec. 12, 1862, is a resident of Raymond, Clark County, S. D., and the husband of Jennie Saunders; Bertha C., born July 25, 1869, is a teacher of music; Luella, born Oct. 26, 1874; Ernest, born Jan. 1, 1875; and Byron, born Jan. 21, 1880.

During his long residence in this county, Mr. Trimbell has made many warm friends, by whom he is held in high regard.



SAAC H. COMSTOCK, deceased, was prominently identified with the early history of Green Lake Co., and bore no inconsiderable part in its upbuilding and development. He was a native of Monroe County, N. Y., born near Rochester, on the 19th day of November, 1818. His parents were Joseph and Sally (Hathaway) Comstock, both of whom were natives of the Bay State, the former born in March, 1780, the latter on the 7th of August, 1781. When a lad he accompanied his parents to Michigan, in which State he received a liberal education. Financially he was a self-made man. He had no capital with which to begin life, and struggled on against poverty until finally he acquired a comfortable competence.

In 1847, in Sheboygan, Wis., Mr. Comstock was united in marriage with Miss Susan Rankin, and unto them were born three children. Henry S., the first born, studied law under the direction of Fish & Thompson of Princeton, and after being admitted to the bar became a member of the firm. He was twice elected County Clerk of Green Lake County, and for two terms was Prosecuting Attorney. He was a young man full of life and energy, and possessing much natural ability, won a prominent place in the ranks of his professional brethren. He died at Princeton Dec. 2, 1882. Mary, who was one of the most successful teachers of the county, having taught for nineteen terms, died in

1880. William R., the youngest, holds a position as clerk in the Pension Office at Washington, D. C.

The death of Mr. Comstock occurred on the 27th of December, 1860. He was a man of marked individuality, upright and honorable in all his dealings, and won the high regard of all. His wife still survives him and is living in Kingston.



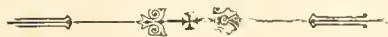
CHARLES W. PERRY, deceased, was for many years a leading merchant of Marquette, and one of the prominent citizens of Green Lake County. He was born in Charleston, N. H., Oct. 14, 1814, and died in California in May, 1885. His parents, Samuel and Phoebe (Wescott) Perry, had a fine family of children, as follows: Charles W., Roswell, Samuel, Jane (widow of Charles Howard, of Tomales, Cal.), George and Henry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Perry were members of the Methodist Church, and in the community where they resided they were widely and favorably known. They came to Green Lake County in 1852, where both passed to their final rest.

Our subject was fitted for the duties of life by a liberal education acquired in his native State, and that advantage, combined with natural business ability, perseverance and energy, made his career a successful one. He first embarked in business in Bloomfield, N. Y., where he engaged in general merchandising. Aside from the fact that it witnessed his first venture into commercial circles, it was also connected with his life from the fact that he there became acquainted with and married Miss Harriet Chamberlain, a most estimable and accomplished lady, who proved herself a true helpmate to him. Her parents, M. and Clarissa (Puffer) Chamberlain, were married in Albany, N. Y., but shortly afterward removed to Livingston County, where five children, two sons and three daughters, blessed their union. Alvin, the oldest, a man of marked ability and fine oratorical powers, was honored by his district with an election to the General Assembly of New York; in 1887 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he died two years later. Elsie became the wife of Hazzard Webster, and died in California in 1877; Clarissa married Jacob

Kelsey, who died in 1877, and now makes her home in Los Angeles, Cal.; Harriet is the widow of our subject; and Lauren, who completes the family, is deceased. The father died in Livingston County, after which the mother came to Green Lake County, where her death occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry began their domestic life in her native county, he continuing in the mercantile business until 1854, when he emigrated to the West and located in Markesan. Immediately after his arrival he again engaged in that line of business, which he followed until 1865, when he removed to Dodge County, Minn., where he did business as a general merchant for a year and a half. At the expiration of that time he returned to this county, and, laying aside all commercial pursuits, turned his attention to farming. He purchased land in the town of Green Lake, the farm now owned by Mr. Friday, and for a number of years devoted his energies to its cultivation, but in 1879 he went to California, where his death occurred as above stated, in May, 1885. He was a man of strict integrity and great uprightness of character, and on account of his sterling worth, affable manners and gentlemanly deportment, made friends wherever he went. His loss was deeply mourned by all who knew him, especially in Green Lake County, where he had endeared himself to many.

Mrs. Perry is still living in Markesan and three children share in her deep loss. Frank W., the only son, is now in Spink County, S. D.; Hattie is the wife of Prof. Eugene Little, of Pomona, Cal., who graduated from the State University of Wisconsin, and now holds the position of Assistant Superintendent of schools of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Clara is the wife of Ezra Frank Kyser, one of the prominent business men of Pomona, Cal.



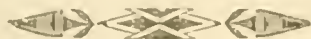
CL. KRENTZ has been engaged in business in Westfield for a number of years, and his name is inseparably connected with the mercantile interests of Marquette County. The family is of German origin. His father, Gottfried Krentz, was born in Germany, April 7, 1811, and with his family, emigrated to America in the year

1857. Landing in New York, he at once continued his journey until reaching Marquette County, where he secured a farm situated in the town of Newton. The land was comparatively new; few improvements had been made thereon, and the work of cultivation had scarcely commenced, but during the thirty-two years in which Mr. Krentz resided there, great changes took place, and at the time of his death, which occurred on the 22nd of September, 1889, he was the owner of one of the most valuable farms in Marquette County. It comprised 300 acres, and the entire amount was brought to a high state of civilization. Its owner was one of the best known citizens of his town, and from the beginning he had the reputation for uprightness and fair dealing, which won him the confidence and high regard of all. In disposition he was retiring, and much preferred the quiet of home life to the turmoil of politics. He never sought or cared for public office, but was a willing and liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises. Both he and his wife were faithful members of the Lutheran Church. Their family numbered six children, but three died prior to their emigration to America—two sons, aged nine and eleven years, and the only daughter of the family, who died at the age of seven years. Three sons survive their father—Frederick, who is now living in the town of Newton; August, who is living on the old homestead; and C. L.

Our subject is the youngest of the family. He was born March 14, 1843, and was about fourteen years of age, when, with his parents, he crossed the broad Atlantic and became a resident of Wisconsin. He remained on the old home farm, assisting his father in its cultivation until he had attained to mature years, when he engaged in various occupations for some time, being employed for several seasons in the pineries of Wisconsin. His health failing him, he was finally forced to abandon such labors and embarked in the mercantile business in Westfield, where he has since carried on operations in the same line. He first erected a small building on Second Street, and began business on a limited scale. The village was then quite small, and had attained to little importance as a trading post, but the building of the railroad gave a decided impetus to its growth, and greatly increased its business fa-

ilities, so it was not long before Mr. Krentz had to seek larger quarters. In 1877, he erected a frame structure on the site of his present store, but about a year and a half later it was destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy, however, he began the erection of his present fine brick store building, which is 26 x 90 feet, and as soon as it was completed, stocked it with a full line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and almost everything in the mercantile line with the exception of hardware. At times he has carried a stock valued at \$20,000, but on an average it is much less, though at all times his stock is much larger than that carried by any other mercantile house in Marquette County. Enterprising and progressive, he is numbered among the leading business men of the community, and by honesty, fair dealing and courteous treatment, has built up a large and lucrative trade, which is constantly increasing. As a result of his success, he is the owner of a fine brick residence erected in 1882, probably the finest in Marquette County.

In 1866, Mr. Krentz was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Klampe, daughter of Frederick Klampe, who died in Germany, but with her mother, who is now living with Mr. Krentz, his wife came to America in 1857. Of their eleven children, three sons and four daughters are living, namely: Jennie, Lydia, Lizetta, Elsie May, Carl, Irving Grover and Homer. The deceased—Edward A., Maria M., Charlotta R., Minnie M. This family are held in the highest regard by all who know them, and hold an enviable position in the social world.



HENRY MORMAN, Justice of the Peace of Berlin, Green Lake County, is of German birth. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in Hanover, Nov. 13, 1839. His mother died when he was an infant, and in 1841 he was brought by his father, Frederick H. Morman, to America. Mr. Morman, Sr., settled in Milwaukee County, Wis., where he resided until about 1845, when he removed to Cedarburg, Ozaukee County.

Our subject was educated in the public schools

of the community in which his early life was passed, and when fifteen years of age he entered upon his business career as a merchant's clerk in a store in Cedarburg, in which position he continued until 1858. He there became familiar with the methods and customs of conducting business, and probably laid the foundation for his future success. He was nineteen years of age at the time of leaving his first employer. Becoming ambitious to see the world, he set out for California, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On reaching his destination he engaged in gold mining near Folsom and at Placerville, continuing in that line for three years, when he went to San Francisco, where he spent two years as a merchant's clerk. In the spring of 1864 we find him prospecting in Idaho. In the course of his travels he came to the Missouri River, and from Ft. Benton proceeded down that stream and the Mississippi to New Orleans by steamboat, while the Civil War was in full progress. Not being especially attracted by the Crescent City, he retraced his course as far as Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where he offered his services to the Government, enlisting as a member of Company G, 2d United States Dragoons, in February, 1865. He was with his regiment on duty at Ft. Laramie and on the frontier, guarding stage lines and railway engineers from Indian attacks. He was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, and after serving three years was mustered out at Ft. McPherson, Neb. He then returned to his old home in Cedarburg, Wis., but after a short time spent in that quiet town, again sought relief and excitement in travel. He returned to California, but in the Golden State did not find any occupation which he wished to follow, and he again returned home after a sojourn of a few months on the Pacific Slope.

On Oct. 1, 1869, Mr. Morman was joined in wedlock with Miss Matilda Kahndis, of Cedarburg, the union being celebrated in Milwaukee. The lady was born in the town of Liebau, Russia, on the Baltic, and came to America in 1852. One child Eda, graces their union, who was born in Berlin, Sept. 29, 1870.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Morman settled in Berlin, and engaged in the liquor business,

which he carried on until elected to the office he now holds, in April, 1889. On the 2d of that month he became Justice of the Peace, and on the 20th he was appointed Notary Public. Politically, he is a Democrat, and socially a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., and of John H. Williams Post, No. 4, G. A. R. He has proved himself an efficient officer and enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens. His life has been an eventful one in a private way, and the adventures with which he has met, and the hardships endured in his Western experience would, if well written, make an interesting story.



HON. GEORGE FITCH, the present Senator for the 9th Wisconsin Senatorial District, and the junior member of the firm of Sacket & Fitch, bankers of Berlin, was born in Glens Falls, Warren Co., N. Y., on Nov. 3, 1846, and is the son of Edward and Sarah (Roberts) Fitch. His father was born in Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Conn., and was of English Puritan descent. The Fitch family is one of the old historic families of America, and boasts among its members and connections many men and women whose names bear honorable mention in the annals of their respective States. The name is of German origin, and the family history shows that Bocking, a village of Baintree, Essex Co., England, which is situated about forty miles northeast of London, and which was originally peopled by Flemish emigrants, was the home of Thomas Fitch, the progenitor of the American family. He had, if tradition is correct, five sons, three of whom are supposed to have died in their native land, while two, Thomas and Joseph, accompanied their mother to America after her husband's decease.

Thomas and Joseph Fitch settled in Norwalk, Conn., about the year 1635. The former remained in that city, but Joseph removed to Norwich. Thomas Fitch was one of the forefathers of Norwalk and lived to extreme old age. His eldest son, Thomas, died in 1690. Thomas Fitch, the third of that name, son of Thomas Fitch, Jr., as he was designated in the old town records, but

Capt. Thomas Fitch, as the court at the capital denominated him, was born in 1671. He was the King's Commissioner in Norwalk from 1691 to 1694, and the honored father, in 1699, of a son whose destiny it was to draft a new constitution for Yale College, and to frame laws which his Sovereign pronounced superior and to attain to the highest office in the colony. He had four children—Samuel, the Crown's Justice; Thomas, who became Governor of the Colony of Connecticut; James, Deputy to the General Assembly; and Elizabeth.

Gov. Thomas Fitch was married in 1724 to Hannah Hall, and ten children were born to them—Col. Thomas Fitch, Jr.; Jonathan, Ebenezer, Hannah, Mary, Timothy, Hezekiah, Elizabeth, Esther and Giles. Col. Thomas Fitch was born in 1725, and was an important personage in the Colony. He was Lord George's Justice from 1761 to 1772, and in May, 1768, was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Regiment, and later was the senior Colonel, commanding sixteen Colonial regiments. Gov. Fitch was twenty years Chief Justice of the Connecticut Colony, and author of the best code of laws published in his day.

Samuel M. Fitch, the maternal grandfather of George Fitch, whose name heads this sketch, married Esther Fitch, daughter of Timothy and granddaughter of Gov. Fitch, she being the second cousin of her husband. Their children were Betsy, who became Mrs. David Roberts; Edward, of Glens Falls, N. Y., and Samuel Marvin, of Norwalk. Samuel M. Fitch, Sr., died at the age of eighty-seven years and his wife when seventy-four years of age. Their son, Edward, was born in Norwalk, Conn., and married Sarah Roberts of the same State. She was born of Welsh parentage, and was reared under the auspices of the Society of Friends or Quakers. She was a woman of superior intellectual attainments, and possessed great energy and ambition, and her influence in her family for their good was felt and appreciated by husband and children, whose confidence and love she enjoyed to the day of her death. Edward Fitch removed in early life to Glens Falls, N. Y., where he was engaged in the lumber trade.

The Fitch family is one of the oldest and largest

in the United States, and numbers among its members citizens of high repute, among whom we may mention the Hon. Graham M. Fitch, M. D., of Indiana; Congressman Thomas Fitch, of Nevada; Lieut. Gen. Jabez, and Judge John Fitch, of Ohio; Lieut. Col. Fitch, of California; President Fitch, of Williams College; Judge Fitz-Gaines, and Drs. S. S. and Almeron Fitch, of New York; Col. Asa Fitch, of Connecticut; Major William Fitch, of New Haven, Conn., the Fitches of Fitchville; and the Norwich and Willimantic Fitches. In Colonial days they were classed among the most prominent families in New England. Major James Fitch contributed the nails and glass for the original Yale College; John Fitch was the inventor of the first steamboat, but Gov. Thomas Fitch was the most distinguished member of the family.

George Fitch the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education, and when eighteen years of age went to New York City, where he was engaged in the fruit business. In 1871 he came to Berlin, Wis., and engaged in the lumber business with De Witt Palmeto, continuing in that line until September, 1876, when he sold out and formed the existing partnership with George B. Sacket in the banking business. (A history of the bank appears elsewhere.) He also became interested in cranberry culture on a large scale in partnership with De Witt Palmeto and Frank Stanley. They have 2,500 acres devoted to that use, partly in Winnebago and partly in Waushara counties. The company has invested more than \$100,000 in improvements on their marsh, and have 400 acres of bearing vines. They have gathered as high as six thousand barrels of fruit of one crop, which was not more than two-thirds of the berries grown that season, one third being lost. While the crop has never been an entire failure, there are seasons when the insects and early frosts greatly reduce the yield. With long experience Mr. Fitch thinks it is now certain that with their superior advantages for flooding the vines, that they can be very sure of a paying crop every season. He is interested in buying and selling pine lands, of which he and his partner handle large tracts.

Mr. Fitch was married in Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 15,

1882, the lady of his choice being Miss Helen P. Porter, daughter of Hon. Joseph Porter, an early settler and extensive lumber manufacturer of Wisconsin. The Porter family, of which Mrs. Fitch is a descendant, is one of the oldest and most distinguished in the country. Her ancestors joined the Massachusetts Colony in 1628, and were of the English Puritans. The name of Porter has always been conspicuous in the civil and military annals of America since that early day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have one child living, a son, Joseph Porter, aged five years. Two daughters died in infancy. Mrs. Fitch was born in Oshkosh, and reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church, of which she is now a member.

Mr. Fitch is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active interest in the success of that party. He was elected Mayor of Berlin in 1885, serving one term, and in 1886, was elected State Senator to represent the 9th District, which comprises the counties of Green Lake, Portage, Waushara, and all of Marathon situated west of the Wisconsin River, except the part of the city of Wausaw that lies on the western bank. He was appointed and served as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, one of the most important committees of the Senate, and won the approval of his constituents by the able manner in which he defended the rights of the people against the unjust demands of powerful corporations. Mr. Fitch enjoys an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, and is highly respected and esteemed for his ability, integrity and social qualities. He has been successful in his business enterprises, and is of well-known personal responsibility as are his partners. The banking house of Sacket & Fitch is held to be one of the solid financial institutions of the Fox River valley.



THOMAS D. ROBERTS, deceased, is inseparably identified with the history of Green Lake County, having been prominently connected with its growth and progress from the days of its early infancy. He was born in Hampshire County, England, Oct. 25, 1789, and was educated in the common schools. When seventeen

years of age he started out in life for himself as a sailor, and followed the ocean for a number of years. Subsequently, he went to Spanish River, Nova Scotia, where the most important event of his life occurred. He became acquainted with Miss Sophia Gould, and on the 2d of November, 1820, they were united in the holy bands of matrimony. Shortly afterward they removed to Haverhill, N. H., where a family of ten children was born unto them: Stephen L., the eldest, born Sept. 7, 1821, is now a resident of Claremont, N. H.; George D., born June 14, 1823, died in Fox Lake, Wis., in 1887; Charlotte, born June 7, 1825, is the wife of Hillard Rowe, of Claremont, N. H.; William G., born Aug. 27, 1827, when last heard of was running on a steamer on the Mississippi River, but is now supposed to be dead; Sarah D., born July 14, 1829, is the wife of Nathan Bryant, of Dodge County, Wis.; Eliza, born June 7, 1831, died in infancy; Thomas D., born Aug. 4, 1833, and Harriet L., born Nov. 6, 1838, also died in infancy; Diana, born May 11, 1840, is the wife of Hiram Pratt, a resident farmer of the town of Mackford; Thomas S., born May 4, 1842, is also a farmer of Mackford township.

When Mr. Roberts arrived in Green Lake County, in 1844, the country was almost an uninhabited wilderness. Indeed, in all directions there were but few settlers; the now flourishing city of Milwaukee contained but one building, a hotel, the old Plankington House. Mr. Roberts there left his family and started out on foot to seek a location. At last he chose Dodge County as the scene of his future labors, making a claim on Lake Emily, but shortly afterward he came to Green Lake County, settling on section 32 in the town of Mackford, where he continued to make his home until his death. The nearest market in those early days was at Milwaukee. He would haul his wheat to that place with a team of oxen, fourteen days being required to make the trip, and after selling for the low price which it brought would frequently not have money enough to pay the expenses of the journey. The first six months the family lived almost entirely on bread and water. The first grist Mr. Roberts took to mill he carried upon his back to Beaver Dam, a distance of eighteen miles. On the way

he had to ford streams, the water being waist deep. These are but a few of the hardships which were endured by the early settlers, and they certainly deserve great credit for the part which they bore in placing the county in its present advanced position. They laid the foundation for its prosperity and development, and to them is due a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. Among those who bore the heavy burdens Mr. Roberts deserves especial mention. He had chosen this county for his home, and he took great pride in its upbuilding and advancement. He lived to see its wild prairie lands transformed into beautiful homes and farms, the rude log cabins and Indian wigwams replaced by substantial and elegant residences, villages have grown into cities, many important business industries have been introduced and school houses and churches built, until all the citizens may be proud of the rank which their county occupies.

In early life Mr. Roberts was a Whig, but later supported the Republican party, and was honored with several local offices of trust. He was reared an Episcopalian, and adhered to that faith through life, but Mrs. Roberts was a life-long member of the Methodist Church. His death occurred Sept. 23, 1886, at the very advanced age of ninety-seven years, and his wife died Jan. 16, 1876, when seventy-six years of age.



WILLIAM H. BORST, who is engaged in general farming in Burr Oak Valley on section 20 in the town of Leon, Waushara County, was born in McHenry County, Ill., near the town of Harvard, Sept. 13, 1855, and is of German descent. He was the fourth in a family of eight children, consisting of three sons and five daughters. His father, Daniel Borst, a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., born Dec. 6, 1823, is numbered among the early settlers of Wisconsin of 1854. He first located in Walworth County, but after following farming in that community for a year removed with his family to McHenry County, Ill., where for six years he engaged in

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*Yours Truly
Samuel Crockett*

the same pursuit. His next home was on section 30 in the town of Leon, Waushara County, where he purchased eighty acres of wild land that he placed in a condition for agricultural purposes, when he sold and removed to the farm on which our subject now resides. He first purchased forty acres but in 1864 added eighty acres to that amount. In the spring of the same year, he responded to his country's call for troops, enrolling his name with the boys in blue in Company I, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Capt. E. E. Terrill. He participated in the seven days battle of the Wilderness and the siege before Petersburg. Remaining with the regiment until the close of the war, he was then honorably discharged.

Mr. Borst married Miss Lovina Bice, a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., and a daughter of Joshua Bice, who was born and lived in the same State. Both Mr. Borst and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church and he belongs to the G. A. R.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of the town of Leon and remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, when he started out in life for himself. Entering the employ of his brother-in-law, T. S. Chipman, he worked as a farm hand by the month for a brief period when having accumulated some capital he purchased eighty acres of land on section 18 in the town of Leon, where he resided for six years. Selling out he then bought 111 acres where he now resides. He is engaged in general farming and is accounted one of the leading young farmers and representative citizens of Waushara County. Neatness and regularity everywhere abound, and his home, with its entire surroundings, indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. In politics Mr. Borst has supported the Republican party since attaining his majority. An ardent advocate of the cause of temperance, he is the present Chief Templar of Pine River Lodge, No. 291, I. O. G. T., to which his wife also belongs.

On the 14th of December, 1877, Mr. Borst led to the marriage altar Miss Maggie Pollock, an estimable lady of Ford County, Ill., born Aug. 18, 1861, of Scotch parentage. Their union has

been blessed with the birth of one daughter, Gertie E., who was born Dec. 27, 1878. Mrs. Borst became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in her childhood, and since that time has lived a consistent, Christian life. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Patton) Pollock, who were the parents of twelve children. Mr. Pollock's occupation is that of a ranchman and he resides in Colorado, where he is extensively engaged in stock raising. Her paternal grandfather was William Pollock and her maternal grandfather was David Patton. The latter was an early settler of Ford County, Ill., and was a lawyer by profession and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of that county for many years. He married Cynthia Busch, who is long since dead, but he is still a resident of Paxton, Ford Co., Ill., and has reached the remarkable age of ninety-eight years.



SAMUEL CROCKETT, of Westfield, has the honor of being the oldest established merchant of Marquette County, having been engaged in business since 1859. He has been a resident of the village since 1856, and is numbered among the most prominent citizens of the community. He is a native of Manchester, England, his birth having occurred in that city on the 10th of May, 1821. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Goodall) Crockett, who continued to reside in England until death. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom grew to mature years, while several of the family are still living in England.

Our subject is the only one who ever came to America. At the age of thirteen years he began working in a hospital which was an auxiliary to the Manchester Royal Hospital, and when sixteen years of age was apprenticed to the trade of a tailor, serving a full term, during which time he thoroughly mastered the business. In June, 1843, we find him upon the bosom of the Atlantic en route for America. He landed in New York City, where he secured work at his trade, but afterward was employed as journeyman tailor at various points in

the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. He finally located in Stewartsville, Warren County, of the last named State, where he engaged in business for himself. In that city Mr. Crockett was married in September, 1852, to Miss Eliza Snyder, who was born in Stewartsville, and is a daughter of Frederick Snyder, who was one of the early settlers of that city, and a descendant of one of the early Dutch families of this country.

Believing that the West furnished better opportunities than were afforded by the older States of the East, in the month of April, 1856, Mr. Crockett accompanied by his family, consisting of wife and one child, started for Wisconsin, and in the early part of May following, arrived in Westfield, Marquette County. Resuming work at his trade as a merchant tailor, he continued operations in that line until 1859, when as before stated, he embarked in merchandising, and has since been engaged in that business. Probably no man is more widely or favorably known in Marquette County than our subject. As a business man he has been unusually successful. His public career has been characterized by careful management and honorable, upright dealing with all, and his absolute integrity and honesty of purpose have never been questioned. The esteem and confidence in which he is held, are illustrated by the frequent and continuous calls which he has received to fill important official positions. He has almost constantly occupied some office, and it is needless to say has ever discharged his duties with great promptness and fidelity. He was Coroner of Marquette County for eight terms, from 1856 to 1874, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for almost a quarter of a century, and is the present incumbent. In 1876, he was elected to the State Legislature, and has also held many school offices. The cause of education has ever found in him a true friend, and every worthy enterprise calculated to benefit the community, has received his hearty support and influence.

Since coming to Marquette County, the family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Crockett has been increased by the birth of three children, but only one son, George B., is now living. He was born in Westfield, Oct. 9, 1858, and received a good English

education, which was supplemented by a course in the Oshkosh Commercial College, from which he graduated in the Class of 1881. He has received his practical business education under the instruction of his father, of whose business he now has charge. He was married in August, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of Edward and Mary Boberts, who were formerly residents of Adams County, Wis., but are now deceased. Two children have been born to George and Elizabeth Crockett, Ethel L. and Samuel E.

Our subject, Samuel Crockett, is a supporter of the Democratic party, politically, but is liberal in his religious views. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church; he does not now affiliate with any denomination, but gives liberally of his means in support of all. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is ripe in years of experience in mercantile life, and has made himself a place among the substantial and wealthy citizens of Marquette County. In that way he has also learned much concerning the character and motives of men and is generally correct in his judgment of his fellow-citizens and their enterprises. Mr. Crockett was present, and was a witness of the opening of the Manchester & Liverpool Railroad in August, 1830. That was the first locomotive railway operated by steam in the world. Stephenson, the famous inventor, was present on the occasion, as was also the Duke of Wellington, both of whom Mr. Crockett well remembers.

In 1874, more than thirty years after leaving England, Mr. Crockett visited his native land, leaving home in April, and returning in August. He found that the place of his birth and early life had undergone many changes, yet many of the old landmarks were still remaining. He spent a few weeks in a very enjoyable manner with old friends and acquaintances, and at length returned home. Though his visit was a pleasant one, and he still feels an abiding love for England as the land of his birth, he realizes that America is his home, and has no wish that it should be otherwise. His many relatives and friends showed their high appreciation of him during his visit, by presenting him with a congratulatory address which expresses in the most complimentary terms the high regard and esteem

in which he is held by those who knew him in early life. The address is made with a pen, and is a fine specimen of artistic skill.

It is with pleasure that we are able to present to the readers of the ALBUM this sketch, though imperfect it may be, of one of Marquette County's most esteemed and worthy citizens, who deserves a place in the permanent records of the representative men of Marquette County. Mr. Crockett is a charter member of the A. F. & A. M., Westfield Lodge No. 227. His son George B., is a charter member of the same lodge, Ft. Winnebago Chapter No. 14, and Ft. Winnebago Commandery No. 4, both located at Portage City. See portrait.



HON. SHERMAN BARDWELL, of Plainfield, is one of the leading merchants of Waushara County, and is numbered among its well-known and prominent citizens. He was born in Allegany County, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1828, and is of English descent. His parents were Joel and Hannah (Hammond) Bardwell. His father was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., and became one of the pioneers of Allegany County. The mother of our subject was an invalid from his early infancy, and at her death left two little children—Willard, who died at the age of nineteen years, and Sherman, of this sketch. Joel Bardwell was again married, and by his second wife had several children. He was a highly educated man, and followed the profession of teaching for a livelihood. In 1834, when Sherman was but a child of six years, he removed to Michigan, where he remained until 1867, at which time he came to Plainfield, but after a residence of twelve years in that city, he returned to Michigan, where he spent the last years of his life. His death occurred some years ago.

Sherman Bardwell, whose name heads this notice, was educated principally by his father, who was an excellent instructor. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter, receiving as his compensation \$5 per month. Three years later he engaged in teaching, and at the age of twenty years returned to his native State, where

he resumed work as a carpenter. A short time afterward, on the 25th of February, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Roxanna Swift, a native of Geneseo, N. Y. She was a highly accomplished lady, well educated, and taught school prior to her marriage. Only three years of happy wedded life were passed, when on the 22d of May, 1855, Mrs. Bardwell was called home, leaving a daughter, Charlotte M., who is the wife of George B. Fox, of Plainfield. Mr. Bardwell was united in marriage, May 7, 1856, with Miss Esther Sherman, and immediately thereafter came to Plainfield. Their union was blessed with a family of four children: Mary A. became the wife of George H. White, and died at the home of her father in Plainfield, Jan. 31, 1883; Frank D. died in Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 29th of August, 1881, when visiting his sister, Mrs. White. He was born in September, 1860, and had he been spared eighteen days longer, would have attained his majority. He was a promising young man, and his death, which occurred very suddenly, was a sad loss to his father and friends. Jay, born Aug. 26, 1865; and Grace, who completes the family, are still at home. The mother of these children died July 16, 1875, and in March, 1876, Mr. Bardwell was again married, his union being with Alice H. LaSalle, who was born in Swanton, Vt., Feb. 5, 1850, and was a successful teacher for a number of years. They have one son, Worth, born Sept. 23, 1882.

The date of Mr. Bardwell's arrival in Plainfield, was May 22, 1856, since which time he has been one of the prominent business men of the village. For some years he engaged in carpentering, the first building on which he was employed being the Plainfield Hotel, in 1856. He was the principal carpenter of this section for a number of years, but at length turned his attention to other pursuits. He embarked in merchandising in 1862, and has made that his chief occupation since, but has been connected with various enterprises of a business character. In 1876 he erected the first grain elevator in the place, and also established the first industrial interests of the village. He was also connected with the milling interests of Plainfield, having been part owner of the flouring-mill. He is

extensively engaged in merchandising. Beside his fine store in Plainfield, he owns branch stores in Chelsea and Minocqua, and also has sawmills at those points. He owns a fine farm of 272 acres, ninety of which lie within the corporation limits of Plainfield. He has the honor of being the first newspaper man of the town.

The success to which Mr. Bardwell has attained in life has been due to his own efforts. He began life without capital, but with a determination to succeed, supplemented by good judgment, energy and perseverance, he has attained that object. He has ever been identified with the growth and progress of his town and county, and is liberal in the support of good works. All enterprises that tend to promote the best interests of his fellow-citizens, have also met with his hearty co-operation and cordial support, and no more worthy or valued citizen can be found in the community. He served in the legislative session of 1872-'73, having been elected on the Democratic ticket, he being a warm supporter of the principles of that party.



HON. JOHN H. THOMAS is one of the prominent citizens and early settlers of Waushara County, his home being on section 33 in the town of Aurora. He is a native of Wales, having been born in that country on the 12th of November, 1834, and a son of Thomas and Martha (Evans) Thomas. His father was born in Wales in 1811, and his mother in the same land in 1813. Arriving at years of maturity, they were married in 1834, and for fourteen years of their wedded life continued to make their home in Wales, but at length determined to seek their fortune in the new world. They sailed for America in 1848, and after five weeks spent upon the broad Atlantic, landed in New York City, on the 10th of October. Without delay they continued their journey to Milwaukee, going by way of the Great Lakes, and eight weeks had elapsed before they reached their destination after their arrival in this country. They first located in the town of Pewaukee, Waukesha County, where they remained

until April, 1850, when they settled upon a farm on section 27, in the town of Aurora, Waushara County. The family is still living there, though the father was called to his final rest in April, 1882. There were nine children, seven sons and two daughters, born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas—John, whose name heads this sketch; Esther, wife of Henry Thomas, now deceased; S. J., who is married and living in Aurora Township; Mary, wife of David Evans, of Berlin; David C., who is living in Watertown, S. D.; William R., who is also living in Watertown; Daniel J., a resident farmer of the town of Aurora; Henry W., who makes his home in the same town, and Joshua E., who is living on the old homestead and cares for his aged mother.

The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Waushara County when a lad of fifteen years. He acquired the greater part of his education in the schools of Wales, and after coming to this country aided his father in the cultivation of the farm until 1858, when he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Thomas, who was also a native of Wales. Her parents were very early settlers of Winnebago County. The young couple, in 1859, took up their abode on section 33, in the town of Aurora, and since that time have there made their home. The farm at first comprised but sixty acres. With a resolute will and great energy, however, Mr. Thomas began the development of his land with the hope of adding to his possessions in the course of time and as his financial resources have increased he has made other purchases until he now owns 170 acres of valuable land under a high state of cultivation. His possessions have been acquired by his own efforts and he may truly be called a self-made man. His transactions have been marked with the strictest honesty and fidelity, and by his upright life he has gained the confidence and good will of those with whom he has come in contact.

The political friends of Mr. Thomas have recognized his worth and ability and in 1875 he represented them in the Legislature of the State. He has also held various minor offices and when called to serve in public capacities his career has been characterized with the same fidelity to duty that

has marked his business life. He displayed his loyalty to the Government during the late war by aiding his country as a member of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and with his command did garrison duty near Alexandria, Va. He was one of the instigators and prime movers of the Aurora Fire Insurance Company, an organization formed for the protection of farmers, of which he has been an officer continuously since it was established in 1875. The company was organized with a capital of \$30,000, but has now a stock of \$1,000,000. Mr. Thomas is the present efficient president; A. S. Rogers, the secretary, and G. W. Johnson, treasurer.

The family of Mr. Thomas and wife comprises five children: Martha, who became the wife of Thomas Parsons, a resident farmer of the town of Aurora, is now deceased; Grant and Sherman, twins, aged twenty three, are still at home; John is twenty-one years of age; Griffith, aged fifteen, is attending school. The parents and children, with one exception, are all members of the First Baptist Church of Berlin, in which Mr. Thomas is Senior Deacon. He is one of the faithful and earnest workers of that church and gives liberally to the upbuilding of the cause and to all benevolent work. The Thomas household is the abode of hospitality and the members of the family hold a high position in the social world, where they have so long been widely and favorably known.



HON. ROBERT COCHRANE of Westfield, is one of the well known pioneers of Marquette County, and the founder of the village, in which he now makes his home. In the month of September, 1849, he and his brother, H. B. Cochrane, landed in Marquette County. There was then no residences between Westfield and Montello and between the former place and Packwaukee. Little or no evidence was given of the vast and rapid changes which were so soon to take place, transforming the county from a wild and unsettled wilderness to its present advanced position. The first house erected on the present plat of Westfield was built by the Cochrane broth-

ers in the winter of 1849. It was a log structure and continued to be their home until 1850. They also erected the following summer the first saw mill in Marquette County. That building is still standing and has been in use until within a short time. After forty years the frame work and the shingles of the roof are still in a good state of preservation, though other parts are fast giving way to decay. About 1853, one of the first gristmills of Marquette County was built by Robert and H. B. Cochrane on the site of their present mill but was burned down four years ago and in 1886 was replaced by our subject with a fine roller mill which he still owns and operates. His brother left Westfield a number of years ago and is now residing on a farm near Beaver Dam, Wis. Believing that the vicinity in which he located would be an excellent place for a town, Robert Cochrane laid out the original plat to which he gave the name of Westfield in honor of his birthplace. Since then he has made an addition called the central addition to the village plat of Westfield. That village certainly owes its existence to our subject, for no man has so long and earnestly labored for its upbuilding and advancement. He has identified himself with all of its interests, including, social, moral, educational and business enterprises and has made it the thriving little village which it to-day is. He was there engaged in merchandising for some time in the early days but has devoted the greater part of his attention to milling and the lumber trade.

We know the history of the life of this gentleman will be of interest to the readers of this ALBUM so we subjoin the following brief sketch. He was born in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., on April 22, 1822, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Law) Cochrane, who were early settlers of the Empire State and were both of Scotch-Irish descent. They continued to reside in the town of Westfield until their death. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to mature years with the exception of one daughter. Eight members of that family are still living. The youngest son now owns and operates the old homestead in the State of New York. The two eldest sons, John and H. B. reside near Beaver Dam, Wis.; Robert is the

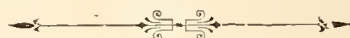
third in order of birth; James is living in the village of Waupun; and William is the youngest son. Two of the sisters are residents of Westfield, while the other is living in the town of Ripley, Marquette County.

Thomas L. was the first of the family to leave the Empire State and emigrate to the West. H. B. settled temporarily in Joliet, Ill., in 1842. In May, 1843, Robert followed his brother, he also going to Joliet. He was then twenty-one years of age. He left home with but \$3 in his pocket and worked his passage around the Great Lakes from Buffalo to Chicago. On his arrival in the latter city he found that he had but 25 cents remaining but he continued on his way to Joliet, where he and his brother worked at whatever they could find to do, including the teaching of schools, which Robert followed during the winter season for several years. In 1845, they went to Waupun, Wis., and made a claim which now constitutes the farm of their brother John. Building a house they made their home in that community for some time but later came to Westfield but even after their arrival in this county, continued to work their land in Illinois for a considerable time. We have before given an account of how they laid out the village and established many of its leading industries, and how after some years H. B. removed to Beaver Dam, but our subject continued to make his home in that village.

In Westfield, Robert Cochrane was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Emerton, a native of New Hampshire. Unto them have been born five children, four of whom are now living, namely: Jennie E., wife of Leonard Hettinger; A. Lucy, Robert L. and T. Harry. A number of years ago, for the purpose of securing better opportunities for the education of his children, Mr. Cochrane purchased a fine home in Portage City to which his family removed. They there now reside but the husband and father spends the greater part of his time in Westfield, superintending his large business interests in that place.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Cochrane is a Democrat. He has served as a member of the County Board of Supervisors and in 1864 was elected and served as a member of the General As-

sembly of the State. He was also Director and the first President of the railroad built from Stevens Point to Portage. Truly Mr. Cochrane may be called a self-made man. We have previously mentioned the small capital with which he had to begin life, the sum of \$3, yet he is now numbered among the wealthy citizens of this community. His success is due alone to his energy, industry and determination, and is the reward of perseverance.



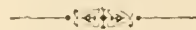
RICHARD MUELLER, the enterprising druggist of Princeton, like many of his leading fellow townsmen is of German birth. Of a family of nine children born to Michael and Amalie Mueller, he was the eldest. His mother is a native of Poland, his father of France, who traces his ancestry back to the time of the Huguenots. By profession he was a teacher in the old country and continued to make his home in Germany until 1881, when he came to America, locating in Princeton, that he might spend the remainder of his days near his children, all of whom, with one exception, are residents of this State. Herman, the second of the family makes his home in Ripon; Gustave is engaged in the practice of medicine in Menasha; Olga is the wife of Otto Rupp of Sheboygan, agent of the American Express Company; Eugenie is the wife of Fritz Muehlbradt and is still living with her husband in Germany; Arthur resides in Princeton, as does also the next younger, Franz, who is a pharmacist; Fritz makes his home in Ripon; and Alma, who completes the family is yet with her parents.

In his native land our subject was reared to manhood, receiving a liberal education in the schools of that country, graduating from the Gymnasium at Bromberg, Prussia. When seventeen years of age, having completed his studies, he began preparing himself for a business career. He entered a lawyer's office with the intention of making the legal profession his life work, and shortly afterward was appointed Register of the Common Court at Schubin, Germany, in which capacity he served for three months. Very favorable were the

reports which had reached him of this country and he then determined to try his fortune in the New World. In the month of April, 1868, bidding good-bye to home and friends, he embarked upon the broad Atlantic and at length arrived safely in New York, whence he went direct to St. Louis, Mo., where for a short time he was engaged in drilling stone. In that way he earned his first money in the New World. His next place of residence was St. Paul, Minn., but after a short time he removed from that city to Rum River Reservation, Minn., where he was employed as a farm hand for some ten weeks, at the end of which time he again resumed his travels, continuing on until reaching Ripon, Wis. His search for employment in that city was vain and he walked from there to Princeton, where he entered the employ of a merchant, receiving \$8 per month for his services as salesman. Four years were spent in that line in Princeton, after which he clerked for three years in Oshkosh and one year in Appleton, Wis. He then came again to the city where he now makes his home, entering the employ of August Swanke as book-keeper. He wished to establish in business for himself and in order to increase his financial resources during that time he engaged in teaching an evening school. At the expiration of a year he found that as a result of his industry he had some little capital and on the 19th day of May, 1875, in company with his brother Gustave, who is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Menasha, he opened a drug store. The firm was dissolved in 1887, since which time our subject has been sole proprietor, his brother Franz, however, assisting him in his duties. From the establishment of the store it has received a liberal patronage and the trade is constantly increasing. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the county and its owner has a wide reputation for fair and honest dealing, which any might envy. He devotes careful attention to all details, is systematic and exact and his business is on a firm financial basis.

Mr. Mueller has held the offices of County Treasurer, Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has also filled several school

offices and has ever exerted his influence for the advancement of the cause of education. Since 1870, he has supported the Democratic party. Socially, he is a member of the Princeton Turn Verein, of which he has been Speaker for two terms and teacher of gymnastics and calisthenics for eight years.



REV. ADOLPH G. HOYER, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Princeton, Green Lake County, was born May 26, 1856, in Hamburg, Germany, and is a son of Rev. John A. and Agnes (Moraht) Hoyer, both of whom were also natives of the same country. In 1865, the family crossed the broad Atlantic to America, and located in Richville, Monroe Co., Wis., where for two years the father was pastor of the Lutheran Church. He then received a call from the church at Eldorado, Fond du Lac County, where two years of his life were passed, when he removed to Princeton. The date of his removal was 1869, and for the long period of fifteen years he engaged in preaching the Gospel to the people of that place. It is needless to say that his services were appreciated and that he won many friends, for his long residence plainly indicates that fact. He next made his home in St. Paul, Minn., for two years, after which he was engaged in church duties at various places until called to Nicollet County, Minn., where he still resides, having charge of the church in Nicollet.

The family of the Rev. John Hoyer and wife numbered ten children, but three died previous to the removal to this country. Elizabeth, the first-born is now deceased; Otto is Professor of the college at New Ulm; Minnie is the wife of C. C. Fricke, real-estate dealer of Chicago; Edward has also followed the ministry and now has charge of the church at West Bend, Wis.; Mary is still at home; Adolph of this sketch is the next in order of birth; and Gustave is a prominent physician of Princeton. The good mother of these children was called to her final rest in 1876 and was interred in the cemetery of that city, where she and her husband were so widely and favorably known. Their upright lives and high excellence won them the love

of all, and deep regret and sorrow was felt throughout the entire community when the estimable lady was called home.

The early boyhood days of our subject were spent under the parental roof, and when a young man he determined to devote his early life to the cause of the Master. He entered upon a preparatory course of study at the College of Watertown in 1870, graduating from that institution at the close of seven years. His education was very thorough, and without further preparation he began the study of theology in Concordia Seminary under Prof. C. F. Walther, where he continued one year. Returning to Princeton at the expiration of that time, for the next twelve months he assisted his father in his arduous labors, and then completed his studies in the Lutheran Seminary in Milwaukee in 1880. His father then had charge of five congregations and Adolph resolved to lighten the burden resting upon him. He took charge of the churches at Montello and Mecan, where for four years he performed the duties of pastor, until 1884, when he accepted a call of the St. John's Lutheran Church at Princeton and the St. Stephen's Church in Princeton Township. The congregation of the former numbers 175 families and of the latter sixty-five families. Some years previous, St. John's Church had as their pastor the honored father of our subject, and on the son they bestow the same love and respect which was tendered to the elder gentleman. Since residing in Princeton he has been offered the pastorate of St. John's Church of St. Paul, Minn., and of the Jerusalem Church at Milwaukee, but his people were so loath to part with him that he declined both positions. He has accomplished a good and grand work in Princeton. Both by precept and example he teaches the people the way of life, and many have been brought into the church under his preaching. He is a member of the Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin of which Rev. P. H. Rohr is President, the organization numbering 150 ministers and having under its charge 250 congregations and 170 schools. The St. John's Church of Princeton has connected with it a school, the attendance numbering 140 pupils.

Mr. Hoyer was united in marriage with Miss Clara H. Thiel, on the 19th of May, 1881. She

is a daughter of August and Henrietta (Luethe) Thiel, who for a number of years were residents of Princeton, the father's death there occurring. After her sad bereavement, the mother removed to Milwaukee. Later she was united in marriage with August Swanke, a citizen of Princeton.

Mrs. Hoyer was born in the same city in 1863, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of four children. Hugo and Martha, the two elder, are now deceased. Oswald was born Oct. 7, 1885; and Clara was born Jan. 7, 1887.

In political sentiment, Mr. Hoyer is a Republican, having given his support to that party since becoming an American citizen. He believes in a policy that will support churches and schools, and has at all times identified himself with those interests which tend to promote the welfare of the community. His sterling worth and ability as indicated by the high regard in which he is held, not only by his own people but by all with whom he comes in contact, justly entitles him to representation in this volume and we are glad to thus perpetuate his history.



THOMAS RICHARDS, who is engaged in farming and stock raising in the town of Mackford, Green Lake County, is the owner of more than 500 acres of land in that vicinity, his home being situated on section 16. He is a native of England, having been born in Lincolnshire, June 28, 1818. His parents, Gibson and Sarah (Idle) Richards, were also born in the same county, where were born unto them five children: namely, Mary, wife of William Pearson, of England; Sarah, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Thomas of this sketch; Elizabeth, who died in her native land in her fifteenth year; and Anthony Gibson, who also departed this life in England. Mr. Richards was a land owner of that country and was in very comfortable circumstances.

Our subject is the only one of the family yet living and it thus falls to his lot to perpetuate their history by written record. He remained under the parental roof until sixteen years of age, when he left home and entered a mercantile establishment as salesman, continuing to serve in that capacity

for four years, when he turned his attention to farming, which he followed eight years. In 1850 he determined to cast his lot with the American people, and, bidding good-by to home and native land, he sailed for this country. Immediately on landing he resumed his journey across the continent, stopping only when he reached Green Lake County, where he decided to make his future home. He first purchased 160 acres of land in the northeastern part of Mackford township, but in 1860 sold out and bought eighty acres of the farm on which he now resides. His landed possessions have since been increased to between 500 and 600 acres, though his path to wealth has not always been an easy one. He had \$900 when he started for America, but when spring came he had only fifty cents remaining. That he expended for a half bushel of potatoes. Being in need of some nails, he went to the store and asked to be allowed to get some on credit, but was refused. He was then in limited circumstances, but now, when his efforts have been blessed with an abundance of this world's goods and he has the money with which to pay for everything he cares to buy, the merchants are only too willing to give him credit. It was not long, however, before his lands began yielding him a ready return for the care and cultivation which he had bestowed upon them and the difficulties and obstacles which he had at first encountered grew less and less, until now all is smooth sailing.

Previous to his emigration to America, Mr. Richards led to the marriage altar Miss Susannah Ellis, who was also born in Lincolnshire. Two children, yet living, were born to them—Thomas E., of Hutchinson, McLeod Co., Minn.; and Sarah A., wife of Adelbert Bemis, of Hector, Renville Co., Minn. The mother departed this life Sept. 19, 1855, and in 1856 Mr. Richards was again married, his second union being with Miss Ann King, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, Jan. 27, 1833, and is a daughter of William and Lucy King. They have ten living children:—Anthony Gibson, who was born Jan. 16, 1857, and is now living in Renville County, Minn.; William L., born Jan. 2, 1859, still resides in Green Lake County; Mary E., born Jan. 15, 1860, is the wife of Fred Bemis, of Green Lake County; John Lincoln, born May 11,

1861, is still in Green Lake County; George W., born August 10, 1862; Carrie, born July 9, 1861, is the wife of Ralph Whitney, of Moore County, Minn.; Lucy E., born Dec. 30, 1865, died March 9, 1868; Susie Electa, born Aug. 9, 1867; Henry Regna, born June 30, 1869; General Grant, born July 4, 1871; and Charley M., born May 27, 1875.

Mr. Richards and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are highly respected citizens of the community in which they make their home. He is a warm friend of education and gives his support to any measure which is calculated to promote the general welfare. In political sentiment he is a Republican, but, though he feels a deep interest in political affairs, he has never been an office seeker, as his business fully occupies his time. For almost forty years he has made his home in this community and is widely known.



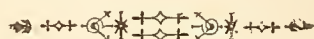
HIRAM McNUTT, who resides on section 28 in the town of Oxford, is a representative of one of the prominent and respected families of Marquette County, who have been identified with its history from its earliest days. His father, Gideon McNutt, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1807, and when a lad removed with his parents to Lake County, Ohio; he afterward became a resident of Portage County, and subsequently settled in Lorain County, where he was reared to manhood, and formed the acquaintance of Miss Betsy Winchell, with whom he was afterward united in marriage. Having resided for some time in the Buckeye State, in the fall of 1848, accompanied by his family, he emigrated to Wisconsin, becoming a resident of Dodge County, but the following year we find him in Marquette County, living upon a farm which he purchased in the town of Moundville. He there came into possession of about 1,000 acres of land, including the granite quarry of that town, which is still in the possession of the family. His next removal was to the town of Oxford, where he purchased land of William Wadworth, the possessor of large tracts in that vicinity. That was in 1858, and until his

death, which occurred in 1873, he made his home upon his farm in the town of Oxford. His wife, a most estimable lady, was called to her final rest four years previously. Gideon McNutt was one of the well known pioneers of Marquette County, and a prominent and influential citizen whose memory is respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was quite successful in a financial point of view, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need. As his own resources increased his charity broadened, and many were the recipients of his bounty who gave him their heartfelt thanks for his timely assistance. At his death he left three children, namely: Angeline, Hiram and Eli. The daughter became the wife of Asel Waldo and died in Missouri on the 21st of June, 1884. Eli resides near his brother in the town of Oxford and is likewise engaged in the occupation of farming. He was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1843, and was therefore but six years of age when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. He led to the marriage altar Miss Rhoda Conger, and their union has been blessed with four children: Angeline, Aleen G., Hiram and Henry.

Hiram McNutt, whose name heads this sketch, was born in the Buckeye State in 1829, and had almost attained to mature years at the time of the emigration of the family to this State. The most important event of his life occurred in 1850, when he was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Waldo, daughter of Eber M. and Olive Waldo. This worthy couple are numbered among the highly respected citizens of the town of Oxford, where they have lived so many years, and hold an enviable position in the social world. They have a pleasant home on section 28 in the town of Oxford, and a fine farm yields a golden tribute to the care and cultivation of the owner, who is a man of enterprising and progressive ideas which have led to his success in his business career.

Asel Waldo, whose family is closely allied to that of Mr. McNutt, was also one of the pioneers of Marquette County, dating his residence from 1849. He was born in Lake County, Ohio, in 1822, and is a son of Eber M. Waldo, a native of New York, born in Herkimer County, June 19, 1791. Mr. Waldo, Sr., married Miss Olive

Sprague, and with his young bride removed to what is now Lake County, Ohio, and afterward became a resident of Lorain County. He then settled in Kane County, Ill., and afterward resided in Lake County, Ill. The first of his family to come to Marquette County was Asel, who settled in the town of Douglas. He was followed by Joseph, and still later the parents settled in Marquette County, where they spent their last days. Their children were Asel, Clarissa, Minerva, and Joseph. The oldest of that family, Asel Waldo, on the 8th of February, 1847, in Ohio, wedded Angeline A. McNutt, and, as before stated, became a resident of Marquette County in 1849. In 1869 he removed to Missouri, settling in Caldwell County, where his wife died in June, 1884, leaving two daughters—Louisa M., who is now the wife of Joseph Chapman, and Lizzie O., wife of W. F. Blair. Both are residents of Caldwell County, Mo.

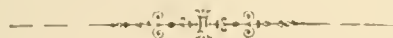


JAMES DUFF, the present District Attorney of Marquette County, has held that office since 1880, with the exception of one term. He makes his home in Packwaukee, and is numbered among its prominent citizens. His birth occurred in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on January 23, 1843, he being one of a family of eight children, five of whom are living at this writing in 1889. His father, David Duff, died of cholera in 1849, when our subject was but six years of age but his mother still survives and is living in Philadelphia. She was born in 1810.

James Duff, whose name heads this notice, after the death of his father was reared in the home of his maternal uncle, Adrain Barber, with whom he came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1860, settling in the town of Oxford, Marquette County. He was then in the eighteenth year of his age. He had acquired a liberal education in the schools of Wilkesbarre and Janesville, Pa., and on his arrival in Wisconsin turned his attention to farming which he followed until about 1872, when he determined to abandon that occupation and began fitting himself for the legal profession. For two or three years he studied law in the office of T. L. Kennan

and was admitted to the bar of Columbia County in the spring of 1880. He at once established a practice in Packwaukee, where he has since made his home and has secured a large and liberal patronage. He possesses excellent judgment and foresight and is a logical reasoner. He rapidly gained a foremost place in the ranks of his professional brethren and in 1887 was admitted to the Supreme Court of the State. In political sentiment, Mr. Duff is a stalwart Republican and an able defender of the principles of that party, to which he has given his support since attaining his majority. In 1880, he was its nominee for the office of District Attorney of Marquette County, his opponent being W. H. Peters, one of the strongest Democrats of the community. Notwithstanding the Democratic party at that time had a majority of 350, he was elected. In 1882 he was elected over Dr. S. A. Pease by a majority of 200 votes. In the fall of 1881, he was defeated by John Barry, but in 1886, was again elected over G. W. Westfall. At the next election he had two opponents, John Barry and G. W. Westfall, but he won the race by eighty-seven votes above the combined ballots cast for the other two candidates. He was the only one elected on the county Republican ticket, a fact which testifies not only to his ability but also to his popularity. For six years he has held the office of County Commissioner and is the present incumbent.

In Packwaukee, Mr. Duff was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Miller, daughter of John K. Miller, who settled in that village in 1851, but is now a resident of Vinton, Iowa. Four children have been born unto them—Isabella, Margaret, Mary and John.



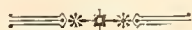
J F. WESELOH, Register of Deeds for Marquette County, now living in Montello, was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, Sept. 6, 1848, and is a son of Jochem and Anna (Bellman) Weseloh. In early life he showed a taste for study, and under the laws of his native land entered school at an early age, acquiring a good education, equipped with which he embarked

for America in April, 1870, his only other stock of trade being a bold determination to succeed in life. He landed in New York, and soon afterward secured employment in a store in that city, where he remained until August, 1871, when he went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he was similarly employed for about six months. His experience thus far had acquainted him with the desirability of acquiring a practical English education if he would make his way among an English speaking people, so he accordingly placed himself under the instruction of competent private tutors with whom he continued until the fall of 1873, when he entered Addison Seminary, of Addison, Ill., a preparatory training school for teachers, in which the course of study was something similar to that pursued in the Normal Schools, now so popular in nearly all of the older States of the Union. He remained in the seminary until July, 1875, when he was recommended by some of the faculty, to fill a vacant position as teacher in an English and German school in the town of Crystal Lake, Marquette County. The position was tendered him, and accepting it, he at once entered upon the discharge of his duties which were so faithfully performed, that he won the high approval of all concerned. He resigned his position only when elected to the office of Register of Deeds of Marquette County, in 1883. By successive re-elections, he is the present incumbent, his term of service having covered more than six years. On his election he removed to Montello, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Weseloh was married Oct. 20, 1876, to Miss Wilhelmina Just, a native of Germany, who for some time previous to her marriage, was a resident of the town of Crystal Lake. They have one son, Gustave, who was born Aug. 11, 1878. A daughter, Minna, who was born in 1877, died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Weseloh affiliates with the Democratic party, believing that it advocates such measures as are most surely conducive to the general welfare. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church, of which he is a liberal supporter in all of its several interests. Since his residence in the United States, he has constantly striven to familiarize himself with the spirit of the government underlying all its institutions, and

though of foreign birth, is in every sense a true and devoted citizen, lending his influence to the advancement and development of the best local and National interests. As a citizen, he commands the highest esteem of all, and as a public servant more than meets the most exacting demands, and has a record which has scarcely been duplicated in the history of the county.



WILLIAM WERTH, one of the representative and enterprising citizens of Mackford Township, Green Lake County, who owns 460 acres of land on section 3, was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, Feb. 18, 1835, and in his native land the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He was in limited circumstances, and believing that better opportunities were afforded young men in the New World, he bade good-by to his home and friends, and in 1846, crossed the broad Atlantic to America. After several weeks, the vessel reached the harbor of New York, and thence he came directly to Wisconsin, locating first in Milwaukee. He had learned the trade of a shoemaker in his native land, and again resumed work at that occupation, which he continued for three months, when he removed to Fair Water, Fond du Lac County, and again engaged in the same pursuit. At the expiration of a year, having accumulated some capital, he purchased 160 acres of land, sixty of which had been broken, but not long afterward he sold out and removed to Brandon, where he again engaged in shoe-making. He purchased the farm on which he now resides, in 1872, since which time it has been his home. He has added many improvements, both useful and ornamental, including a good brick house and excellent outbuildings. As before stated, his farm comprises 460 acres of land, the result of his diligence and indefatigable labor.

Two years after reaching this country, Mr. Werth, in 1858, was united in marriage with Miss Fredericka Bagler, who was born in Prussia, and their union has been blessed with four children, all but one yet living, namely: Augusta, who was born on the 20th of November, 1859, became the

wife of August Linden, of this county; William, Jr., born May 6, 1866, who also resides in Green Lake County; and Emily yet at home, was born Sept. 4, 1870; and Emmo, born on the 12th of December, 1862, died Nov. 18, 1864. Mr. Werth and wife are earnest Christian people, and their lives are marked with many acts of kindness and charity to those in need of aid. For the past eight years he has been a member of the Township Board, and is also School Director. The cause of education finds in him a true friend, and he has ever exerted his influence for its promotion. In political sentiment, he is liberal, casting his ballot for the man whom he thinks will best fill the office regardless of party. A loyal citizen, an honorable man, courteous in manner, and gentlemanly in deportment, he has won the high regard and confidence of all, and is well deserving of a representation in this volume.



AUSTIN WILKINS, who is engaged in general merchandising in Montello, Marquette County, was born in Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., Sept. 13, 1824, and is a son of James and Hannah (Ferguson) Wilkins. When five years of age he began attending school, but shortly afterward his parents removed to another neighborhood and he was obliged to walk three miles to and from the school-house. When he was ten years of age the family removed to Woodhull, Steuben Co., N. Y., where he again resumed his studies, working on the farm during vacations. Five years later, when fifteen years of age, the family removed to Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., and three years afterward came to Wisconsin, settling in Darien, Walworth County. In 1845, James Wilkins purchased his present fine farm near Fairfield, Rock County, but on retiring to private life fifteen years ago left that home and became a resident of Allen's Grove, in Darien, Walworth County, where his wife died in 1877.

Our subject made his home with his father until attaining his majority, when as chance offered and the seasons favored he engaged in carpentering, lumbering and rafting lumber down the rivers to

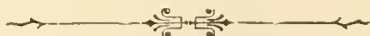
St. Louis and other markets. In 1847 he leased a farm in Walworth County and engaged in its cultivation for two years, after which he removed to Packwaukee, Marquette County, where he bought a claim, entering the land as soon as it came into market. He again sold out in 1867, at which time he purchased a half interest in the freight and passenger steamer "Verona," plying between Portage and Oshkosh, but disposed of it after two years and went to Iowa, though his family remained in Montello. In the Hawkeye State he entered a claim of 160 acres and after making some improvements sold it at a bargain and returned to his home. His next place of residence was Westfield, where he engaged in hotel-keeping and dealt in hides, pelts and wool until after the memorable destruction of Peshtigo and Marinette by fire about twenty years ago, when there being a great demand for carpenters, Mr. Wilkins went there to assist in the work of rebuilding those towns. In 1870, he took up his residence in Princeton, where he was engaged as a liquor dealer for six years, occupying a leased building for one year, after which he erected a building. Later he kept the Hubbard House and ran the Montello stage. In 1876, we find him again in Montello, where in partnership with Michael McCudden, his son-in-law, he engaged in the furniture business. His efforts in that line were so successful that in 1881 he was enabled to purchase the large store which he now occupies as a dealer in general merchandise. Their connection was discontinued in 1883, after a partnership of four years. The store owned by Mr. Wilkins is one of the largest in the town and he is regarded as one of Montello's most popular and substantial merchants.

In 1863, Mr. Wilkins was drafted for service in the army but procured a substitute. The man, however, was killed soon after going to the front and in September, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, with his command he was sent to Alexandria, Va., where he did guard duty until the close of the war. He is now a member and Senior Vice-Commander of W. D. Walker Post, No. 64, G. A. R., of Montello. In politics he is a Democrat and though he feels an interest in the success and welfare of his party, he

has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Through the solicitation of friends, however, he has served four years as Assessor of the town of Packwaukee, was Treasurer of the same town, was Constable of Montello and Deputy Sheriff of Marquette County under Mr. Fallis and under Mr. Stimpson.

Mr. Wilkins was first married in June, 1847, to Miss Phœbe Gifford, daughter of Stephen Gifford, of Darien, Walworth County, who died Nov. 7, 1878, leaving two children—Laura Ann, who married Michael McCudden, of Montello, and has two children, Bertha and Frank; Albert De Loss, a farmer of the town of Packwaukee, who married Mary, a daughter of Samuel R. Rood and has three children, Rowley, Frank and Lotta. On the 14th of April, 1883, Mr. Wilkins married his present wife, who was Miss Sarah E. Dibell, daughter of Sylvester D. Dibell, of Montello. They have had two children—Ursula, who died May 3, 1889, at the age of three years; and Blossom, an infant.

As a citizen Mr. Wilkins has always been enterprising and progressive, never withholding his support from any worthy measure. Though not a church member he has made it a rule of his life to aid all denominations represented in the town where he lived, impartially and to the extent of his ability. Education has also ever found in him a generous friend. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows. In manner, Mr. Wilkins is genial and courteous and has many warm friends among all classes of people. He has been usually successful in his business ventures and his home relations have been happy in the extreme.



STEPHEN VAUGHN, who resides on section 20 in the town of Harris, Marquette County, is engaged in farming and the culture of bees. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Clinton County, Sept. 15, 1838. He is one of a family of seven children, whose parents were John and Almira (Hovey) Vaughn. The Vaughn family is of puritan stock from Rhode Island, and of English and Irish descent. They are descendants of ancestors

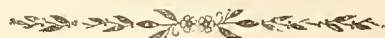
who emigrated to this country in the early Colonial days. Six of that number are yet living—Adeline, Henry E., Stephen, Elizabeth, Albert C. and Julia; a daughter, Delia, is now deceased.

The early life of our subject was passed in much the usual manner in which boys spend their time. He received his education in the schools of his native county, and remained in Plattsburg, N. Y., until 1862, when prompted by patriotic impulses he responded to his country's call for troops and was enrolled among the boys in blue of Company 1, 118th New York Infantry. He was mustered into service at Plattsburg, and was then sent with his regiment to join the Army of the Potomac. With his command he did guard duty near the city of Washington from that time until the close of the War, covering a period of nearly three years, with the exception of sixteen months when he lay sick in the hospital. He was mustered out at Fortress Monroe on Chesapeake Heights.

Immediately after the close of the War, Mr. Vaughn returned to Plattsburg, N. Y., where on April 1, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha De Long, a daughter of James and (Exarenia) De Long, a native of the city in which her marriage was celebrated. Her parents had a family of four children, all of whom are living, namely: Wealthy, Martha, Allen and Blanche. After the death of Mr. De Long, Mrs. De Long became the wife of Moody Giles by whom she had two children—Charles and James. Mr. Giles is also deceased but his widow is still living at Clinton, N. L., at this writing (in 1890). The union of our subject and his wife has been blessed with six children, and the family circle still remains unbroken. They are: Albert A., Melvin E., Louis E., Alice B., George and Pearl M.

In 1867, Mr. Vaughn accompanied by his family came to Marquette County, Wis., believing that he could better his financial condition by removing to the West. He settled on his farm in the town of Harris, which comprises 186 acres of fine land, and in addition to its cultivation engages in the culture of bees. That branch of his business yields him a good income, he owning fifty-nine colonies which produce 1,000 pounds of honey in a season and he finds a ready market for it. In social relations,

Mr. Vaughn is a member of the L. B. Crawford Post, No. 65, G. A. R., of Westfield, and politically is a Republican. He is a leading farmer and was a loyal citizen during the late War, and in recognition of his services receives a pension.



JOHN ADAM is the owner of a fine farm situated on section 32, in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County. He was born in London, England, on the 13th of November, 1834, being the son of Thomas W. and Ann (Johnson) Adam. The family was originally of Scottish descent. The paternal grandfather, Arthur Adam, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, emigrated to England in early life, his location being Rochester, Kent, where he worked at his trade of shoe making. He was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death and had a family of nine children, of whom Thomas W. was the second in order of birth. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a native of England where he followed the occupation of boat building. He too lived to a ripe old age and his wife died at the advanced age of ninety years. They were the parents of eight children, Ann being the eldest.

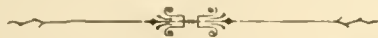
Thomas W. Adam was born in Rochester, Kent, England, about 1800, and received a good education. In his youth he learned the baker's trade which he followed during the greater part of his life with the exception of the last few years which he spent as a farmer. He married Ann Johnson in Cullercoats, Northumberland, England, and they began their domestic life in London, where a family of ten children was born unto them. The father died at the age of sixty-three years, his wife in the 68th year of her age.

There were but two of that family who ever became residents of America—John of this sketch, and Frances, who became the wife of Benjamin Bagnall, of Milwaukee, but is now deceased. Our subject received his education in the schools of his native city and at the age of fourteen years began learning the baker's trade which he followed until his emigration to America. In 1854, when a young man of twenty years, he determined to cross the

broad ocean and try his fortune in the New World. On landing on the shores of this country, he came direct to Green Lake County, where he obtained a position as farm hand by the month, working in that capacity until 1861, when he went to Minnesota and purchased a small tract of land, making his home thereon until the close of the war, when he returned to this county and soon afterwards bought the farm on which he yet makes his home.

On the 26th of February, 1868, Mr. Adam led to the marriage altar Miss Anna Steers, daughter of George R. and Anne (Johnston) Steers. She was born in Long Cross, Surrey, England, July 22, 1838, and in 1849, came with her parents to this country.

Mr. Adam is now the owner of 170 acres of fine land, his farm being splendidly located on the shore of Little Green Lake, about a mile and a quarter north of Markesan. His home is a commodious and substantial residence and the entire surroundings indicate the supervision of a careful and pains-taking owner, who by his friends is regarded as one of the leading farmers of the township. Politically, he is a Republican, and socially, is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the Episcopal Church and is a man of sterling worth, held in high regard by all who know him.



JOSEPH YATES, a pioneer business man of Berlin and the present secretary of the Berlin Machine Shops of Beloit, is a native of New York, having been born in Schenectady, on the 13th of October, 1821. His parents, Isaac L. and Rachael (Barhydt) Yates, were also natives of that city, and were descended from the Mohawk Dutch, the original Holland settlers of that section of New York. Their ancestors for several generations, were born in Schenectady and were among the most highly respected residents of that city.

The subject of this sketch was the second of a family of seven children and was educated in Union College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1844. Having fitted himself for the legal profession, he was admitted to practice in the courts

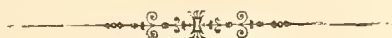
of New York in 1847, but not finding it agreeable to him, he never engaged in practice for any great length of time. Having attained to man's estate, in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on the 23rd of October, 1848, he led to the marriage altar Miss Jane E. Porter, daughter of Thomas J. and Fannie (Barney) Porter. She was born in the county where her marriage occurred and belongs to one of the old and prominent families of Saratoga County. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Yates was completed by the birth of two children, a son and daughter—Ella F., who is now the wife of L. D. Forbes of the Berlin Machine Works of Beloit; and Porter B., who is president of that company and resides in Beloit. Both children were born in Schenectady, N. Y., where the parents began their domestic life.

From 1847 until 1850, inclusive, Mr. Yates served as a clerk in the office of the clerk of the court of appeals of New York, after which he engaged in the hardware business for a short time in Schenectady. His next venture was as a dealer in wood and coal, in which line he carried on operations until the spring of 1855, when he decided to try his fortune in the West, and came to Berlin, Wis., where in company with his brother-in-law, John D. Porter, he opened the first hardware store in that village. He met with marked success in his enterprise and continued owner of the establishment until the winter of 1883-4, when he sold out to H. S. Sacket. He also owned and operated a gristmill in Berlin for several years, and when selling out bought an interest in the Berlin Machine Works, which was afterward removed to Beloit. As before stated, he is secretary of the company and proves an able officer and one who is untiring in his labors for its interest and welfare. He is a great admirer of horses and always keeps a few which he generally raises from colts and with which he amuses himself in breaking and driving. He is never without a well-matched and spirited team, the exercising of which contributes greatly to his enjoyment in life.

Mr. Yates is a Democrat in politics and has served for fourteen years as a member of the School Board and two years, 1887 and 1888, as Mayor of Berlin. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged

the duties of that office would have led to his reelection had he not declined the honor. He is a Mason, belonging to Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M.; Berlin Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; and Berlin Commandery, No. 10, K. T. Of the two higher bodies, he is a charter member and has served as chief officer in each. He has also served as G. H. P. of the State body. As a business man and citizen, Mr. Yates stands deservedly high in the community, where he has so long made his home. The writer of this sketch, while in conversation with a well-known and prominent citizen of Berlin, in answer to a point-blank question as to the standing of Mr. Yates, was answered in this wise: "You can say of Joe Yates that he is an honorable, high-minded gentleman, whose integrity and superior ability is unquestioned; that he is one who has been prominent in the commercial history of Berlin and is of high social standing," adding "and I assure you he is no friend of mine, but quite the contrary, but I have given you a candid opinion unbiassed by any personal feeling."

Mr. Yates is a man, who, having been gifted with superior mental force, has availed himself of good advantages and has attained to a high degree of intellectual culture. In conversation he is entertaining and instructive, while a courteous and affable manner always marks his intercourse with stranger or friend.



EW. SHARPE, deceased, son of Solomon and Louisa Sharpe, was numbered among the prominent farmers of Marquette County, Wis., and was one of the loyal defenders of the Stars and Stripes during the late war, in which he lost his life. He was a native of the Bay State, having been born in Blackinton, in 1824. He grew to manhood in that city and acquired a knowledge of the common branches in its public schools. Leaving his native State when a young man, he became a resident of Madison County, N. Y., and there formed the acquaintance of Miss Emily Knapp, daughter of Semour and Sallie (Stone) Knapp, of Massachusetts, whom he afterward married. In 1856 they emigrated to Brandon, Fond

du Lac Co., Wis., but two years later came to Marquette County, where Mr. Sharp entered land and turned his attention to farming. He had succeeded very well in his business enterprises when the South rose in arms against the government, and believing it his duty to go to the front in defense of the Union, he bade good-bye to his family and enlisted in 1861. He was assigned to Company E of the 7th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, which formed a part of the famous Iron Brigade, commanded by Gen. Bragg. After serving out his term he re-enlisted, and one morning while preparing his breakfast was killed by a sharp-shooter.

Two children were left to share with the mother her great loss. Maria, the daughter, is now the wife of Monroe Cook, who resides near Wauconda, Ill., and Solomon A., a prominent farmer of Marquette County. Mrs. Sharpe had two children by a former marriage, one of whom enlisted in Company I of the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. Sharpe was a man widely known in Marquette County, and was greatly respected for his many excellent qualities. His widow still survives him, and is living with her son, Solomon A.

Solomon Sharpe, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 16, in the town of Harris, Marquette County, was born in Brandon, Fond du Lac County, on the 20th of September, 1856, but since his second year has resided in Marquette County. In the district schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education, and when he had completed his studies turned his attention to farming. He is now the owner of a good farm of 137 acres of highly improved land, pleasantly situated near the village of Harrisville, and ranks among the well-to-do citizens of the community.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Sharpe has taken an active part in political affairs, giving his support to the Republican party. He has represented his township in the county conventions and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a correspondent of the *Local Union* since its organization, and was also a correspondent of the *Daily Republican* of Milwaukee until it was merged into the *Sentinel*,

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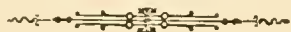
W. W. Hancock



Mary Ann Hancock

since which time he has reported for that paper. He is regarded as an enterprising farmer and worthy citizen by those who know him best.

In 1876 Mr. Sharpe was united in marriage with Miss Ida Blakeley, daughter of Caleb and Catherine Blakeley, who were natives of Vermont. A family of five children grace their union, namely: Walter, Hartie, Milton, Gertie and Pearl.



WORTHY W. HANKS, a farmer residing on section 31, in the town of Harris, is numbered among the honored pioneers of the county, and is one of its most prominent citizens. He first visited this region in 1849, arriving on the 25th of August of that year. From that time up to the present he has been known as one of the leading men of the community. He was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., on the 7th of April, 1814, and is a son of Enoch and Hannah (Fisk) Hanks, who were natives of Connecticut but removed to the Empire State at a very early day.

In 1829, when a lad of fifteen years, our subject went with his family to Allegany County, N. Y., and there became acquainted with Miss Mary A. Post, a native of Vermont, with whom he was joined in wedlock in 1835. They began their domestic life in that county, but in 1846 started for the West, their destination being Jo Daviess County, Ill., where they remained until the following spring, when he removed to Heart Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., where they resided until becoming residents of Marquette County. On his arrival in this community Mr. Hanks entered 320 acres of land on sections 31 and 32 in the town of Harris, and immediately thereafter built upon it a log cabin, which continued to be his home for twenty years. In that little dwelling his union with Miss Post was graced by a family of seven children, five of whom are yet living, namely: Mandaina A., who wedded J. M. White, of Packwaukee; Mrs. White taught the first public school in the district, in the town of Harris. David, of Baraboo, Wis.; George, a resident of Westfield; Esther, wife of George Worthington.

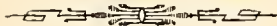
of Poynette, Wis.; Matilda, wife of Leonard Hubbard; two others who died in infancy. David Hanks enlisted, in the fall of 1861, in Company C, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. From exposure and hardships endured there his health was ultimately destroyed. Mandaina has three children—Mary A., Henry W. and Estella G. David Hanks has two children—David A. and John; George Hanks has two children living—Morris and Edith; Esther has two children—Ellie B. and Gladys M.; Matilda has one son Ira O.

As soon as his cabin was completed, Mr. Hanks turned his attention to the development of his land and has ever since been engaged in farming, at which he has been very successful and still gives his personal supervision to the management of his farm. As his financial resources increased he extended its boundaries until 700 acres yield to him a golden tribute. His pioneer dwelling has long since been replaced by a substantial residence, and other improvements have been made until he is now owner of one of the finest farms of Central Wisconsin. After he had replaced his old log cabin with a fine new concrete house, he lived in it about a year and a half, when his new home, which he had nicely furnished, was destroyed by fire. As he had no insurance the loss entailed amounted to several thousand dollars. Forty years have passed since he claimed that land. It was then in its primitive condition, not a fence having been built or even a furrow turned. He was the first white man who ever set foot upon the land. He brought with him to the county only a cash capital of \$50, and a span of old horses, which he afterward traded for oxen. The beautiful oak groves which surround his home were then composed of mere saplings, and the county gave little promise of its present prosperity and its advanced position. Mr. Hanks gave to Pleasant Valley its name, and in many other ways has been prominently identified with the history of Marquette County. For five years after his arrival he engaged in breaking prairie, after which he devoted his entire time to the improvement of his farm. He has borne his full share in the hardships and trials of pioneer life, and has met with many adversities and obstacles, but overcoming all such disadvantages he labored on with renewed zeal

until he has become one of the wealthy citizens of the community.

The business disasters of Mr. Hanks passed away and were soon forgotten, but in 1886 he was visited by a calamity which will ever be present with him in this life. In the month of January of that year, his loved wife was called to her final rest. They had traveled life's journey together for fifty-one years, and she had been a true helpmate to him during that long period. Throughout the community she was recognized as a kind and loving wife and mother, whose presence was a blessing to her household and a friend to be relied upon in times of need. She was reared under the Christian influence of her father, the Rev. Jonathan Post, and was a life-long member of the Baptist Church.

The acquaintance of Mr. Hanks is extensive, and no man in the community is held in higher regard. He has served as Chairman of the Town Board and has taken an active interest in political affairs, though he has never sought public office. The Republican party has found him a faithful supporter since its organization. He cast his last ballot up to this date for our present Executive, Benjamin Harrison, and almost half a century ago voted for his grandfather, Gen. William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. See portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hanks on another page.



LOUIS E. DAVIS, editor and proprietor of the *Berlin Courant*, was born in Montpelier, Vt., June 7, 1856, and is a son of Solon F. and Celia M. (Skinner) Davis, both of whom were also natives of the Green Mountain State. The father was born in Randolph County, and the mother in Waitsfield. In 1853, the family emigrated from Vermont to Wisconsin, and settled in Montello, and the parents of our subject were on a visit to their old home at the time of his birth. Consequently the young man was brought to Wisconsin in infancy. His father was a merchant of Montello, and Louis E. passed his childhood in that town, removing thence with his parents in 1863, to Ripon, where his father again engaged in merchandising for three years. He then spent one

year engaged in that business in Princeton, and in 1867, came to Berlin.

Our subject was educated in the Ripon and Berlin schools and learned the printer's trade in the offices of the *Berlin Journal* and the *Berlin Courant*. Having thoroughly mastered the business, he took charge of the latter paper in January, 1888, and in April of that year bought the office, since which time he has been sole proprietor. The *Berlin Courant* is a six column quarto, Republican weekly. The regular edition is issued Thursdays and a second paper, called the *Berlin Saturday Courant* is published Saturdays as a separate issue from the same office. Since Mr. Davis has come into possession of the office, he has put in steam power, with new machinery, and made other improvements, adding to the jobbing outfit which forms an important adjunct to the paper. Dr. Davis also prints two monthly papers for other parties. The *Courant* office is complete in its appointments and its enterprising proprietor is making the paper one of the leading journals of the interior of the State.

The parents of our subject are still residents of Berlin, where they are highly respected.



HENRY R. GARDENIER, who resides on section 22, in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, is numbered among the pioneer settlers, having lived in the community since the days when the greater part of the land was still wild and uncultivated, when the houses were little log cabins and when civilization had but just begun to encroach upon the old hunting grounds of the Indians. As he is a leading citizen, we know that his sketch will be received with pleasure by his many friends and are glad of having the opportunity to present it to them. The main facts in his life are as follows:

He was born on the 18th of January, 1824, in Columbia County, N. Y., and is a son of John S. and Jane (Van Hoorenberg) Gardenier. Both families were originally of Holland origin, but were founded in this country at an early day. Samuel Gardenier, grandfather of our subject, resided in New York, where he was engaged as a farmer and

horse drover. In his boyhood he drove a team to furnish the British soldiers with supplies. He lived to an advanced age and became the father of a family of seven children, of whom John S. was the youngest. The maternal grandfather, Capt. Rodolph Van Hoorenberg, engaged in merchandising in the Empire State throughout his entire business career. When the War of the Revolution broke out, he laid aside all peaceful pursuits and donned his country's colors, serving throughout the entire war. For faithful and meritorious conduct he was promoted to the rank of Captain and did effective service. He selected a New York lady for his wife and unto them were born eight children, of whom the mother of our subject was fifth in order of birth.

John S. Gardenier was born in Columbia County, where he grew to manhood and was liberally educated. He attained great excellence in penmanship in the old style. His wife was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., and upon their marriage they located in Columbia County, where they remained until 1844, when they emigrated to Walworth County, Wis.; thence, two years later they came to Green Lake County, entering the southwest quarter of section 21 in the town of Green Lake, where they spent their declining years, respected by all who knew them. Their first home was a log cabin and they shared in all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but by the united efforts of the entire family, they became well-to-do and in their old age were surrounded by all the comforts of life. In political sentiment Mr. Gardenier was a Whig. In religious connection, his wife was a Presbyterian, but had previously been a member of the Dutch Reform Church. Her death occurred on her seventy-fifth birthday and Mr. Gardenier died at the age of seventy-seven years.

Our subject was one of a family of nine children, consisting of five sons and four daughters, but of that number only two sons and two daughters are now living. He was early inured to hard labor, having to assist in the cultivation of the farm as soon as he was old enough to handle the plow. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, repaying in part by his timely assistance to his father in the farm labor, some of the care and love

lavished upon him in his earlier years. As before stated he left the parental roof on attaining his majority, but remained a single man until Oct. 17, 1850, when a marriage ceremony united his destiny with that of Anna C. Cornwell, daughter of Morris and Anna (Devine) Cornwell, who came to Green Lake County among its early settlers. The lady is a native of Otsego County, N. Y., born March 7, 1830.

This worthy couple began their domestic life upon the farm which still continues to be their home and their union has been blessed with nine children: William D., the eldest, married Carrie Filkins, who died in 1881; Ella is the next in order of birth; Mary E. is the wife of James Hurlbut, and has one daughter; Hettie V. is the next younger; Morris C. is a graduate from the Valparaiso Business Institute; Lydia married Albert Staples; Henry R. is a student of the Valparaiso Institute; and A. Ray is yet at home; the third was Anna, and is the one deceased.

Mr. Gardenier ranks high as a citizen and is numbered among the enterprising and progressive farmers of Green Lake Township, where he has made his home for forty-three years. His farm comprises 400 acres with good buildings and well stocked. He cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor and supported the Whig party until his abolition views caused him to espouse the new Republican party, of which he has since been a warm advocate. He has taken an active part in local affairs, has identified himself with the promotion of those interests which are calculated to benefit the community and held various local offices, the duties of which he discharged in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.



HARVEY STEDMAN, deceased, an honored pioneer and business man of Berlin, was born in the town of Livonia, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1812. He was of English descent and came of an old New York family that dated its settlement in that State several generations prior to his birth. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits and in 1837 was married in

the town of Cambria, near Lockport to Miss Mary L. Warren, a daughter of Rev. Ezra Warren. She was born in Cambria, in 1815, and now resides with her youngest son, Herbert, in Lanark, Portage County, Wis. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stedman, all sons—Hiram, the eldest, is a prominent business man of Berlin, whose biography appears in this work; Horace, the second son, was drowned in Berlin in 1850, when ten years of age; Hollis, the third of the family, married Miss Maggie A. Boyle and is a well known produce merchant and steamboat owner of Berlin; Herbert, the youngest, was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Knight, and is a farmer of the town of Lanark, Portage County, Wis.

Mr. Stedman was engaged in farming in the East until 1849, when he emigrated to Wisconsin and settled at Strong's Landing, now the thriving and beautiful little city of Berlin. He erected the warehouse now in use by his son at that place, and did an extensive warehouse business during the early settlement of Marquette and Waushara Counties. The emigration to this region came principally through the lake port of Sheboygan over the plank road to Fond du Lac, thence by steamboat through Lake Winnebago and up the Fox River to Berlin, where passengers and goods were unloaded. For several years after Mr. Stedman built his warehouse, the traffic was immense. The village of Strong's Landing, as it was then called, had but just been started, in fact 1848 was the first year of its existence. Mr. Stedman was a man of means, and capital was not so common in the new Western towns as it now is. He took a prominent part in the business of the town, and by his liberality and generosity often aided the impecunious over financial straits by loans of money. He bought a farm situated south of the village and devoted a portion of his time to its care. He opened the first wagon shop here and also the first furniture factory, doing quite a business in both these branches of trade. He was a Republican in political sentiment but never a politician in the ordinary sense of the word. In all his intercourse with the world, Mr. Stedman impressed those with whom he came in contact with his purity of character and unquestionable integrity.

While he was disposed to insist on his rights and to exact his just dues, he was ever ready and more than willing to meet every obligation both legal and moral that might be held against him. His death occurred in August, 1875, at his home in Lanark, where he removed in 1863. In his death his friends and fellow-townsmen lost one of the most honorable and highly esteemed citizens and pioneers of Berlin.



CHARLES G. STARKS, editor and proprietor of the daily and weekly *Berlin Journal*, was born in Troy, N. Y., on the 9th of July, 1851, and is a son of David and Charlotte M. (Goodrich) Starks. His father was born in Connecticut, his mother in Columbia County, N. Y., and both families were of New England origin. Our subject came to Wisconsin with his parents, arriving in Columbia County on the 1st of May, 1854. He spent his boyhood days in that county, attending the district schools, and began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Columbus Banner* with D. H. Pulcifer. He was also an employe in the office of the *Columbus Weekly Republican*, and later in the *Transcript* office. In 1868 he came to Berlin and worked in the *Courant* office until the *Berlin Journal* was started by Everdell & Williams, Aug. 30, 1870, when he was employed in that office. Two months later he became owner of the paper, and from that time Mr. Starks has been manager of the *Journal*, which was then published as a weekly. He has been proprietor of the office since Oct. 28, 1870. Until 1881 he continued the publication of the *Journal* only as a weekly paper, when he began a daily publication. Since 1883 he has done no job work, but has devoted his entire attention to his paper, and has met with good success in his work.

Mr. Starks brought the first telephone to Berlin, on the 4th of July, 1878, and in 1879 set up a telephone exchange, building thirty-five miles of line between Berlin, Aurora, Darford, Eureka, Poysippi and Pine River, which were the first toll lines in the State. He operated those lines until the fall of 1882, when he sold out to the newly-

organized Wisconsin Telephone Company, since which time he has been the company's manager in Berlin.

On the 3d of January, 1879, Mr. Starks was united in marriage with Miss Abbie, daughter of Thomas S. Bassett, one of the early settlers of Berlin of 1854. By the union of this worthy couple two children have been born, a son and a daughter—Mary Abbie and Ray S. In political sentiment Mr. Starks is a Republican, but edits his paper in the interests of no party. A sketch of the Berlin *Journal* appears under the heading of "The Press of Green Lake County," found elsewhere in this work. Socially, he is a member of the A.O.U.W.



JOSEPH FARRINGTON, deceased. Probably no man in Marquette County did more for its upbuilding and advancement during its early history, or was more widely and favorably known, than he whose name heads this sketch. The history of the establishment of the Farrington family in America dates back to 1620, when three brothers of that name embarked on the "Mayflower" for the New World. Though many were the misgivings of their friends and the fears of the crew, the vessel at length reached its destination in safety. One of the brothers became a resident of Lynn, Mass., and built the first gristmill in that city, it being the first gristmill in the United States. It was mentioned in his will, No. 1, that grists be given to Mr. Fuller, his father-in-law. William Farrington, the father of Joseph, was one of the first settlers of Madison County, N. Y., where he was employed to operate a sawmill for the Indians.

The subject of this sketch was born in Madison County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1814, and was one of a family of nine children. The record of his early years is similar to that of all boys. When he had arrived at man's estate, he was united in marriage in his native county, on the 14th of January, 1835, with Miss Cornelia Smith, who was born Aug. 26, 1817. For nine years they resided in Madison County, but in 1845 started for the far West, their destination being the Territory of Wis-

consin. The journey was made by water to Milwaukee, and thence by teams to Ft. Atkinson, where they remained for two years, when they removed to Wyocena, Columbia County, where Mr. Farrington entered Government land. He was the fourth settler in his town, and there continued farming until 1854, when he became a resident of Harrisville, Marquette County, which was then but sparsely settled, and the most far-sighted could scarcely have imagined, much less realized, the great changes which were so soon to take place. In company with two cousins, E. W. and C. L. Farrington, he built a gristmill in Harrisville, which he operated for some years. In all possible ways he aided in the advancement and improvement of the county, and was one of its prominent citizens. Few men witnessed the growth of the State from an earlier day than he. While living in Ft. Atkinson, as one of a company of fourteen, he crossed the prairies to Oshkosh, and found there only an Indian trading post. The whole population of the State did not exceed the number of inhabitants now found in many of the counties, and the Indians were far more numerous in some localities than the white settlers. Identifying himself with all interests that tended to promote the general welfare, and occupying a prominent place in business circles, Mr. Farrington gained an extensive acquaintance, and was familiarly known throughout the surrounding country as "Uncle Joe." While in Columbia County he served as Justice of the Peace and Territorial Commissioner, and after coming to Marquette County served as Justice of the Peace and member of the Town Board, and at one time was candidate for the Legislature.

The death of this noble pioneer occurred Feb. 6, 1885, and sincere regret was felt by all who knew him. He had led a useful and consistent Christian life, and for many years was Deacon in the Baptist Church, with which he was united when a young man. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and never wavered in his allegiance to the principles of that party. He was a great admirer of Andrew Jackson, and took an active part in the Presidential campaign succeeding his election, helping to plant a hickory tree in the city of Utica, N. Y. Mrs. Farrington is still liv-

ing, at the age of seventy-two years. For half a century that worthy couple traveled life's journey together, but four years ago they were separated by the hand of death to be united again in that land prepared for the righteous. Mrs. Farrington is also a member of the Baptist Church, and takes great delight in serving her Master.



HON. WILLIAM B. LA SELLE, of Plainfield, Waushara County, was born in Franklin County, Vt., Oct. 23, 1815, and is a son of J. P. La Selle. The family is of French origin, the original American ancestors having emigrated from France during the colonial days and settled in Massachusetts, of which State the grandfather of our subject was a native. He was a physician by profession and became one of the early settlers of Swanton, Vt.

J. P. La Selle was born in 1801, and in connection with the occupation of farming engaged as a lumberman. He married Eliza Flint, a native of New Hampshire, who attended school with Franklin Pierce. In 1855 the family came to Wisconsin and settled in Oshkosh, removing thence to Waushara County in 1857. Mr. La Selle purchased a farm, hitherto uncultivated, in the town of Hancock, which he improved and still owns. His wife died Aug. 16, 1885, at the age of seventy-four years. The father, who is now living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, resides with his son William. He was twice married. Of the first family there are two surviving members: Charles, who resides in Commonwealth, Wis.; and Mrs. Frances Gumaer, of Wausau. Of the second marriage there are two sons and a daughter, of whom our subject is the eldest. Zachary Taylor, the second son, resides on the old homestead farm, and Mrs. Sherman Bardwell, of Plainfield, completes the family.

On the 23d of August, 1862, when in his seventeenth year, William B. La Selle enlisted in Company G. of the 30th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. With his command he did duty on the frontier for some time and later his service called him to Kentucky and Tennessee. During the last six months of the

war he was chief clerk of the transportation office in Louisville. During his service, in 1864, although he had not yet attained his majority, he cast a vote for Abraham Lincoln, since which time he has been one of the staunch supporters of the Republican party.

In 1868 Mr. La Salle engaged as clerk in the store of J. F. Wiley, of Hancock, and continued with that gentleman as salesman until 1871, when he engaged in the livery business at Stevens' Point, where he remained until 1876. During the last year of his residence at that place he was engaged in the grocery business, and since residing at Plainfield he has devoted his attention to the real estate and insurance business and as book-keeper and clerk for S. Bardwell. His fellow-citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, have called upon him to serve in various official positions. He was Town Clerk of Plainfield from 1877 to 1881, and served two years as President of the Village Board. He was elected to the assembly branch of the Legislature in 1886 and re-elected in 1888, receiving 2,922 votes against 151 for John D. Jones, the Prohibition candidate and 17 for D. W. Jones, who was nominated on an Independent ticket. He has proved himself an able and efficient officer and is a highly esteemed and honored member of the Legislature.

In 1871 Mr. La Selle was united in marriage with Miss Lanah B. Chafee, daughter of Lloyd Chafee, an early settler of Waushara County. Mrs. La Selle was born in Winnebago County, Nov. 9, 1853, and three children have been born of their union: Anna R., Raymond J. and Ethel M.



HERMAN W. TEMME, dealer in harness and saddlery, of Berlin, is numbered among the leading business men of that city, where he has been engaged in business since 1876. He was born in Waupaca, Wis., Oct. 31, 1860, and is a son of William and Rosetta (Zwetz) Temme, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, in 1821, and the mother near Ehrfort, in 1834. In his youth Mr. Temme learned the harness-maker's

trade, which he followed until a few months prior to his death. He was reared in his native land and in 1850 emigrated to the United States, making his first location in Milwaukee, where he resumed work as a harness maker. Later he followed the same business in Madison, whence he removed to Waupaca, where he opened a shop of his own, carrying on operations until 1875, which year witnessed his arrival in Berlin. He built up a good trade and became one of the leading business men of the city. His death occurred in 1888. In political sentiment Mr. Temme was a Democrat and socially was an Odd Fellow. His wife still survives him. They had three children—Millie; Otto, a boot and shoe dealer of Rhinelander, Wis.; and Herman W.

Our subject received a good common-school education in Waupaca, being thereby fitted for the practical duties of life. He was reared to manhood under the parental roof and at the age of seventeen years entered his father's shop to learn the trade of harness-making. He continued to serve as an employe until a short time after the removal of the family to Berlin, when he was admitted to partnership, the firm becoming Temme & Son. In 1888 he bought out his father's interest, thus becoming sole proprietor. He carries on operations in a two-story brick building, 22x90 feet, of which he is owner, and has secured a liberal patronage, having to employ three hands to assist him. Although comparatively young, he is numbered among the most able business men of the city and his enterprise and progressive spirit entitle him to rank among her valued citizens. Socially, Mr. Temme is a member of the Knights of Pythias.



MARK DERHAM, a resident of Montello, is a native of the Emerald Isle, his birth having occurred in County Sligo, where he was reared to manhood under the parental roof, his parents continuing residents of Ireland until their death. The family numbered nine children, six sons and three daughters. At an early age our subject began life for himself and devoted his time to various enterprises, including merchandising. He was twenty eight years of age

when he sought a home in America. Landing on the shores of the New World in 1847, he first went to New Jersey, whence he made his way to New York, but after a short time came to Wisconsin, then a Territory. He had been married in the Empire State to Miss Catherine Hadden, and with his young bride started for the far West, as Wisconsin was then considered. Indeed it might well be so termed when we take into consideration the undeveloped condition of the country at that time and the incompetent means of travel, days and often weeks being required to make the journey. The beautiful village of Montello was then a mere hamlet, and contained but one frame house. Nearly all of the houses in the county were built of logs, and the greater part of the land was still in the possession of the Government. To the pioneers who bore the hardships and trials of frontier life the county owes its present prosperity and advanced position, and among that noble band is numbered Mark Derham. As farming was the principal occupation of the settlers at that time, he purchased land and engaged in agricultural pursuits for six years, after which he was proprietor of the American House for about ten years. His business in that connection led to an extensive acquaintance not only in Marquette County but throughout the surrounding country. He still retains the high regard of the many friends whom he then made, his entire life having been such as to win their confidence and esteem. At one time he owned the mill and fine water power of Montello, and in other ways has been connected with the business interests of the county. Eight years he served his fellow-citizens as Treasurer of Marquette County, and was one of the most faithful and able officers occupying that position.

On the 21st of March, 1877, Mr. Derham was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on that day. On the 26th of November, 1878, he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Jane Simonds, widow of Charles K. Simonds, a native of Lynn, Mass. The death of Mr. Simonds' father occurred when he was a child, and with his mother he afterward came to Montello. He was one of the representative citizens of the county, and for some time was editor of the Mon-

tello *Ledger*. During the late war he enlisted in his country's service as a member of the 32d Wisconsin Infantry, and was made Sergeant of his company. His death occurred in Jackson, Tenn., near the close of the war, he leaving a wife and two daughters, namely: Lucy, who is now the wife of Daniel McNamara; and Charlena, who married William McLaughlin, and died in January, 1888. Mrs. Derham is a native of Lowell, Mass., and a daughter of John and Catherine (Brannon) Cogan. The family emigrated to Dodge County, Wis., in 1841, where for some time Mr. Cogan was proprietor of the Clyman House. He afterward engaged in farming and later became a resident of Montello, being numbered among its well-known citizens. He filled the office of Town Treasurer, and after a long and well-spent life was called home in May, 1889. His wife died in January, 1888, the day preceding the death of Mrs. Derham's youngest daughter. They were parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of William, the youngest son, who died in April, 1888. Henry is the oldest, and is followed by Mrs. Derham; James, editor of a paper in Huron, S. D.; Mrs. Mary A. Wall; and Margaret, wife of Charles A. Burlaw, a banker of Hemingford, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Derham have three interesting daughters—Bessie, Kittie and Jennie. The family hold a high position in the social world, and are numbered among the respected citizens of Marquette County.



LEONARD SHELDON, who resides on section 29, in the town of Harris, is numbered among the pioneers of Marquette County, of 1850, since which time he has been prominently connected with its agricultural interests. He has seen this section of the country transformed from a wild and unsettled wilderness to its present advanced position. The Indian wigwams have been replaced by substantial residences, the wild land has been converted into rich and fertile farms; churches and school-houses have been built, and mere hamlets have become thriving little cities and

villages. It was no easy task to work this wonderful change, and certainly the pioneers who have borne the greater part of the burden deserve a meed of gratitude.

As one of the noble band of men and women who encountered the hardships and trials of frontier life we are pleased to record the sketch of Mr. Sheldon. He was born in Washington County, Vt., Dec. 28, 1816, and is a son of Caleb and Triphena (Towne) Sheldon, who were also natives of the same State, where they were married and reared a family of seven children, our subject being the eldest; Eli, the second, is now living near Grand Haven, Mich.; Lucy married Benjamin R. Guptil, and died in Marquette County; Edward resides in Miner County, Dak.; Roena is deceased; Cornelius, a soldier of the late war, resides in Grand Haven, Mich.; and George is living in the town of Mackford, Green Lake County. Caleb Sheldon served his country in the War of 1812, and supported the Whig party in politics. His wife died in 1837, and he was again married, his second union being with Mary Johnson, by whom he had two daughters—Triphena and Persis—both of whom are living. His death occurred during the winter of 1863-'64.

The subject of this sketch acquired his education in the schools of his native State, and under the parental roof was reared to manhood. In 1839 he united his destiny with that of Miss Cynthia Sawyer, who was born in Vermont in 1820. Six years later, while Wisconsin was yet a territory, they bade good-bye to their old home, and traveling by way of the Erie Canal and the great lakes to Milwaukee, crossed the country with teams to Walworth County, where they located. That was in the spring of 1845, three years before the admission of Wisconsin as a State. In 1850 we find them residents of Marquette County, Mr. Sheldon having entered 160 acres of land on section 29, in the town of Harris. Not an improvement had been made upon the tract, but all was in its primitive condition. Erecting a log cabin, 12x14 feet, the family moved in before the floor was laid. Later the floor was made of tamarack poles, procured from the shores of Lake Sheldon, which sheet of water was named in honor of our subject. The nearest mill at that time was Kingston, Green Lake

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R. L.



James Lane

County, and a few groceries were sold from a little whisky stand at Montello. Each spring and fall provisions were bought for several months' supply, and the journey to market was made no oftener than could be helped, on account of the unsettled condition of the country and the almost impassable roads. Laboring long and dilligently, Mr. Sheldon converted his land into a rich and fertile tract, and as his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of his farm until it comprised 240 acres. He was in very limited circumstances on his arrival in the county, but as the result of his industry, enterprise, perseverance and good management he has accumulated a comfortable property, and is to-day numbered among the well-to-do farmers of the community. He gives his support and influence to the Republican party, and has twice served as Supervisor of his township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have been born four children: Henry L., who married Emma Eastman, and is residing in the town of Harris; Ann, wife of John Laing, a prominent farmer of Marquette County; Charles L.; Ella, wife of John Gipple, a painter and gilder, who resides in St. Paul, Minn.



JAMES DUNN is a well-to-do farmer residing on section 9, in the town of Oxford, Marquette County. He was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, Sept. 20, 1823, and is a son of John and Jennie (Crawford) Dunn. His father was for twenty-four years a soldier in the British Army and fought under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, soon after which he left the army. Not long after receiving his discharge he was married and settled near Loudon Castle, in Ayreshire, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their days. They were parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, but the brothers of our subject are now deceased. Andrew died in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1887, and George Hastings died at Antigua, one of the West India Islands, many years ago. The sisters are Jane, Betsy and Janet, the first a resident of Scotland, the second of Philadelphia, while the third is living in England,

In his youth James Dunn became a butler and was thus employed by James Hope, of Edinburg, for a year, after which he engaged in the same capacity with Warner Shand, whom he accompanied to the West Indies, remaining in those Islands three years. Having a desire to become his own master and secure a home for himself, he then resolved to come to America and chose Dodge County, Wis., as the scene of his labors, having friends living in that community. In 1849, hearing that Marquette County had just been opened to settlement, Mr. Dunn located land on section 9, in the town of Oxford, and for forty years has resided upon that farm. He developed it from a wild and unbroken prairie to a tract of rich fertility, very valuable and productive. He is now numbered among the well-known and substantial citizens of the town of Oxford, and is the owner of land to the amount of 600 acres, which pays tribute to his care and cultivation.

While living in the West Indies, Mr. Dunn was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Tilston, a native of Wales, who was employed in the same family with her husband. Not long afterwards they settled on the farm in Oxford Township. His faithful wife who had accompanied him for almost forty years on the journey of life, had shared with him the hardships and trials incident to the frontier and had proved a true helpmate to him in his hours of trouble, was called to her final rest on the 24th of November, 1888. She was a consistent Christian woman, a kind and loving wife and mother, and died in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which she has long been a member. Two sons and four daughters were born of the union of this worthy couple, as follows: John E., George H., Elizabeth, Mary, Jennett and Martha.

Mr. Dunn has ever taken a deep interest in those enterprises which tend to upbuild the community in which he lives and has proven himself a loyal and worthy citizen. He served his country during the last eight months of the war as a member of the 153d Regiment, Illinois Infantry and was stationed with his command at Tullahoma and Memphis, Tenn., doing garrison duty until the close of hostilities. Like his wife he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been prominently

connected with the religious growth of the community. He assisted in organizing the first church and established the first Sunday-school in the town of Oxford and was one of the first teachers in the school, with which he has ever been connected in some active capacity. He is now Superintendent, which office he has filled for a number of years. He has also been an Elder in the church for many years, and has labored long and zealously for the upbuilding of the Master's cause on earth. Thus have we given a brief sketch of one of Marquette County's oldest citizens who came here when the land was wild and uncultivated and has seen it transformed into rich and fertile fields and beautiful homes. His life has been one of great uprightness, consistent with his professions, and has been such as to win the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.



JOHN KRATZ is numbered among the early settlers of the town of Packwaukee, Marquette County, where he has made his home since the autumn of 1854. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1826, and is a son of Falden and Angie Kratz. With his parents he emigrated to America in 1842, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, and settled in Waukesha County, Wis., where they passed the remainder of their lives.

Our subject was a lad of sixteen years at the time of the emigration, and he remained at home assisting his father until attaining his majority, when he started out to battle with the world. During the summer he worked upon a farm and spent the winter seasons in the pineries of the North until thirty years of age, when he was married and began farming for himself. His union was with Miss Wilhelmina Kerchner, daughter of Christian Kerchner. She came to the United States in company with his brother and worked among the farmers' homes until her marriage. This worthy couple began their domestic life on a farm on section 24 in the town of Packwaukee. Mr. Kratz first made a claim of 140 acres, embraced within

the land of the Fox River Company, which he purchased when it came into market. To that amount he has since added, extending the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises 230 acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved.

He left his home on the 14th of August, 1862, offered his services to the government, and was assigned to Company G, of the 32d Wisconsin Regiment, with which he served three years. He took part in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in the celebrated March to the Sea under Gen. Sherman.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kratz a family of six children were born, but with one exception all have been called home: Albert, the eldest, died in 1882, at the age of twenty-two years; Mary died when twenty years of age; Wilhelmina's death occurred at the age of twelve; Emma died when a child of seven years, and Margaret died at the age of nine years. The surviving son is William, who was born in 1862, and is still living on the old homestead farm, caring for his parents and managing the business interests. He is a young man of excellent executive ability, and ranks among the enterprising young farmers of Marquette County. Mrs. Kratz has a son by a former marriage, Ferdinand Krauser, who is known as Ferdinand Kratz.

In political sentiment Mr. Kratz is a Republican, and not only votes with that party but exerts all his influence for its success. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Montello, and are earnest Christian people whose exemplary lives have made them many friends and won them the respect of the entire community. He is an influential and worthy citizen, and was a gallant soldier in the War of the Rebellion, fighting for three years to uphold the honor of the old flag.



WALTER B. BOOTH, of Westfield, has resided in Wisconsin for three years under territorial government and during its entire existence as a State. He has been identified with the growth and progress of Westfield since

1856, and is one of its honored and respected citizens. He was born in Delaware County, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1817, and is a son of Jesse and Roxy (Francis) Booth. The family is of English descent and is one of the early families of New England. Joseph Booth, the grandfather of our subj. et, served his country in the War of the Revolution and after that struggle removed to Delaware County, N. Y.

Jesse Booth, who was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1790, was a lad of sixteen years when, with his parents, he became a resident of the Empire State. By occupation he was a farmer and followed that business throughout his entire life. He was a well known and influential citizen of Delaware County, and his friends as an appreciation of his ability and the confidence with which they regarded him, chose him to represent them one term in the General Assembly of New York. His wife, the mother of our subject, was also a native of Connecticut, and belonged to an early New England family. When a child she was taken by her parents to the Empire State, and in Delaware County the young couple became acquainted and were married. A number of years later, in 1846, we find them en route for the Territory of Wisconsin with the view of seeking a home on its broad prairies. They first located in Dodge County, where they remained for about nine years, when, in 1855, they came to Marquette County, and spent their last days in Westfield and Paekwaukee. Jesse Booth was twice married. He first wedded Miss Francis, by whom he had one child who died in early life. The mother of our subject was a sister of his former wife, and their union was blessed with ten children, nine of whom are yet living, three sons and six daughters. Walter B., of this sketch, is the eldest. Since 1859 the family has not been united at one time. In that year parents and children all assembled in Westfield at a family reunion. With one exception all the daughters were married and sons-in-law and grandchildren were also present. The members of that household are now widely scattered throughout the various States of the Union, but the family circle has only once been broken, when a daughter died in childhood.

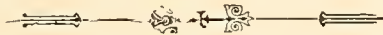
Walter Booth, whose name heads this notice,

was reared to manhood in his native State, and in its common schools acquired his education. When he had attained to mature years he married Miss Ann Eliza Banner, a lady of German descent, the union being celebrated in 1844. The following year the young couple started for the West, believing that here they could more easily secure a home than in the older and thickly populated States of the East. They traveled by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from thence by the lakes to Milwaukee, where they procured teams and proceeded to their destination. For about eleven years Mr. Booth engaged in farming in Fond du Lac County, after which he located in the village of Westfield, where he has since made his home, covering a period of almost a third of a century. Only a few houses constituted the little village at that time, the railroad had not then been built through, and it had but little general trade. He has identified himself with the best interests of the community, has aided in the progress and advancement of Westfield and has ever faithfully discharged his duties of citizenship. He is now practically living a retired life, but still owns considerable land, including a fine farm in Marquette County, together with many broad acres situated elsewhere.

In 1888 Mr. Booth was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 10th day of May. They had traveled life's journey together for forty-four years, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, and the loss of his loved companion to Mr. Booth is immeasurably great. Their family numbered five children, but one daughter died in infancy. The remaining four were two sons and two daughters; Flora L., became the wife of Rev. R. A. Fuller, and died many years ago, surviving her husband only one year. At her death she left a daughter, Lois Fuller, who lives with her grandfather. The second daughter, Rosella, became the wife of Randolph Norton and died about a year after the death of her sister. Charles Huron resides near Iroquois, S. D., and Alfred is living in the city of Escanaba, Mich., where he is chief manager in the Western Union Telegraph office.

Mr. Booth has a pleasant home in Westfield and is one of the prominent citizens not only of that

village but of Marquette County. He has a wide and extended acquaintance and by all who know him he is held in the highest regard. His life has been one of uprightness and honesty, whether in public relations or in social circles, and he has won the confidence and respect of young and old, rich and poor. Thus have we given a brief sketch of one of the worthy and early settlers of Marquette County, and in presenting this record to the readers of the ALBUM we feel assured that it will be read with much interest. Seely Francis, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812, commanding a regiment, as Colonel. Joseph Booth, his paternal grandfather, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Our subject has been a Republican since the organization of that party.



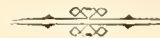
DOMINICK DEVANY, of Montello, served his country both in the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. He was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and when a young man of nineteen years crossed the Atlantic to find a home in America, leaving kindred, friends and native land. His parents remained on the Emerald Isle until called to their final rest. On arriving in America he went to Carbondale, Pa., where he made his home until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he enlisted in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, in a company commanded by Capt. Wyncoop, who was killed at the battle of Antietam, in the War of the Rebellion. With his regiment Mr. Devany joined the command of Gen. Winfield Scott, and took part in the capture of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the capture of the city of Mexico. On the close of the war in 1848, he returned to the Keystone State, and was mustered out of the service at Pittsburg. After another year spent in Carbondale he determined to try his fortune in the West, and came to Montello, Wis., where he has since made his home. From the beginning he has been numbered among the prominent citizens of the town, and has been honored with various official positions. In 1851, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Marquette County, when it also included Green Lake County,

The able manner in which he discharged his duties led to his re-election in 1853, and in 1857 he was elected a member of the General Assembly.

When the country was again shrouded in war, Mr. Devany a second time responded to the call for aid, and in 1861 joined the boys in blue of Company 1, 24th Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Col. Larabee. On the organization of the company he was made Sergeant and served about a year. At the battle of Perryville, Ky., he was placed in charge of the ammunition, acting as Orderly Sergeant until the overturning of a wagon loaded with ammunition, when he was so severely injured that he was further unfitted for service and received his discharge.

When he had somewhat recovered his health, Mr. Devany engaged in the practice of law in Montello, and was a successful attorney of that city until forced to retire to private life on account of his health again failing him.

Mr. Devany was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary Harte, a lady of English birth, who died in Montello several years ago. They were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living. They are: Mrs. John Barry and Mrs. Daniel Barry, both of Montello; John is also a resident of Montello; Thomas is a farmer of Swift County, Minn.; Edmond is a resident farmer of Devil Lake, N. D.; William is also farming at the same place, as is also Mark.

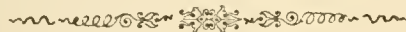


MELVIN J. FARRINGTON, who is engaged in general merchandising in the village of Harrisville, Marquette County, has passed his entire life in Wisconsin. He was born in Columbia County, on the 19th of July, 1849, and was one of a family of five children, whose parents were Joseph and Cornelia (Smith) Farrington: Mary, the eldest, became the wife of J. P. Luther, and died in 1885; William S. died in Columbia County, Wis.; Melvin is the third in order of birth; Willard died in childhood; and Frances L. is the wife of J. W. Johnson, a resident of Marquette County.

The early life of our subject was passed in the

usual manner of farmer lads. For some time he pursued his studies in the common schools of this county, but completed his education in the High School of Berlin. On arriving at years of maturity, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie A. Williams, daughter of Myron C. and Amanda B. (Mead) Williams, the marriage being celebrated in Westfield, on the 25th of October, 1874. The parents of Mrs. Farrington are residents of Westfield, Wis., and natives of Vermont. Their union has been blessed with two interesting children, both sons: Sidney D., born Aug. 29, 1876; Perry F., Feb. 6, 1880. Both were born in this county, and are now attending school.

Mr. Farrington embarked upon his business career as a farmer, and still follows that occupation, and at length engaged in mercantile business, which he has followed since 1881, covering a period of eight years. He has been quite successful in that undertaking, and as he has become familiar with the wants and desires of his customers, and selected his stock with a view to pleasing them, he has secured a liberal patronage which is increasing from year to year. He possesses good business ability, and is numbered among the enterprising citizens of Harrisville. He has served in various official positions, for a period of twelve years was Clerk of the Town, and since establishing mercantile business in Harrisville, has been Postmaster, which position he still occupies. He has an extensive acquaintance, and by all with whom business or pleasure have brought him in contact, is regarded as an honorable and prominent citizen. Mr. Farrington has always been engaged in farming.



CYRUS K. HAWES, who resides on section 20 in the town of Oxford, is a pioneer of Marquette County and a native of the Green Mountain State, of English and Scotch parentage. He was born in the town of Newark, Caledonia County, Feb. 14, 1815, and is a son of Luther and Sally (Gale) Hawes, the former a native of Franklin, Mass., the latter of New Hampshire. Jonathan Hawes, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in England, but came to America prior

to the War of the Revolution and was engaged in furnishing supplies to the Colonial Army during that struggle. The maternal grandfather, Paul Gale, served as a body guard of Gen. Washington.

When the father of our subject was but five years old he removed with his parents from Massachusetts to Newport, N. H., and in that State was married, but soon afterward went to Vermont. In later years he became a resident of Canada and in 1817 we find him in Dodge County, Wis., whence he removed to Moundville, Marquette County, where his death occurred in 1866. His wife died in Dodge County, in 1851. They were parents of twelve children, nine of whom, four sons and five daughters, attained to mature years.

The subject of this sketch was a lad of fourteen years when the family became residents of Canada. He returned to the United States in 1836, settling in Ohio, where he became acquainted with Miss Martha Jane Raney, with whom he was united in marriage Oct. 10, 1842. The lady was a native of the Buckeye State and a daughter of John A. Raney, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, as was also the father of our subject. In October, 1845, Mr. Hawes emigrated with his family to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Trenton, Dodge County, but in March, 1849, became a resident of the town of Moundville, Marquette County. He located upon land in that community and purchased the claim when it came into market, making it his home until 1857, when he removed to his present farm on section 20 in the town of Oxford.

Mr. Hawes was bereft of his wife by death Sept. 13, 1888, when that lady was in her seventieth year. They had traveled life's journey together for forty-four years, had labored for the interests of each other and their children, and were separated only when the mother was called to her final rest. Their family numbered eight children, one son and seven daughters, but only four are now living—Permelia, Luther John, Orpha and Frances. Ursula, the eldest, was born Oct. 20, 1813, and died Feb. 5, 1887; Mary, born Oct. 4, 1846, died April 13, 1870; Sallie and Lydia died in childhood.

The Indians still claimed this section of the country as their hunting grounds when Mr. Hawes arrived in Marquette County. The wild and un-

settled condition at that time and the unattractive appearance of the country was not conducive to rapid settlement, but after a few noble men and women had braved the trials and dangers of pioneer life, immigration flowed rapidly in and the work of transformation placed the county in its present advanced position. but it is to the early settlers that the greatest credit is due, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Hawes. Public spirited and progressive, he has always given his support for the best interests and the upbuilding of the community. He aided in the organization of the town of Moundville and was instrumental in establishing the first school in the township. It is the duty as well as the pleasure of the historian to perpetuate the memory of the pioneers by written record and we are glad to insert the foregoing sketch.



ROBERT LEWIS DORR POTTER, the subject of this sketch, is of Dutch and Scotch descent. Mr. Potter was born in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1833. At the age of about nine years he, with his parents, removed to the town of Egremont, Berkshire Co., Mass. He received a common school and academic education. He resided in Massachusetts until he was about twenty years old, when he was called to Easton, Pa., to take charge of the city schools. At the end of a year he was promoted to the position of tutor of the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the High School of that city. He occupied this position for about two years, when he resigned to enter the Union Law School, at Easton, Pa. He graduated from this law school in 1857, and received his diploma from the Faculty. During the time he was in the law school he was in the law office of ex-Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, the first Governor of Kansas. He came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled in Wautoma, Waushara Co., Wis. He was elected District Attorney for Waushara County in 1860, and re-elected for three successive terms, and held the office for several terms after that by election. He also filled several local offices in his town.

In 1872 Mr. Potter was elected to the State Sen-

ate for the 25th Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara. In politics Mr. Potter is a Republican. He voted for John C. Fremont for President in 1856, and has voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency since.

It was during the session of 1874 that Mr. Potter introduced a bill in the Senate, entitled "An act relating to Railroads, Express and Telegraph companies in the State of Wisconsin," which became a law, and was known as chapter 273, of the laws of 1874. This law was fiercely assailed by the railroad companies, their aiders and abettors, in this country and Europe. The constitutionality of the law was sustained by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and by the Supreme Court of the United States. This law, which reduced and regulated the charges for transportation of passengers and freight within the State of Wisconsin, made Mr. Potter well known throughout this country and Europe. He was frequently called "Potter Law Potter," and was, wherever he went, treated with great consideration and respect.

While it is true that this law was repealed in 1876, and the tariff of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for the year 1872, was adopted by the passage of the bill known as the "Vance Bill," in which the said tariff was incorporated, yet the wholesome effect of the law were everywhere apparent. It reduced the charges for transportation of freight and passengers, and was the means of establishing the principle of legislative control over railroads. At the close of his legislative term in March, 1876, he was appointed Special Assistant Attorney General of the United States, to represent the Government in a large number of cases commenced against it for the overflowing of lands caused by the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in the State of Wisconsin, for navigation purposes. This position he filled with credit until May, 1878, when he resigned the same on account of ill health. He is at present a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was for several years Chairman of the Republican County Committee for Waushara County. He has been named on two or three occasions for Congress from his District, but has refused to be a candidate for

any legislative office since the close of his term as a member of the Wisconsin Senate.

Mr. Potter was married at Wantoma, Wis., Feb. 5, 1861, to Miss Emeline Bingham, and they have had seven children, four of whom are living. The eldest, a daughter, is married to W. W. Marsh, Esq., of Kansas City, Kan., where they are now living, Mr. Marsh being engaged in the drug trade in that city. The other children, two daughters and a son, are living at home and are unmarried. The son, S. G. Potter, took a special course of study in the State University at Madison, Wis., and graduated from the law department of that institution in the summer of 1889. He is now in the law practice with his father in the city of Berlin, Wis., under the firm name of Potter & Potter.



GILES A. JOSLEN, a general farmer of the town of Kingston, Green Lake County, residing on section 24, is a native of the Empire State. His father, Giles O. Joslen, was also born in New York, and in his earlier years learned the trade of a carriage-maker, which he followed for a livelihood throughout his entire life. On attaining to man's estate he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Andrews, and unto that worthy couple was born a family of three children, of whom our subject was second in order of birth; Adelaide, the eldest, is the wife of Hiram Howard, who is engaged in farming in the town of Kingston; Brazilla, the youngest, is a resident of Roseville, Cal. The father of this family continued to engage in the manufacture of carriages until his death, which occurred in Machias, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1857. The following year, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Joslen came with her children to Wisconsin, locating first at Waupun, from whence she removed to the town of Kingston, Green Lake County, in 1861. She there passed the remainder of her life, dying on the 6th day of July, 1883.

Giles A. Joslen, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Machias, N. Y., June 27, 1848, and consequently was but nine years of age at his father's death. His school life was begun in Cat-

araugus County, but he completed his education in Green Lake County, having accompanied his mother to this place when thirteen years of age. His early life was passed upon a farm, he remaining at home until the 19th day of July, 1864, when, though only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in his country's service as a member of Company E, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, and was placed in the Western Division. During his entire term of enlistment he was engaged in active service, participating in the Red River expedition and the battle of Dardanelle, on the Arkansas River. He served until the close of the war and was then mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1865.

When hostilities had ceased and peace was declared, Mr. Joslen returned to his home broken down in health. Being so young, he was unable to stand the long rides and the exposure and hardships. For some time he was in feeble health, wholly unable to perform his farm duties. When he had somewhat recovered, he secured a position as farm hand, working by the month. Throughout his entire life he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and has been quite successful in his undertaking. He understands every detail of the business and knows how to use his knowledge to the best advantage. He therefore plants such crops that will bring the biggest yield, and of him it is justly said that he is one of the best farmers of the community.

On the 23d day of April, 1867, Mr. Joslen was joined in wedlock with Miss Alma Blatchley, who was born May 5, 1851, on the farm where she now resides, and is a daughter of Harlow and Phoebe (Woodruff) Blatchley. Her parents were natives of New York State and formerly residents of Broome County, N. Y., but at a very early day, about the year 1847, they came to Green Lake County, Wis., settling upon the farm which our subject now owns. After some years, Mr. Blatchley left his family upon the farm and made a trip to California, remaining five years. He returned to his home in 1858, and from that time engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1885. In October of the same year his wife was also called home. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and were true and tried Christian

people. Their lives were in harmony with their profession and by their upright character and kindness of heart they won the love and confidence of all. They are numbered among the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County, having located in this community in its early days, their first home being in a log cabin. Though it was small, many happy days were there passed, and often the very logs would ring with the merry shouts of the children. But one by one they left the parental roof and finally the day came when the entire household left the old home for a new. The children of the family were as follows: William, who is now deceased; Arad, who is living in Waseca, Minn.; Ashbel is a resident farmer of the town of Kingston; Nancy, wife of Edwin Vinning, a farmer of Raymond, S. D.; John, who died in Leadville, Col.; Washburn, who served as a soldier in the late war for four years and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, is now a resident of Reedsburg, Wis.; Eunice, wife of William Bradley, of Mondovi, Wis.; Harvey, deceased, and Alma, wife of our subject.

With the exception of about two years, Mr. and Mrs. Joslen, since their marriage, have resided upon the old homestead of her parents, who lived with the young couple during their declining years, receiving from them the tenderest love and care. Eight children have there been born unto them, all of whom are yet living, namely: Cora E., who was born Feb. 18, 1869, is now the wife of Charles Walker, a farmer of the town of Kingston; Frank was born Sept. 24, 1870; Dill, Nov. 15, 1872; Orrie W., June 26, 1875; Sherman, Dec. 8, 1876; Jemie, Nov. 15, 1879; Ethel, Dec. 10, 1881; and Vera Nett, Nov. 25, 1883.

In 1888, Mr. Joslen purchased the farm upon which he now resides and has since given his entire attention to its cultivation and the raising of stock. It comprises 160 acres of arable land, and is under a high state of cultivation. Our subject is an enterprising and progressive citizen and since locating in the county has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the best interests of the community. In political sentiment, he is a Republican, but at local elections believes in casting his ballot for the man best fitted for the position. He keeps

himself well informed on all the leading issues of the day, is well read on all matters pertaining both to the State and Nation, and is a valued citizen. He has filled many township offices and at the present time is acting as Justice of the Peace. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Markesan Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., and also to Newton Wilson Post, No. 28, G. A. R. of Kingston. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he and his family enjoy the confidence of the community in which they reside and where they are so well known.



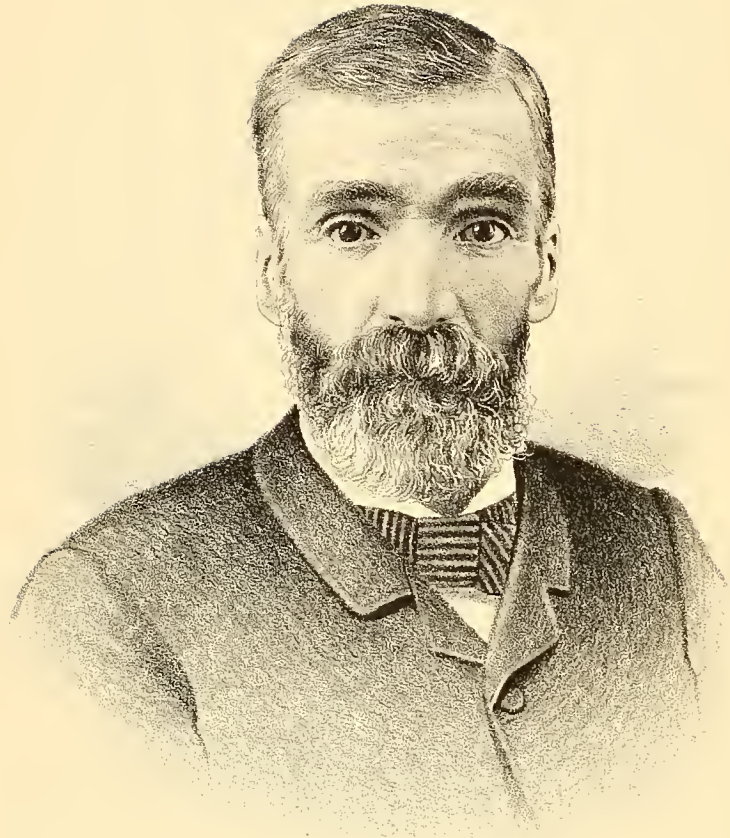
JOHN MEGRAN, a pioneer of Berlin, was born near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, March 11, 1818, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (McBroom) Megran. He acquired an academic education in his native land, and when eighteen years of age began teaching, which profession he followed in Ireland for twelve years. On the 3d of March, 1840, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Huston, daughter of John and Sarah (Corey) Huston. She was born in the Parish of Temple Patrick, which adjoins the Parish of Killead, where her husband was born. The family circle was completed by the birth of seven children, two sons and five daughters, four of whom were born on the Emerald Isle: Jane, wife of James A. Biggert, of Berlin, died in 1881; John, who married Maria McNish, daughter of Dr. James McNish, of Berlin, served his country as Captain of Company B, 46th Wisconsin Regiment, was School Superintendent of Portage County, and died at the age of twenty-seven years; Letitia resides at home; Sarah, widow of James McNish, is living in Berlin; Elizabeth and Margaret were twins, and the former is now the wife of DeWitt C. Palmeter, of Chicago, but the latter died at the age of twenty-four years; Hugh H. married Miss Alice Brown, and is engaged in the grocery business in Harvard, Ill.

In 1849, Mr. Megran left his old home across the water, and with his family emigrated to America, settling near Carlton, Ohio, but after a year he came to Berlin, where he has since resided. He

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Oliver Peirce

first engaged in the lumber business, but is now living a retired life. He has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of Green Lake County, and has participated in the upbuilding of Berlin since the days of its early infancy. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1840, having joined that organization in Ireland. He has taken many degrees, and is a charter member of the Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., being the only one left of the original seven members. The Lodge was organized in 1851, and for thirty-four years he has been its Secretary, covering the entire time of its existence, with the exception of four years. Mr. Megran has also served his city for four years as Treasurer, from 1875 until 1878, inclusive. In politics he supports the Democratic party. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, but is not now identified with any religious body. He was a member of the first School Board of Berlin, and has since served in that capacity several times. Mrs. Megran died on the 6th of June, 1889. It is with pleasure that we present the readers of this ALBUM, the sketch of Mr. Megran, for he is numbered among the early settlers of the county, and has been accounted one of its leading citizens since 1850.



OLIVER PEIRCE, who resides on section 34 in the town of Saxville, Waushara County, is an honored pioneer and well deserves mention for the active part he has borne in the upbuilding and advancement of the county's best interests. The family was established in America during the latter part of the sixteenth century, and our subject is of the eighth generation from the original ancestor, who left his home in England and cast his lot with the brave men and women who laid the foundation for this country. His paternal grandfather, William Peirce, aided in the struggle for independence and was a faithful soldier of the Revolutionary War. He was born near Waltham, Mass., Dec. 6, 1760, in sight of the historical field of Bunker Hill. Though only fifteen years of age when the war broke out, he entered the ranks of

the Colonial army, in which he remained until the American people had cast off the British yoke of tyranny. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and until his death was awarded a pension in recognition of his services. He died in Waltham, Mass., Sept. 4, 1825. He was married, May 21, 1789, to Phoebe Manning, who was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 10, 1766, and died Oct. 13, 1851. She was an eye witness of the burning of Charleston by the British during the Revolution.

Francis Peirce, father of our subject, was also a native of Waltham, born Feb. 15, 1798. He was educated in the common schools, learned the trade of a blacksmith of Daniel Emerson, of Waltham, and then embarked in his business career. He kept a market in Boston for a short time, later was proprietor of a store in Tiverton, R. I., for about a year, and was a machinist in Fall River, Mass., for several years. On the 30th of November, 1826, he married Betsy Boomer, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Borden) Boomer, both of whom were natives of Bristol County, Mass., where Mrs. Peirce was born July 7, 1805. With his wife and two children Francis Peirce removed to Mina, Chautauqua County, N. Y., going by way of New York City and up the Hudson to Albany, and thence by canal and team to his destination. He did not long remain there, however, but in 1832 removed to Elk Creek, Erie Co., Pa., where he made his home until 1846, devoting his time to farming, blacksmithing and school-teaching. He also engaged in merchandising to some extent, and traveled through that community as a temperance lecturer. Removing to Clarksville, Pa., he became a member of a firm engaged in general merchandising and mining coal. Accompanied by his son Oliver, in 1850, he emigrated to Wisconsin and became one of the pioneers of Waushara County. His name is inseparably connected with the history of Pine River, as few men in that early day labored more zealously for its interests or did more to make it a habitable abode for civilized man.

Mr. Peirce died Feb. 24, 1877, and his last resting place is marked by a simple monument that stands on a beautiful ridge, which less than thirty years ago was a favorite point of observation for the red man. His life covered almost fourscore

years. Nature had wonderfully fitted him to enjoy this life and he enabled many others to appreciate its beauties and pleasures as he did. He was genial in disposition, ardent in temperament, gifted in mind and in person, alive to friendship and to love, passionately fond of the best literature and a worshiper at the shrine of nature. Had his life been spent under different circumstances, he would probably have left a brilliant record and carved his name in indelible letters on the pages of American history: as it was he exerted an influence for good, was always striving to uplift the fallen and teach others to appreciate the hidden beauties of nature, which afforded him so much pleasure. He was a natural orator and his words of eloquence were heard in behalf of temperance even in the early part of this century, when it was so unpopular to be an advocate of that cause. He felt that liberty was the birthright of the American citizen, and his loyalty to his country was almost ideal in character. In the home circle he was a loving and tender husband, a kind and indulgent parent, and his wise councils and protecting care threw around his children a safeguard separating them from the baser things of life and leaving them to enjoy the higher plane on which he lived. In political sentiment he was a Jacksonian Democrat and was thoroughly versed on all public issues. He was the first Town Superintendent of the town of Saxville, a position which he ably filled. His wife, a most estimable lady, who was greatly beloved for her many excellencies of character, died on the 18th of August, 1846, in the forty-first year of her age.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peirce were born five sons and four daughters. Oliver being the eldest of the family: William, born Aug. 30, 1829, married Elizabeth P. Allen, and for thirty years was a wholesale merchant of Boston; James, born Aug. 11, 1831, died in 1838; Lydia, born June 25, 1833, became the wife of Grosvenor Allen, and met her death by drowning in the St. Lawrence River, July 55, 1872; Mary A., born Feb. 16, 1835, died Sept. 8, 1866; George, born March 25, 1838, and died on the 31st of August, following; Caroline, born July 14, 1839, was married, Sept. 10, 1865, to Ezra F. Stuntz, a farmer of Erie, Pa.; Edgar, born May

6, 1841, wedded Mary M. Wells, served his country three years in the Civil War, and is now a hardware merchant of Big Rapids, Mich.; Harriet, born Sept. 8, 1843, was married May 14, 1868, to Alex McDowell, a flax manufacturer of Ashland, Ohio.

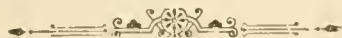
From 1832 until 1850. Oliver Peirce, whose name heads this sketch, resided in Elk Creek County, Pa., with the exception of a few months spent in Clarksville. He gathered together enough money, by working as a farm hand and at other pursuits, to enter the land upon which he now lives. Coming to this county in 1850, he made a claim of 160 acres, upon which he built a log cabin that continued to be his home while he awaited the Government surveys to obtain his title. He continued to add to his first tract as his means would allow until he possessed 360 acres.

On the 11th of November, 1858, Mr. Peirce led to the marriage altar Sarah E. Kimball, who was born in Buxton, Me., Oct. 26, 1832, and was a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Lowell) Kimball, also natives of Buxton. The birth of three sons and one daughter blessed their union: Francis D., born Feb. 28, 1860, married Eliza Brown, of New York, and manages his father's farm; Mary K., born Sept. 26, 1863, teaches in the Kindergarten department of the Berlin High School; William D., born Dec. 4, 1864, died March 20, 1877; and George J., born April 29, 1868, died on the 14th of July, of the same year.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Peirce was employed by his brother-in-law, A. M. Kimball, as a confidential clerk, which position he maintained for ten years. Since that time he has devoted his attention to his farm of 200 acres, and now has one of the most pleasant homes in the town of Saxville. He has been quite successful in his business operations and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of the community. In former years he was a supporter of the Republican party, but of late years has affiliated with the Prohibition party, and is an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance. He has been Township Chairman for several years, was Superintendent of the schools, served as Postmaster of Pine River for ten years, was Town Superintendent of the town of Leon for one year, and

for nineteen successive years was District Treasurer of the joint districts composed of Leon and Saxville Townships. As a public official he has won the confidence and respect of all, as his long continued service well indicates. On the 16th of May, 1869, Mr. Peirce became a member of the Pine River Congregational Church, and has since filled the office of Deacon, and was one of the prime factors in the erection of that house of worship. His wife is also a consistent member of the same church.

Mr. Peirce enjoys the just reputation of having been an honest, upright and honorable citizen all his life. His magnanimity, fidelity and purity of principle, have elevated him far above the common level, and if all men were fortunately possessed of such characteristics as he, the "judge and jury" would soon perish in the stream of oblivion, and ere his evening sun shall have reached that horizon where the dusk is waiting for the night, he will have made foot-prints on the sands of time never to be effaced. See portrait.



DAVID GREENWAY. In the way of preparing a summer resort for the pleasure and rest of the overworked and pent up people the cities, Mr. Greenway stands as a pioneer, not only of Wisconsin but of the Northwest. In 1866, he purchased thirty-five acres of land on section 21, in the town of Brooklyn, having a lake front of some 2,000 feet. On the south stretches the deep green waters of Green Lake; north, about a mile, lies the village of Dartford; the grounds have for some distance a gentle slope to the water's edge, majestic forest trees throw their delightful shade upon the green sward, and surely a more beautiful site could not have been selected. Nature, long ago, did her part in preparing a delightful summer home for health seeking humanity, but not until 1866, did man add his efforts. The first house was boarded up and down and was capable of accommodating about seventy-five guests. Great fears were entertained by the proprietor and his friends that the enterprise would be but a bubble soon to burst. These mis-

givings were unfounded, however, for the first season the house was so full that had the people been as exacting as at the present day, they would probably have returned in disgust. But all were contented and happy, enjoying the pure air and delightful freedom of country life.

This now famous resort was christened Oakwood. To follow its progress from year to year would be too tedious; suffice it to say from that infantile beginning it has arisen to one of the first resorts east, west, north or south. There is one mammoth building surrounded by broad verandas, spacious walks furnishing ample opportunity for promenades, and numerous cottages are finely located along the lake shore, so that more than 300 guests may be comfortably entertained at one time. Amusement halls, flower gardens and everything necessary to the comfort and entertainment of the guests is there found and the stables furnish excellent riding horses for those who prefer that recreation.

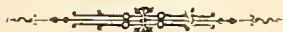
In connection with the history of Oakwood, it would be interesting to know something of him who furnished the brains and money to establish that fine resort.

David Greenway was born in Warwickshire, England, March 11, 1826, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Padbury) Greenway who were also natives of the same county. In 1835 the family sailed for America and after residing a time in New Jersey removed to Syracuse, N. Y. While en route for that city the death of the mother occurred, the father passing his last days in Syracuse. Of their children our subject is the only one who found his way to the West. His education was limited to such as could be obtained during a few terms attendance at the old log school house. The first business enterprise in which he embarked was brewing, his brother being his partner in that pursuit. After about three years he sold out and engaged in raising vegetables for the Syracuse market, continuing in that line of work until 1850, when he came to Wisconsin. He first settled in the city of Ripon, Fond du Lac County, where after a year spent in farming, he opened a variety store, which he afterward converted into a drug store. Subsequently, he held the position of agent

for the express company of Livingston, Fargo & Co. for about fifteen years, but since 1866, his chief business has been the superintending and improving of his summer resort.

On the 19th of February, 1849, Mr. Greenway was united in marriage with Caroline Chadburn, daughter of John Chadburn, an English optican. She was born in Lancastershire, England, in 1827, and in girlhood came with her parents to America, the family locating in New York. Their union was blessed with two children, William and George. The mother was called home on the 3d of January, 1880, and her loss was a great sorrow not only to her immediate family, but to her many friends. After several years, on the 29th of January, 1887, Mr. Greenway was again married, his union being with Mrs. Lydia Irving, whose maiden name was Capron. She died Aug. 21, 1889, leaving one child, Stewart.

Mr. Greenway is conservative in politics and has never sought or desired public office. Socially he is a Royal Arch Mason. He has been very successful in his business transactions, and is numbered among the wealthiest citizens in the town of Brooklyn.

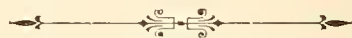


THOMAS S. ROBERTS, who is engaged in general farming in Mackford Township, Green Lake County, Wis., his home being on section 32, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county. He was born in Haverhill, N. H., on the 4th of May, 1842, and is a son of Thomas D. and Sophia (Gould) Roberts, the former a native of Hampshire, England, the latter of Nova Scotia. Their sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

The subject of this notice when only two years old, came with his parents to this county, where he has since made his home, covering a period of more than forty-five years. He was reared to manhood among its wild scenes and in the log school house so common at that day acquired his education. On attaining his majority he married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of England, daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Hayes) Wilson. Their union was celebrated Dec. 10, 1865, and

unto them have been born two children, a son and a daughter—Jennie C. who is now the wife of John Seward, of Fox Lake, and William. The Roberts household is noted for its hospitality and the family holds a high position in the social world.

Mr. Roberts has been very successful as a farmer and is in comfortable circumstances. He passed through the hardships and trials incident to frontier life and has seen almost the entire growth of the county. He has ever manifested a deep interest in public enterprises and all that pertains to the welfare of the community and is a worthy and valued citizen.



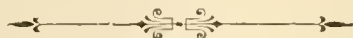
LEWIS M. BAZELEY, who for forty-three years has been a resident of Green Lake County, is now engaged in farming on the old homestead on section 4, Green Lake Township. He is also chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the town, and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the community. He was born Nov. 7, 1846, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Seaman) Bazeley, who are represented on another page of this work. He received his education in an old log school house with slab seats, an immense fireplace at one end and small apertures in the logs serving for windows. He was reared to farm life, sharing in the hardships and trials of the frontier and like a dutiful son remaining at home, assisting his father, until twenty-five years of age. The last four years prior to his leaving the parental roof, he spent in the pineries of Northern Wisconsin, but during the summer months was always found at his post of duty on the old homestead.

The most important event in the life of Mr. Bazeley occurred June 10, 1872, when he was united in marriage with Aroline A. Cahoon, who was born in Columbia City, Wis., Jan. 31, 1853. Her parents, Joel B. and Mary (Randall) Cahoon, were natives of New York, the former born in 1827, the latter Dec. 6, 1830. Immediately after their marriage they emigrated to this county, settling in the town of Green Lake, but six years afterward he removed to Columbia County, but did not there long reside. They

again came to this community, from whence in 1870, they moved to Minnesota, where they are still living. They are members of the Methodist Church and in political sentiment Mr. Cahoon is a Republican. He has served as supervisor and held some minor offices. In their family are four children, two sons and two daughters. The boys, James and Herbert, are farmers of Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Bazeley began their domestic life at the old Center House and three years later came to their present home. Two children have been born unto them—Irene L. and Marion.

A farm of 120 acres, owned and operated by Mr. Bazeley, yields a golden tribute to his care and cultivation. He thoroughly understands his business in all its details and has been very successful. He is one of the representative citizens of the community and has frequently been called upon to serve in official positions. He supported the Republican party until Grant's second administration, since which time he has been a Democrat. Though a staunch advocate of the Democracy, he has been honored with responsible public positions in a Republican township, in 1878, was elected Side-Supervisor, holding the office three years and is now serving his fourth term as chairman of the township. In 1886 he was nominated for the office of Sheriff and was only defeated by thirty-two votes though the county has a Republican majority of over 300. As soon as he had attained man's estate, he was chosen constable of the township and served two years, and also served a year as deputy sheriff. He has been a resident of the county for forty-three years, indeed, has here passed his entire life and by those who have known him since his boyhood and witnessed his entire career, as well as his acquaintances of later years, he is held in the highest regard.



JOHAN BENNETT, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Marquette County, who resides on section 27, in the town of Westfield, has been a resident of this community since 1852, and is therefore numbered among its early settlers. He is a native of Ireland, his birth

having occurred in County Down, near Belfast. His father, Samuel Bennett, accompanied by his family, crossed the broad Atlantic to America in 1852, and almost immediately after landing in New York City, came to Wisconsin, having determined to make Marquette County the scene of his future operations. He was only permitted to enjoy his new home a short time, dying in 1857, about five years after his arrival. His wife, the mother of our subject, was called to her final rest before the family left their native isle.

John Bennett, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to manhood under the parental roof, and acquired his education in the schools of Ireland. He accompanied his father at the time of his emigration to America, and for more than thirty-seven years has now been a resident of Marquette County. He made his first location in the town of Harris, where he remained two years when he settled on section 27, in the town of Westfield. Having arrived at years of maturity, Mr. Bennett led to the marriage altar Miss Agnes Russell, a daughter of Hugh and Isabel (Johnson) Russell. This worthy couple are held in the highest regard throughout the community, their home is the abode of hospitality, and their circle of friends and acquaintances is quite extensive.

Mr. Bennett is numbered among the most successful farmers of Marquette County, and is one of its well-known citizens. His fine farm comprises 200 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, and he also owns considerable land elsewhere. His home with its entire surroundings, indicates the care and supervision of a man of enterprising and practical ideas, the fields are well tilled, good buildings have been erected, and all the improvements necessary to a model farm are there found. Mr. Bennett is faithful in his discharge of the duties of citizenship, and feels an interest and pride in the upbuilding and development of the county which has so long been his home. He has been a witness of much of its growth, for at the time of his arrival the greater part of the land was still unclaimed. Indians were frequent visitors in the settlement, and wild game was found in abundance. The settlements were widely scattered, and the pioneer homes were built of logs, but they have long since

been replaced by commodious and elegant residences, and the county is populated by a well-educated and contented people, and ranks among the foremost in this great commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are devoted Christian people, belonging to the Presbyterian Church.



LIONATUS STEWART, deceased, was born in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., N. Y., on the 15th of August, 1822, and was a son of George and Abigail (Cudworth) Stewart, who were natives of Northern New York. In Clinton County our subject was reared to manhood, attending the common schools, where he acquired his education. A marriage ceremony performed in Beekmantown on the 2d of June, 1847, united his destiny with that of Miss Antoinette Allen, who was one of a family of eleven children born to William and Martha (Marshall) Allen. Her father served his country in the War of 1812, being engaged in hauling provisions for the army from Plattsburg, to Sacketts Harbor. He died in Beekmantown many years ago. His wife survived him some years, being called to her final rest while living in Marquette County, Wis. She united with the Methodist Church in early life, and was ever a consistent member of that organization. Of their family of eleven children, only two are now living: Mrs. Exarenia Giles, of Beekmantown, N. Y.; and the wife of our subject.

Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Stewart and his wife removed to Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where they continued to reside until 1864, which year witnessed their arrival in Marquette County. In his youth he learned the trade of a wheelwright, which he followed for many years, and being an expert workman, was always able to command good wages. In Marquette County, he devoted his energies to his trade and farming. He had a reputation for honesty and fair dealing in all transactions which made him a valuable citizen, and won him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact. In his political views he was a Republican, and kept himself well informed on all the leading issues of the day. Ac-

cepting the creed of the Baptist Church, he united with that body, and was an earnest worker for its interests up to the time of his death. He was called to the better land on the 30th of March, 1885, in the sixty-third year of his age, and those who felt deep regret at his loss, were many. Mrs. Stewart still survives her husband, and is living on section 17, in the town of Harris, being now sixty-two years of age.

The children born of her marriage, are seven in number, all of whom are living: Allen W., who enlisted in the Rebellion, and served until the close of the war, is now living in Spencer, Marathon Co., Wis.; Sarah J. is the wife of James Warren, of Richford, Waushara County; Charles H. is farming in the town of Springfield; Thomas and Michael operate the old homestead farm; Martha is the wife of Edwin Taylor, of Neenah, Wis.; Mary, wife of Clinton Mallory, of Marquette County, completes the family.



CYRUS N. HOLBROOK, a retired farmer now residing in Markesan, Wis., is numbered among the honored pioneers of 1844. His history is inseparably connected with that of the community and it is with great pleasure that we present to the readers of the ALBUM this brief sketch of his life work. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Genesee County, on the 30th of August, 1823.

The Holbrook family is of ancient origin and was established in America during Colonial days.

The grandfather of our sketch was a physician and surgeon and in that capacity served his country during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Holbrook has an oil portrait of him and his estimable wife which he prizes very highly.

Walter Holbrook, son of Silas, and father of Cyrus, born in 1795, and Emily Higley, born in 1802, were united in marriage Dec. 30, 1819, in Genesee County, N. Y. John Higley, the American ancestor, born near London, Eng., settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1666.

The Higeys were numbered among those who first located upon the Holland Purchase in Gen-

esse County. They went to that county when it was in such a wild and unsettled condition that the trees were blazed so that travelers might find their way through the forest. Walter Holbrook was a tanner and currier by trade and followed that occupation until 1833 when they removed to what was then considered the far West—Ashtabula County, Ohio. Their first meal in their new home was prepared in the primitive style of pioneers, being cooked over a fire in the open air. The region in which they settled was heavily timbered and before a house could be erected a place had to be cleared on which it could be built. Many hardships and difficulties were endured by the family in their new home, but in the course of time they were surrounded by all the necessaries and comforts of life. Both parents passed away in Ashtabula County, the mother aged sixty-six years and the father eighty-three years. Unto them was born a family of fifteen children, but only five are now living.

When but nine years of age our subject went with the family to Ohio. The days of his boyhood until manhood were passed under the paternal roof, acquiring in the meantime such an education as common schools and institutes afforded. On attaining his majority, he started out for himself and came direct to the territory of Wisconsin, believing that the farther West furnished better opportunities for advancement to young men. Being well pleased with this locality he entered land. In order to obtain a title to the same he had to go to Green Bay where he remained during the summer of 1844, in the employ of Hamilton Stevens. His duty was to convey the mail from Green Bay to Fox Lake, a distance of seventy-five miles.

All money sent between the two points was given into his immediate charge and faithfully delivered. In the autumn he returned to Ohio, where he engaged in teaching school until 1847, at which time he took possession of his present farm in Manchester and Mackford Townships. He at once built a little framed cabin, 12x16, and gave his attention to the development of the wild land which he has since transformed into a fine farm; erected numerous and substantial farm buildings which stand now among the best of the county.

On the 20th of December, 1849, Mr. Holbrook led to the marriage altar Miss Catherine Jane Mather, born in Claremont, N. H., in 1823, only daughter of Samuel S. and Catherine Abbott Mather. The father was a native of Lyme, Conn., the mother of Concord, N. H., who was a daughter of Nathaniel Chandler Abbott.

They each descended from Puritan ancestry of distinguished character. Their son Samuel W. had come to Wisconsin in 1841 and through his influence the remainder of the family came to him in 1847. The father of Mrs. Holbrook was born in 1786 and passed to his final rest in Green Lake County in 1853, aged 67 years. The mother, born in 1786 entered into rest in 1868, aged 81 years. The brother, of whom notice is given in the ALBUM, and herself, were the only children.

Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook began their domestic life in the little cabin which he had previously erected upon his farm and battled bravely together with the privations and difficulties of pioneer life, but being cheerfully disposed, their trials were not unmingled with pleasure. Greater sociability than is today seen characterized the frontier settlements and each took a kindly interest in the welfare and success of the others; still many obstacles were to be overcome, and it was no easy task to convert the wild land into fertile fields while the farming implements were very crude as compared with the improved ones of today. To illustrate the unsettled condition of the county at that time, one could ride for miles without having to take a circuitous route on account of fences. Indeed, few roads had yet been made and the traveler rode at will over the prairies. The thriving little village of Markesan, which is now the home of Mr. Holbrook, had not then been founded, and all supplies were hauled from Milwaukee by oxen, seven to ten days being required to make the trip if the roads and weather were favorable. If no bad luck attended the journey the price paid for the products would pay expenses but did not leave much remaining. Oxen were used almost entirely, both for traveling and farm labor and during the first summer after his arrival Mr. Holbrook saw but one horse. Little communication was held with the outside world for the postage on a letter was twenty-five

cents and the nearest postoffice was at Fox Lake, ten miles away. Prosperity, however, has attended the efforts of Mr. Holbrook. His diligence and perseverance have at length been rewarded by a handsome competence in the acquisition of which his wife has borne no little part. The little log cabin has long since been replaced by a tasty and commodious residence. The boundaries of the farm have been extended until it now comprises 680 acres. They have two children—Walter S. and Mabel M.

Mabel is with the parents and Walter occupies the homestead and manages the farm. He is a thorough, energetic farmer and a man of strict integrity. He married Miss Sarah A. Walden, of Hartford, Conn. Their union has been blessed with two children—David W. and Janie R.

For about forty years the old farm continued to be the home of our subject and his worthy wife, but in 1888 they removed to the pleasant home in Markesan, where they are now living in retirement. They have always enjoyed the highest respect of the people among whom they have resided and are ranked among the best citizens of the community.



SAMUEL D. BODLE, deceased, was among the honored pioneers of Green Lake County, Wis., the date of his arrival being 1848.

He was a native of the Empire State, having been born in Orange County, of Scotch and Irish parentage on the 16th of September, 1804. He grew to manhood in his native county and on arriving at years of maturity was united in marriage with Miss Maria Rosencrantz, who was born in New Jersey, just across the line from Orange County, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1809. She was of German descent. After their marriage, they began their domestic life in his native county, living upon a farm which Mr. Bodle continued to cultivate until about 1839, when he removed with his family to Luzerne County, Pa. The succeeding nine years of his life were there passed, he again carrying on agricultural pursuits until 1848, when with his wife and children he came to the new State of Wisconsin, settling in what is now Green Lake County, where

he entered eighty acres on section 13 in the town of Brooklyn, then a part of Pleasant Valley Township. That farm is still owned by his sons, and is one of the best in the town. Mr. Bodle labored long and earnestly to make for himself and family a home and succeeded in surrounding them with all the comforts which go to make life worth the living. In early life he supported the Whig party and afterwards became a Republican, but never sought or desired official honors, preferring to devote his entire attention to his business interests. He was a respected citizen and he and his wife ranked high in the community where they made their home for so many years. Both were members of the Congregational Church. The death of Mr. Bodle occurred on the 28th of July, 1875, his wife surviving until Sept. 29, 1883, when she too passed away. Their loss was sincerely mourned for they had been identified with the county's history since its early days and had many warm friends throughout the community.

Unto that worthy couple was born a family of ten children: Solomon, who is married and is now engaged in farming in Kansas; Hugh wedded Martha Merrill, and is a farmer of South Dakota; Benjamin F., unmarried, is living on the old homestead; David wedded Ann Groff and is proprietor of a hotel at Rib Lake, Wis.; Foster is married and is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Oakland, Cal.; William, still unmarried, is living on the old homestead; Jonathan was joined in wedlock with Mariam Olin and is a carpenter by trade; Boyd, a lumberman of Michigan, chose for a companion Susie Baker, and after her death, married Blanche Benjamin; Jennie is keeping house for her brothers on the old home farm; Sarah became the wife of Henry Wilson, and after his death was led to the marriage altar by DeWitt Lynch, a farmer of Fond du Lac County, Wis.

Of that large family of children only two, Benjamin and William, are now engaged in farming in Green Lake County. They are the owners of 480 acres of arable land, highly cultivated and improved, which they have acquired by their own efforts. Both are supporters of the Republican party, and Benjamin has once held the office of Supervisor of the town of Brooklyn. The Bodle brothers are

numbered among the successful farmers of the community and are accounted excellent business men. In connection with the cultivation of their lands they raise horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, making a specialty of the last named, and that line of their business yields them a good income.



MILO W. BROOKS, the oldest merchant and one of the leading citizens of Dartford, was born in Winhall Township, Bennington Co., Vt., Jan. 21, 1823, and was the fifth in order of birth in a family of eight children, whose parents were John and Lydia (Hale) Brooks. The Brooks family is of English descent and was established in America prior to the Revolutionary War. The grandfather of our subject, John Brooks, was born in Massachusetts, but in an early day removed to Bennington County, Vt., being the second settler of Winhall Township. By occupation he was a farmer and while in the hay field the news reached him of the attack made by the British soldiers upon the Colonists. Leaving everything, he rushed to the scene, arriving just in time to participate in the battle of Bunker Hill. He then served throughout the entire war. He married Miss Rachel Taylor and unto them was born a family of five children, of whom John Brooks, father of our subject, was the youngest. Both parents remained in Vermont until their death. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Hale, was a native of the Green Mountain State and a teacher by profession, but with his family he removed to New York, settling in Onondaga County. Lydia was the eldest child.

John Brooks, Jr. was born on the old homestead in Winhall Township, Bennington County, on the 13th day of April 1792, and on attaining to maturity wedded Lydia Hale, who was born in the same place, Jan. 21, 1796. They became parents of eight children, but of that number only four are now living, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Brooks was a tanner and a shoemaker by trade, but his health failing him, he abandoned that pursuit and for twenty years kept an hotel. He was a man of prominence and influence in the commu-

ity where he made his home and served both as constable and collector for a great many years. In early life he supported the Whig party, but joined the Republican party on its organization. In 1856, accompanied by his wife, he came to Green Lake County, to make his home with our subject. His death occurred Jan. 30, 1877, and his wife died Sept. 22, 1878. Both were of the Universalist faith and were people of the highest respectability.

Milo W. Brooks, whose name heads this notice, received but limited educational advantages, being only permitted to attend the district schools for a few months during each year. He worked for his father until nineteen years of age, when he started out in life for himself and secured a position as superintendent of a large teaming business in which he was engaged for a year. By his industry and economy during that period he had accumulated some capital, and now turned his attention to the butchering business which he carried on for two years. His next venture was as a carpenter. He served an apprenticeship to that trade, which he then followed for fourteen years with good success. He began working for \$13 per month, but ere he abandoned the business he was owner of a shop and had succeeded in building up an excellent trade.

A marriage ceremony performed on the 13th day of August, 1846, united the destinies of Milo W. Brooks and Susan S. Aldredge, who was born Jan. 12, 1825, just across the line in Connecticut. They remained in the East for some years, living in Massachusetts, New York and Vermont, but in 1854 they determined to follow the course of emigration which was steadily flowing Westward and landed in Green Lake County, where Mr. Brooks purchased 120 acres of land, situated a mile and a half north of Dartford. He brought with him about \$600 in "wild cat" money, but it was valued at only \$375. Turning his attention to the cultivation of his farm, he also engaged to some extent in lumbering and worked at his trade. In 1869, with H. G. Thomas as partner, he established a merchandise store in Dartford. They had not been long engaged in business when Mr. Thomas sold his interest to Lester Clawson, the connection

continuing for some three years. Mr. Brooks was then alone in business until 1877, when he admitted his son, John R., to partnership. Their store is one of long standing and has won the confidence of all its patrons, who can rely upon the goods which they there buy as being just as represented. From the first their trade has constantly increased and they are now doing a good business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been born three children, but only one is now living, John R., the youngest, who married Lucretia Higby and has six children, four sons and two daughters. Lucina M. died at the age of twenty-two years and Horatio died when twenty-eight years of age, leaving a wife and one child.

For thirty-five years Mr. Brooks has been a resident of Green Lake County and is one of its most highly respected citizens. He has held the office of collector, assessor and chairman of Dartford, and in political sentiment is a Republican. Prior to the organization of that party he supported the Whig party, having cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife belongs to the Congregational Church. Mr. Brooks has been very successful in his business transactions. He began life without capital, and has worked for only 75 cents per day, boarding himself and keeping his team out of that amount. Step by step he has worked his way upward, until he is now one of the prosperous citizens of the county, owning in connection with his store in Dartford, 140 acres of land and a half interest in the Sheridan Mills, situated seven miles above Waupaca.



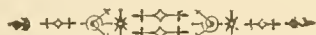
JOSEPH CLARK BURDICK, a farmer residing on section 17, in the town of Berlin, and the present Chairman of the Green Lake County Board, is one of the pioneer settlers of this community, dating his residence from 1848. He was born in the town of Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1830, and is a son of Joseph C. and Polly (Peckham) Burdick. His father was born in the city of Westerly, R. I., in June, 1790. He was a farmer, and removed to

Green Lake County in 1848, his death occurring in the town of Berlin, March 14, 1875. The Burdick family was founded in Rhode Island, in 1644, by Col. Cary Burdick, who emigrated from England. Prior to the marriage of Joseph Burdick, Sr., he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but subsequent to that event devoted his energies to farming. His family included the following children, the eldest of whom is Joseph C., the subject of this sketch; Lewis is unmarried; Mary L. wedded Wallace W. Wilcox, but is now deceased; Cinderella I. is the wife of Dr. O. D. Harlan, of Beatrice, Neb.; George A. married Loretta Payne, now deceased, and resides in Windermere, Dak.; Fannie E. is the deceased wife of George D. Green; Augusta, the youngest, died in infancy. The mother of this family was a daughter of Abel Peckham, and was born in the town of Grafton, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1802. Her death occurred in Berlin, March 14, 1885. Her family was of English origin, and first came to this country in 1662, settling in Rhode Island. One of her ancestors, Major Braddock Peckham, won distinction in the Revolutionary War under Gen. Putnam. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burdick were consistent members of the Baptist Church.

Our subject was reared to manhood upon the farm, and in the common schools of his native State acquired his education. In 1848 he accompanied his parents to Berlin, and in that city began work as a joiner when twelve years of age. On the first of January, 1854, he was married in the town of Berlin to Miss Justina C. Lewis, daughter of Datus E. and Tacy W. (Maxwell) Lewis, of Rhode Island. Her parents came to Wisconsin in 1846, settling in Rock County, whence they came to Green Lake County in the spring of 1847. The father died in 1884, but the mother still survives. Mrs. Burdick was born in the town of Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., and is the mother of four children, daughters, namely: Mary Agnes, Fannie Eveline, Tacy Lois and Hattie L., all born in the town of Berlin. Fannie is now the wife of John L. Root, and is living in Nepuesken, Winnebago Co., Wis.

Mr. Burdick is a Republican in politics, and has held various offices of honor and trust. He has

served as Justice of the Peace several years; Chairman of his town twenty-five years; Chairman of the County Board two years, and is the present incumbent. He was elected and served one term as a member of the Legislature, in 1870, and for the past eight years has served as a member of the Fox River Flowage Commission for the United States, which has adjusted damages for claimants between Appleton and Montello to the amount of \$175,000, equal to about 12 per cent. of the amount of the claims. The total claims made amount to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Between \$500,000 and \$600,000 still remain to be adjusted. Mr. Burdick is an enterprising, public-spirited man, who possesses good executive ability, and makes an efficient and faithful public officer. He is not only one of the oldest settlers of Green Lake County, but is one of the leading farmers, as well as one of the most popular of her many prominent citizens.



ROBERT C. JOHNSON, who resides on section 31, in the town of Berlin, has been a resident of Green Lake County since 1819, covering a period of forty years, and is numbered among the honored pioneers. He has followed farming and stock-raising for a livelihood, and is accounted one of the well-to-do citizens of the community. He first saw the light of day in Rose Township, Wayne County, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1830, being a son of Samuel and Polly (Bedient) Johnson. Both were born on Grand Isle in Lake Champlain, the former March 21, 1787, the latter July 23, 1794. On their marriage they settled on Grand Isle, from whence they removed to Wayne County, in 1816, continuing there to make their home until 1833, when they became residents of Niagara County. Leaving the latter in 1849, they came to Green Lake County, and in the town of Berlin Mr. Johnson engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. On the organization of the Republican party he allied himself with that body, but previously had supported the Democratic party. He was a loyal citizen, and in the War of 1812 had taken his brother's place in the ranks. He died Feb. 14, 1865, his wife surviving until

March 13, 1874, when she, too, passed away. They were parents of eight sons and five daughters, seven of whom are living, but only two are residents of Green Lake County. One of the brothers, Joshua, died in the Union army in 1862.

Our subject was educated in the old time district schools, and when nineteen years of age went to live with a brother, with whom he engaged in farming for about three years, when his brother went to California, leaving our subject to manage all affairs. Having now arrived at mature years, Mr. Johnson, on the 15th of September, 1853, married Eunice B. Abbey, a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., born Oct. 11, 1833. Her father, Shubel Abbey, was born May 8, 1788, at Chatham, N. Y., and in 1812 wedded Miss Eunice W. Warren, who was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1789. He then bade adieu to his young bride and enlisted in his country's service, his brother also acting as drummer boy. When the war was over he returned to Cayuga County, where they made their home until 1835, at which time they became residents of Orleans County, whence they emigrated to Wisconsin in 1849. He was a butcher by trade, also engaged in hotel keeping, and during his later years followed the mason's trade. Both died in Jefferson County, Wis., Mr. Abbey on the 2d of February, 1871, and his wife Jan. 2, 1856. They were highly respected citizens and had many friends in the community.

Mrs. Johnson was born on the William H. Seward farm, and in her maidenhood prepared herself for teaching. In 1850 she came to this county, where her sister had previously located, and after teaching for six terms she laid aside her professional duties to assume those of the household. One child blesses the union, a daughter, Nina A. Previous to his marriage Mr. Johnson had entered 160 acres of Government land in Waushara County, and the young couple there began their domestic life. Five years later he came to Green Lake County, locating in Berlin, where he now owns 133 acres of fine land. Enterprise and industry are numbered among his chief characteristics and have been important factors in his prosperity. Politically he is a staunch Republican and feels a deep interest in the success of that party. He has taken

an active part in the educational interests of the community. held the office of Town Superintendent, was Supervisor, has served as town Treasurer for two years, for eight years has been Assessor, and is the present incumbent. He has discharged his official duties with promptness and fidelity and is a valued citizen. His life has ever been such as to win the high regard and good wishes of those with whom he has come in contact, and he is numbered among the highly respected men of the town of Berlin.



COLUMBUS COOK, who is engaged in farming on section 9, in the town of Packwaukee, was born in the town of Pine Grove, Warren Co., Pa., on the 15th of April, 1826, and is of Scottish descent. The branch of the family to which he belongs was established in America by two brothers, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America during the early Colonial days. One of them, Robert Cook, was the grandfather of our subject. The parents of Columbus were Asa and Fanny (Elmer) Cook, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Vermont. They were married in Windham County of the Green Mountain State, whence they removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y. They did not long remain in the Empire State, however, but with a four ox team—being before the age of railroads—they started for Pennsylvania, settling in Warren County, where they made their home until death. Both lived to an advanced age. They were the parents of four children, who grew to mature years and are yet living, namely: Lucinda, widow of Alden Marsh, of Warren County, Pa.; Robert E., who is now living in Colorado; Columbus, of this sketch; and Eveline G., wife of Jacob M. French, of Plainview, Minn.

The early life of our subject was passed in much the usual manner of farmer lads, and the occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work. His education was such as the common schools of the county afforded fifty years ago, but by subsequent reading and observation he has gained a practical knowledge which has been of

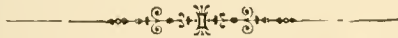
much use to him in business life and numbers him among the intelligent citizens of this community. He keeps himself well informed on the leading issues of the day, and is thus able to converse upon almost any topic.

One of the most important events in the life of Mr. Cook occurred in Chautauqua County, N. Y., on the 12th of May, 1850, when he was united in marriage with Miss Emily H. Newton, who was born in Chittenden County, Vt., Dec. 25, 1828, and is a daughter of John and Eliza W. (Bidwell) Newton. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and her mother of Franklin County, Vt. They were married in the latter State, and twelve years later settled in Peru, whence they removed to Port County, N. Y., and later became residents of Chautauqua County, settling in the town of Ellicott. Their next home was in Bradford County, Pa., but later they returned to Ellicott, N. Y., where Mr. Newton died in 1869. His wife now finds a pleasant home with the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Newton were the parents of nine children, but only three of that number are now living, namely: John W., Mrs. Cook, and Alelia A., wife of Robert Brady, of Jamestown, N. Y.

On the 16th of August, 1856, Mr. Cook, accompanied by his family, consisting of wife and one child, left his home in Warren County, Pa., for Packwaukee, Wis. He had previously visited in this locality and selected a farm. The long journey was made in a wagon, and four weeks were consumed in making the trip. Hardly could the traveler of to-day realize the wild and unsettled condition of the country at the time of the arrival of our little party. The greater part of the land was still undeveloped, wild game of all kinds was found in abundance, and the Indians yet roamed over the country as their hunting ground. But little improvement had been made on the farm purchased by Mr. Cook, but he at once began the cultivation and development of his land, and has now a valuable farm, constituting the quarter-section which he located on his arrival. It is pleasantly situated, and there is found all the necessary improvements, together with many ornamental ones. The home is a neat and substantial dwelling, tastefully furnished and filled with the comforts and many of

the luxuries which tend to make life worth the living. Three children came to gladden the home by their presence—Frank L., Asa J. and Nettie E. The eldest is now a resident of Forest County, Wis.; the younger son is living in Minor County, Dak., and Nettie is at home.

Thus have we given a brief sketch of one of Marquette County's early and most highly esteemed citizens, who for the long period of thirty-three years has been prominently identified with the farming interests of the town of Packwaukee. He has also served his fellow-citizens in official positions, was Justice of the Peace for two years, has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, and was District Clerk. He has given his support to the Republican party since its organization, and is one of the staunch advocates of its principles.



EDWARD McCaffrey, of Montello, is numbered among the early settlers of Marquette County of 1850, since which time he has been prominently identified with the agricultural and commercial interests of the community. He is still owner of considerable farming property, is the popular proprietor of the American House, and to some extent practices law. He is a native of the old Bay State, having been born in Lowell, March 9, 1833, of Irish parentage. His father, Terrence McCaffrey, died when Edward was a lad of eight years, so our subject was early thrown upon his own resources. In his early youth he was employed in the cotton and woolen mills of his native city, but in 1850, when he had reached the age of seventeen years he determined to leave the East and seek a home in the West, where he believed better opportunities were afforded young men. At Boston he found a party whose destination was Marquette County, Wis., and having as yet no objective point in the West, Mr. McCaffrey was easily induced to join the company and in that way Marquette County gained a valuable citizen. Forty years have passed since that time and few railroads had been built west of Buffalo. So the party at that point embarked on a vessel bound for Milwaukee and after traversing the Great Lakes

reached their destination. They then proceeded overland to Packwaukee and on his arrival Mr. McCaffrey entered a claim of Government land, which he purchased when it came into market. He there settled, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits and with the growth and development of the town of Packwaukee was identified for many years. He still owns large landed interests in that town, comprising 520 acres of land, while his entire possessions aggregate 840 acres.

Mr. McCaffrey, however, has by no means confined his attention to agricultural pursuits alone. In 1861, in company with William C. Rood, he purchased the steamer, "Lady Jane," which they ran between Portage and Green Bay for a period of four years. It was then an important business industry and the "Lady Jane," plying up and down the river between the two points mentioned, carried immense quantities of grain, lumber and general freight. On selling his interest in the vessel he engaged in the lumber and grain trade in Packwaukee and Montello until 1870, and during that time was also engaged in building large barges at Eureka under contract with Nutall, Leonard & Co., of that place, for parties in St. Louis. In 1870 he returned to his farm, which he cultivated until the winter of 1875, when he purchased the American House at Montello, which he has since conducted. It is a leading hotel and his fifteen years of experience have made him familiar with the wants and desires of the public patronage so that the comfort of his guests is always looked after.

One of the most important events in the life of Mr. McCaffrey occurred in 1852. In that year he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Wood, a native of Massachusetts, born in Berkshire County. This worthy couple have many friends in the community and are held in high regard by all who know them.

As stated, Mr. McCaffrey is one of the well known citizens of Marquette County, his long residence and varied and extensive business relations having brought him an extensive acquaintance. He was one of the representative early citizens of Packwaukee and for fifteen years was Chairman of the Board of that town. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. Immediately on at-

taining his majority he was elected Justice of the Peace and has since given considerable attention to the study of law, which resulted in his admission to the bar in 1870. He practices some in the courts of the county, but does not care to devote his entire time to that profession.



REV WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Westfield, is one of the early settlers of Marquette County, his residence in this community covering a period of more than a third of a century. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Cayuga County, N. Y., May 10, 1827. His parents, Augustus and Asenath (Baker) Phillips, were natives of Rhode Island. The family is of Scotch origin and our subject belongs to the seventh generation from the original progenitor in America, who founded the family in the Colony of Massachusetts. The Baker family was founded by a gentleman of that name who emigrated from his home in England and settled in America. Our subject is also seven generations remote from him.

We now return to the history of his immediate family. He was one of eight children, six sons and two daughters, who were born to Augustus and Asenath Phillips. All grew to man and womanhood, but five have now passed away. Those living are Augustus, who resides in Wrightstown, Wis.; William; and Stephen C., who makes his home in Rhode Island. The three brothers are all ministers of the Free Will Baptist Church and still another brother, Mowry, who died July 4, 1881, followed the same calling. Daniel, the third son, went to Texas before the war between the United States and Mexico, and as he has never yet been heard from it is supposed that he is dead. John C., the eldest of the family, was born in Rhode Island in 1817, but the other children were all natives of the Empire State. He died at his home in New York, March 24, 1874. Nancy, who was born Jan. 30, 1830, died on the 19th of June, 1849, and Mary, who was born July 30, 1831, died Oct. 30, 1855. The mother of this family died in Onondaga County, N. Y., on the 21st of May, 1836,

after which her husband remarried and finally removed to Michigan, where his death occurred July 27, 1865, at the age of seventy years, having been born in 1795.

From the tender age of eleven years the subject of this sketch has made his own way in the world. In 1844, he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, landing in Milwaukee. He made his home in what is now Waukesha County, for some time, engaged in jobbing in the timber business. Going to Oshkosh, he there followed the same pursuit for three years, after which he spent considerable time in traveling, especially in the South. In 1853, we again find him in Wisconsin, making his home in Beloit, where he also engaged in jobbing. In that city he became acquainted with and married Miss Isabella Watson, the wedding taking place March 15, 1855. Immediately thereafter he removed to Marquette County and engaged in jobbing for a number of years until 1864, when he embarked in the mercantile business in Westfield, devoting his energies to that pursuit until April, 1872, when he suffered great loss by the destruction of his building and goods by fire. Since that time he has been engaged in the insurance business in addition to his ministerial duties. He was ordained as a minister of the gospel April 6, 1873, and labored zealously for the cause until 1883, when his health would no longer permit him to fill regular appointments.

By the union of William Phillips and Isabella Watson, three children have been born: Frank W., born Aug. 12, 1856, is now an editor of the *Detroit (Mich.) News*. Merritt W., born Aug. 13, 1858, is an architect of New York City; he was graduated in Ripon College and then went to New York, where he learned his present business. The youngest son, George W., who was born Nov. 9, 1860, is a resident of Tyndall, S. D.

Mr. Phillips is one of the well known and esteemed citizens of Marquette County. Long a faithful minister of the gospel, he has both by precept and example ever labored to promote the moral and religious growth of the community in which he lives, and though he is not now engaged in pastoral work he is still a zealous laborer in the Master's vineyard. He has ever been a strong foe of intemperance and in all his life has never tasted

liquor except as a medicine, but with all his power has fought strong drink as one of the greatest enemies of mankind. Socially, he is a prominent Mason, having passed to the thirty-second degree in that order. He was one of the organizers and the first W. M. of Westfield Lodge, No. 227, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have a pleasant home in Westfield and a farm of 200 acres near that village and are passing the afternoon of their lives in that contentment which springs from a consciousness of having endeavored to do their duty faithfully and well in every particular.



DAVID ROSEBROOK is numbered among the early settlers of Green Lake County, and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 12, St. Marie Township. His birth occurred on the 29th day of September, 1833, near Auburn, N. Y., where his parents, Waldo and Anna (Palmer) Rosebrook, had for a number of years resided. His mother is a native of Connecticut, but his father was born in the Empire State, where he engaged in the occupation of farming and stock-raising, until 1836, when he came to Wisconsin. But few were the settlers in that State at that time; many of the now densely populated counties were without inhabitants, and it was then considered a part of the far West. Locating in Waukesha County, for thirteen years he there made his home, at the end of which time, in 1849, he came with his family to Green Lake County, where he entered 160 acres of land from the government. It was situated on section 12, St. Marie Township, then called Pleasant Valley Township, and comprises a part of the farm on which our subject now resides. Wild and uncultivated was the land which he procured and no building of any kind had been erected thereon. Without delay he put up a log cabin, into which the family moved, beginning life in true pioneer style. They had become somewhat familiar with the hardships and difficulties attending pioneer life, and knew how to make the best of everything, yet many were the trials which they endured and the obstacles which

they encountered. Mr. Rosebrook was a man of industrious habits and steadfast purpose, and at the time of his death, in 1869, had developed a good home. His excellent wife survived him for a number of years, her death occurring in 1886.

Four sons were born to Waldo and Anna Rosebrook, but our subject is the only one now living, and it thus falls to him to perpetuate the family history. He has resided in Wisconsin since three years of age, and feels a deep interest in the State which has so long been his home and his pride. He was educated in its primitive schools and amid its wild scenes was reared to manhood, becoming familiar with the manners and customs of pioneer life. He also aided his father in the development of the old homestead farm until twenty-one years of age, when, having attained to man's estate, and wishing to provide for his future, he rented a farm which he and his father operated together with the old homestead. For five years he worked on shares, and then rented land which he cultivated alone for one year.

When approaching man's estate Mr. Rosebrook chose for himself a life companion in the person of Miss Mary E. Miller, their wedding being celebrated March 14, 1852. The lady is a daughter of John and Margaret (Wiley) Miller, who were natives of New York. Her father also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1851, settling in St. Marie Township. When nearing old age he and his wife laid aside all care and made their home with their children. Both died at the residence of their son in New York. Three children were born of the union of David and Mary Rosebrook, and the family circle yet remains unbroken; Charles M., the oldest, is still with his parents; Delbert married Maud Schooley, and resides in Sanborn, Iowa; and Jennie A. is still with her parents.

In 1859 Mr. Rosebrook laid aside his farming interests to accept the position of Deputy Sheriff, which he held for six years. On assuming the duties of that office he removed to Marquette, but after eighteen months, purchased the land on which he now resides, and has since there made his home. His financial resources were nearly exhausted after paying for his farm, and in consequence he erected

a rather unpretentious dwelling, which has since been replaced by a tasty and more commodious residence. The boundaries of his farm have also been extended until now 150 broad acres pay tribute to his care and cultivation. His farm is one of the finest in the community, and its owner is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists in the county. By his own efforts Mr. Rosebrook acquired the competency which placed him in the comfortable circumstances in which we now find him. He has displayed a liberality when called upon to aid in the promotion of public enterprises which many a wealthier man might do well to follow, and has identified himself with the best interests of the community. He has watched the growth and progress of the county since 1849, has seen its wild prairies transformed into beautiful homes and farms, the Indian wigwams replaced by palatial residences, and the whole country blossom as the rose. The public, appreciating his worth and ability, has called him to various positions of trust. For ten terms he served as Chairman of the Town Board, and was again re-elected but resigned. He has served as Side Supervisor for a number of years, also as Treasurer, and as Director of the school district. He takes an active part in political affairs, warmly supporting the Republican party, and has often acted as delegate to the different conventions. Mrs. Rosebrook, who is a most estimable lady, holds membership in the Congregational Church at Dartford.

WILSON PIPHER, proprietor of a restaurant and dealer in sporting goods, is a leading business man of Berlin. He was born in Northampton County, Pa., April 23, 1839, and is a son of John and Julia A. (Labar) Pipher. His father was born in the Keystone State and belongs to an old Pennsylvania Dutch family; his mother was also born in that State, but was of French descent.

Our subject when sixteen years of age removed to Belvidere, N. J., and two years later emigrated to Dodge County, Wis., with his parents, both of whom are still living. His father is one of the

leading farmers of Dodge County. Wilson remained for two years under the parental roof after coming to this State and was then employed in the Sherman Eating House at Minnesota Junction for a year. The succeeding year of his life was spent in the railroad employ, after which he spent six years in the service of the American Express Company, being on the road one year and five years in the offices at La Crosse, Sparta and Watertown, Wis. In 1868 he came to Berlin and in company with Mr. Geo. G. Johnston conducted the Beckwith House a year and a half and on the 16th of December, 1870, embarked in his present business. Mr. Pipher conducts the most popular resort in his line in the city and has built up a profitable business. He was a Republican in politics until 1876, when he became dissatisfied with the counting of the presidential ballots, and has since supported the Democracy.

GRIFFITH J. WILLIAMS, a resident of Manchester, Wis., was born in Wales, on the 9th of January, 1830. His boyhood days were unmarked with any event of special importance, being passed amid play and work, in the usual manner in which lads generally spent their time. He acquired his education in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen years bade good-bye to friends and native land, and accompanied his parents to America. Crossing the broad Atlantic, he landed on the shores of the New World in May, 1849, and continued his journey until reaching Green Lake County, where he assisted his father in developing a farm from the wild and unbroken prairie. He remained at home upon the farm until 1860, when on the 9th of June of that year he led to the marriage altar Miss Jane Williams, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Owens) Williams, who were also natives of Wales, the date of their emigration to America being 1844. They first located in Racine, Wis., but two years later came to Green Lake County, where Mrs. Williams is still living. They were the parents of a large family, numbering fourteen children.

To our subject and his worthy wife have been

born three children, as follows: John, who married Miss Jane Roberts, and is living in Green Lake County; Winnie, now the wife of Richard Thomas, a machinist of Chicago; and Richard, who is still with his parents. In political sentiment, Mr. Williams is a Republican, and though he feels a deep interest in political affairs he could not be called a politician, for he has never sought public office. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by their many friends and acquaintances are held in the highest regard, their just and upright lives entitling them to the confidence and respect of all. Few have so long been residents of Green Lake County as this worthy couple, and in the record of the pioneers we are pleased to enroll their names. Mr. Williams has done all in his power to promote the best interests of the community, has faithfully discharged his duties of citizenship, and has identified himself with all worthy public enterprises.

AUGUST MATZ, a well-known citizen and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Marquette County, who resides on section 15, in the town of Shields, is a native of Germany, having been born in Prussia, Dec. 11, 1837. His father, Ludwig Matz, who was born in the same kingdom about the year 1795, was one of the well-to-do farmers in the section of the country in which he lived. His parents were also natives of Germany, but nothing definitely is known of the more remote ancestors of our subject. Ludwig Matz married Anna Christina Schmidt, a native of Germany, and by their union were born three sons and five daughters of whom August is the second in order of birth. The mother died Aug. 29, 1889, in the faith of the Lutheran Church, of which she had been a member many years. Mr. Matz, Sr., came to America in the summer of 1854, and settled on a farm near Germania, Wis., where he spent the remainder of his life, a useful and respected citizen. He was a pronounced member of the Lutheran Church the greater part of his life, and died in full fellowship with that organization in 1887.

Our subject passed the days of his boyhood and

youth on his father's farm and since attaining to mature years has engaged in agricultural pursuits as the means of livelihood. He is now the owner of 250 acres of land, seventy of which are under a high state of cultivation. He has erected good barns and outbuildings and otherwise improved his farm until it is considered one of the best in the community.

On the 17th of April, 1867, Mr. Matz wedded Miss Otilye Tagatz, a native of Germany, by whom he had two children—Pauline and Alwine. The mother, who was also a faithful member of the Lutheran Church, was called to her final rest Aug. 25, 1871. Mr. Matz was again married Dec. 7, 1871, his second union being with Julia Tagatz, a native of Marquette County. Unto them have been born three sons and three daughters, as follows: Adolph, Julius, Anna, Thilde, Lora and August. The last named died March 6, 1875.

During the late Civil War, Mr. Matz did honor to himself and the country of his adoption by gallantly marching to the front as a member of Company H, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He participated in the engagement at West Point, Ga., and many other important battles. His term of service continued from Nov. 1, 1864, until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn. He immediately returned to Marquette County and resumed his chosen occupation of farming, which he continued with a marked degree of success. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat but has never aspired to political notoriety. He has however, served as Supervisor at various intervals for many years. He is an influential member of the Lutheran Church and is justly recognized as one of the leading citizens of the community.

WJ. DURHAM, the leading lumber dealer of Plainfield, has been a resident of that place since January, 1881, at which time he purchased the lumber yard of Sherman Bardwell. Prominent in business circles, he is recognized as one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of the county, and as such is held in high esteem by all. He is a native of the Key-

stone State, having been born in Girard Township, Erie County, in 1850. His father, Benjamin Durham, is a native of New York and with his family moved from Pennsylvania to Maumee, Lucas Co., Ohio, where he held the position as Superintendent of an ore factory for a considerable time. When our subject was a lad of fifteen years the family removed to Tomah, Wis., and thence went to La Crosse, where Mr. Durham, Sr., became proprietor of the Eperson House, of which he still has charge.

In Tomah, W. J. Durham attended school for about two years, and then served an apprenticeship in the flouring-mill of George Runkle. When twenty years of age he went to Ft. Scott, Kan., where he was engaged in the capacity of a miller until March, 1879, when after eight months' absence he returned to Tomah to visit his friends. While at home, an opportunity presented itself which promised better than his work in Kansas. D. J. Spaulding was at that time erecting a mill in Black River Falls, and desired to engage Mr. Durham as book-keeper. The latter had pursued a course of book-keeping while a student in Tomah, and believing himself competent to occupy the proffered position, he accepted and entered the employ of Mr. Spaulding with whom he remained for two years; at the end of that time his employer having established a sawmill in Unity, Wis., Mr. Durham was placed in charge and since that time has been constantly engaged in lumbering. His business in Northern Wisconsin was quite prosperous and lucrative and it was only to afford his children better social and educational advantages, that he relinquished his labors in that section and came to Plainfield.

Mr. Durham was married in 1873 to Miss Lorraine Spaulding, a sister of D. J. Spaulding. She was born in Black River Falls. Her father Jacob Spaulding was a well-known pioneer of that place. They have three children, a son and two daughters, Frank, Jennie and Minnie. They lost their eldest child, Roland, who died at the age of four and one-half years. Mr. Durham is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen who takes a commendable interest in every enterprise which tends to promote the general welfare of the com-

munity in which he makes his home. As a business man, he is energetic and successful. In political sentiment he is a Republican and in his social relations is a Mason, and a charter member of the Modern Woodmen, Taber Camp No. 1,223.



HENRY DANTZ, of Princeton, Green Lake County, has been a resident of Wisconsin since the territorial days, having settled in Columbia County in 1844. He is a native of the Empire State, and a son of John and Fannie (Hubbard) Dantz, the former a native of Germany and the latter born of English parentage. John Dantz was a Hessian soldier, and during the Revolutionary War was brought to America to aid the English in their attempt to subjugate the Colonies. When the struggle was over he determined to make his home in this country, and for many years engaged in milling, which trade he learned in his native land. He also followed farming for a part of the time. At the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1836, he was a resident of Ontario County, N. Y., and his remains were interred in the cemetery at West Richmond. After the death of her husband Mrs. Dantz went to Rochester, where she made her home with her daughter until she too passed away. Both were highly respected citizens, and there reared their family of seven children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, trained to habits of industry and morality.

Henry Dantz is now in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was born on the 8th of September, 1804, in Essex County, N. Y., and in the common schools of the neighborhood acquired his education, though his advantages were quite limited. At the early age of seven years he began life for himself, acting as chore boy for a man in whose employ he remained for two years. When nine years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of cloth-making in the town of Poultney, Vt., where he remained for twelve years. He thoroughly mastered the trade of cloth manufacturing, becoming familiar with its every detail, and was an efficient workman. After

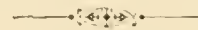
leaving Poultney he traveled as a journeyman for three or four years, after which he went to New York, continuing in the same line of business as an employe for the two succeeding years. He then determined that his labors should be for himself and not in the interest of others, so he opened an establishment for the manufacture of cloth in New York, where for eight years he did a lucrative business. Attracted by the brilliant prospects of the West, he then disposed of his interests in the Empire State and emigrated to Wisconsin. That was in the year 1844. On the 20th of January previous, he was united in marriage with Miss Mahala Farrington and, accompanied by his young bride, started for the far country, as it was then considered. Railroads had not yet spanned the continent, and as days, and often weeks, were required in making the trip the distance seemed very great.

The young couple settled in Columbia County, where Mr. Dantz pre-empted 160 acres of wild land. He was the first settler in the town of Randolph. He built a little log cabin, which is yet standing as a memento of pioneer days, and then began the development of a farm. The task was an arduous one, but for six years he engaged in the cultivation of the land which he secured on his arrival. At the end of that time he came to Green Lake County, settling in Dayton Township, now the town of Green Lake. He there purchased eighty acres of land, upon which the work of cultivation and improvement had been hardly begun, and together with his efforts toward its development had charge of a tavern. His home being situated at the "four corners" and on the main traveled road north to Milwaukee, he entertained all visitors from Ripon, Markesan, Princeton and Kingston. The Dantz Tavern gained a wide reputation and there for twenty years our subject extended his hospitality to the wayfarer. His farming interests also prospered and to his original purchase he added twenty-two acres, all of which he placed under a high state of cultivation. Finding his task too arduous for one of his age and having acquired sufficient means to enable him to lay aside all care, in 1870 Mr. Dantz removed to Princeton. The habit of industry was so inwrought into his nature,

however, that he could not at once lay aside all business, and for a year he engaged in the grocery trade, but since that time he has lived in the enjoyment of the fruits of former years.

In 1880 Mr. Dantz was called upon to mourn the loss of his loved wife, who died on the 13th of July. She was a most estimable lady, loved and revered by all, and the sympathy of the entire community was extended to the bereaved family. Three children have blessed the union, but the two eldest, William Wallace and Henry M., are now deceased. Ione, the daughter, is now the wife of Charles Bentley, who resides in Kansas City, Mo.

During almost his entire residence in Green Lake County, Mr. Dantz has served as a public officer. While living in Green Lake Township, he served as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, for the same length of time was Pathmaster and for one year was Supervisor, and since his removal to Princeton has been Justice of the Peace for six years. He manifests a deep interest in political affairs, and is a faithful adherent of the Democratic party. He was Postmaster eight years previous to Lincoln's administration.



NATHAN W. TAYLOR, a leading citizen of Green Lake County, is engaged in farming on section 4 in the town of Brooklyn. His possessions now comprise 380 acres of fine land, constituting one of the best homes in the community. The entire amount is under cultivation. The many improvements which have been made, the excellent grades of stock there raised, and the well tilled fields all indicate the care and supervision of one who thoroughly understands his business, and possesses great enterprise and diligence. For thirty-three years he has been a resident of the town of Brooklyn, and is accounted one of its best farmers and most influential citizens.

Mr. Taylor was born in Orange County, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1838. His paternal grandfather was of New England birth. He was born in 1789, and served his country in the War of 1812. He married Nellie Courtwright, who was of English and

German parentage, and they passed their entire wedded life in Orange County, both dying at an advanced age.

Our subject was the only child of his parents. When but four years old, he went to live with his paternal grandfather, where he made his home until seventeen years of age. He attended school but a few months during each year, and at the age of thirteen began working as a farm hand by the month. In 1856 Charles D. McConnell, of the town of Brooklyn, who had formerly been a resident of Orange County, N. Y., returned to his old home on a visit, and while there made arrangements with our subject to return with him to Wisconsin, where he worked for Mr. McConnell for a year. Being pleased with the country, Mr. Taylor remained and was in the employ of Mr. Wm. N. McConnell for seven years, at the end of which time, with the money which he had saved from his earnings, he purchased eighty acres of land in the town of Brooklyn. He had only money enough to make a partial payment, going in debt to the amount of \$1,100. It was not long before he had paid off his indebtedness, and as his financial resources increased he added to his land, until it now comprises 380 acres. He is truly a self-made man, and deserves no little credit for the degree of success to which he has attained.

Upon the 31st of December, 1866, Mr. Taylor led to the marriage altar Miss Kate Durland, a native of Orange County, N. Y., born Aug. 2, 1840. Her parents were Samuel C. and Catharine (Manning) Durland, and when Kate was a child they removed to Luzerne County, Pa., making that their home until 1866, when they came to this county. The father died at the age of sixty-six years, but his wife is still living at the advanced age of seventy-nine. They were the parents of eight children, Mrs. Taylor being the fifth in order of birth. By her marriage she has a family of six children: Myrtle N., who died at the age of nineteen years; William M., Mary and Myra, twins, Jennie E. and Gracie.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have a pleasant home upon their farm, where they are surrounded by all the comforts of life. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. Social-

ly, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a communicant of the Methodist Church. He has been honored with several local offices of trust, was Treasurer of the School District for twenty-one years, for eight terms served as Side Supervisor, and he is now Chairman of the Town Board.



VELOROUS ROOT, owner and proprietor of the new hotel of Dartford, Wis., was born in Otsego County, N. Y., July 11, 1820, and is a son of Truman and Alvira (Harrington) Root. Not much is known of the early history of the family. The father was a native of Massachusetts and when a young man removed to New York, where he married Miss Harrington, a native of Otsego County. The Harrington family was one of the first to settle in Milwaukee, and Perry G. Harrington, a kinsman of our subject, served in the State legislature. Mrs. Root died in the prime of life in her native county, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters. She was a member of the Christian Church, and her loss was deeply deplored by her many friends. In early life, Mr. Root learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He carried on a cabinet-making shop in New York and in connection with that business engaged in wool carding and cloth dressing. He was a second time married, the lady of his choice being Ruth Gardner. Both died in the Empire State at an advanced age, he in the faith of the Universalist Church, of which he was a member. Unto them had been born seven children.

Our subject was the third child born to Truman and Eliza Root. He acquired his education in the district schools, but at the early age of fourteen years began learning the cabinet maker's trade, at which he worked for about thirteen years. He thoroughly mastered the business in that time and being an expert workman could command good wages. However, he decided to try his fortune in the West and in the year 1845 emigrated to Milwaukee, Wis., but soon afterward removed to Elkhorn, where the two succeeding years of his life were passed.

In the early days of 1847, Mr. Root became a

resident of Green Lake County, and on the 14th of February, of that year, led to the marriage altar Miss Sybil M. Westcott, a native of Otsego County, N. Y. Theirs was the third wedding celebrated in the town of Brooklyn. Elsewhere in this sketch we give the family history of Mrs. Root. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in the town where they were married and unto them there was born a family of five children: Frances E. is the wife of Lucius Thomas, by whom she has one child; Floyd L. married Annie Taggart and has four children; Flavius E. wedded Mary Howell and their union has been blessed with two children; Miron and Jessie are at home.

In 1881, Mr. Root erected the Root Hotel, which has since been operated by some member of the family, he being the present proprietor. He makes a popular landlord and the Root hotel has gained a reputation with the traveling public of which many a larger institution of the kind might well be proud. He pays careful attention and consideration to the wants of his customers and has therefore won their good will and wishes. In connection with his hotel property he is the owner of 105 acres of fine land about three miles northeast of Dartford. Mr. Root has made what he has by his own efforts and deserves no little credit for his success in overcoming the obstacles and difficulties which have obstructed his path. He has served his town as Supervisor for one term and in political sentiment is a Democrat.

The Westcott family of which Mrs. Root is a member, was founded in America at an early day by Stukley Westcott, a native of England, who emigrated to this country and settled in one of the New England States. His son Reuben, grandfather of Mrs. Root, was a Massachusetts farmer. He married Susan Levings, and unto them was born a family of twelve children. In an early day they removed to Otsego County, N. Y., being numbered among its pioneer settlers.

Mrs. Root's grandfather Russell was born in Connecticut. His father was a native of Ireland, and accompanied by his family crossed the Atlantic to America, but died soon after his arrival, leaving three children, one of whom, William, was apprenticed to a shoemaker. He followed that trade

throughout his entire life. When the Revolutionary War broke out, he entered the service as an officer's servant, but as soon as he was old enough enlisted in the ranks, continuing to fight for the cause of freedom until the armies were victorious. After the close of the War, he was made captain of a company of militia. He wedded Sybil Crosby, by whom he had six children, Mrs. Root's mother being the fifth in order of birth. The family removed to Otsego County, N. Y., and were numbered among its early settlers.

Andrew Westcott, father of Mrs. Root, was born in the old Bay State in 1796, but when a young man emigrated to Otsego County, N. Y., where he became acquainted with and married Miss Hannah Russell, who was born in Vermont in 1800, but during her infancy was brought by her parents to Otsego County. In 1845 they left the East and cast their lot with the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, locating in Waushara County, but the following spring located on a farm on section 10 in the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake County. Mr. Westcott was not long permitted to enjoy his new home. He died in 1849 and was the first person buried in the Dartford Cemetery. His wife was called to her final rest the following year. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and active workers in the Master's vineyard. In their family were four children, three sons and one daughter, who became the wife of our subject.



LEWIS HENRY COVILLE, who is extensively engaged in stock-raising and dairying on a fine grazing farm of 120 acres situated on section 10 in the town of Warren, Waushara County, is a native of New York. He was born in the town of Coventry, Chenango County, on the 22nd of May, 1838, and is of English and Welsh extraction. His paternal grandfather was a native of Wales, from which country he emigrated to Canada, where he spent the remainder of his life. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Foote, a native of Massachusetts, fought for American independence. He was only sixteen years of age when as a drummer boy he enlisted in his country's service.

For six years he served under the immediate command of Gen. Washington, with whom he was personally acquainted, and at the close of the war was mustered out as orderly sergeant. He then settled in New York, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying at the advanced age of one hundred years, three months and sixteen days.

Simeon Coville, the father of our subject, was probably born in Canada in 1794, and was there reared to manhood, but when the War of 1812 broke out he was drafted into the British service, and his sympathies being enlisted with the American people, he deserted and came to the United States, joining the American forces, with which he fought until the close of the war, although he never regularly enlisted. He also had four brothers who deserted the British service and crossing the line into this country defended the stars and stripes. When the war was over he settled in New York, where he became acquainted with and married Abigail Foote, who was born near the city of Hudson in 1796. During the early history of Wisconsin, accompanied by his family he emigrated to this State, and became the second settler in the town of Ashiton, Dodge County. The country was then almost in its primitive condition, and the family shared in the trials and privations incident to pioneer life. They afterward removed to Adams County, and about the time of the breaking out of the Civil War became residents of Waushara County, but at the close of that struggle Simeon Coville and his wife removed to Waukesha County, where they made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Dorcas Robinson, until death. The husband died in March, 1872, and in May, 1883, the wife was called home. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and were highly respected citizens.

Lewis Henry Coville, whose name heads this sketch, was but three years of age when he was brought by his family to the Territory of Wisconsin. Amid its wild scenes he was reared to manhood and in the primitive schools received his education. Aiding his father in the cultivation of the home farm until twenty-one years of age, he then started out in life for himself, his first venture being the purchase of 240 acres of land, upon which

he made his home for seven years. At the expiration of that time he traded his first farm for the 120 acres of grazing land before mentioned. At that time only one and a half acres had been cleared, while the only improvements consisted of a little log cabin of one room built upon the clearing. For twenty-two years it continued to be his home, but a number of years since it was replaced by a commodious and substantial residence.

Mr. Coville was united in marriage with Miss Melissa, daughter of T. Anderson, and by their union two children were born—Thorn, who was born April 16, 1860; and Delbert, who was born Oct. 14, 1865, and wedded Mary Jordan. The mother departed this life Feb. 21, 1869. She was a faithful and consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination her father was a minister for many years. Mr. Coville was again married on the 9th of November, 1872, when Miss Sarah Decker became his wife. She is an estimable lady, having many warm friends in this community, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Travis) Decker. They also have one son, Milo A., born Dec. 1, 1873.

When the Civil War was in progress, Mr. Coville responded to the country's call for aid by enlisting in Company H, of the 30th Wisconsin Infantry. For a period of eighteen months the regiment made its headquarters at Madison, in the meantime doing guard duty at Milwaukee over the Ozark rioters. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Coville accompanied his command to Hartland, Dodge County, and assisted in the enforcement of the enrollment of that county. He then went to Shellburg, in the southern part of the State, where he assisted in performing a similar duty, after which he returned to Madison. He was there taken sick and confined in the post hospital at Camp Randall for several weeks. When able once more to resume duty he was transferred to Company A, 22nd Regiment Veteran Corps. He was then sent to the provost marshal's office at Green Bay, and there acted as orderly sergeant, being engaged in the service for fourteen months when he rejoined his company at Camp Reno at Milwaukee. He was honorably discharged on the 6th of September, 1865, after more than three years of active service.

Since his return Mr. Coville has given special attention to stock-raising, his farm being peculiarly adapted to that purpose. Since 1881 he has also been extensively engaged in the dairy business. In both pursuits he has been quite successful and now ranks among the well-to-do farmers of the community. He is also numbered among the representative and progressive citizens of Waushara County, where he is widely and favorably known. Politically he is a Republican and socially is a member of Edwin Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R., of Wautoma, and Pine River Lodge, No. 207, A. F. & A. M.



JOHAN VOLNEY SWETTING, attorney-at-law, and one of the early settlers of Berlin, Wis., was born in the town of Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1817, and is the son of John and Mary (Sessions) Swetting. The Swetting, or "Sweeting" family, as the name was originally spelled, is of English origin, and was founded in America in Cromwell's time by a political refugee from England. He settled at Mansfield, Mass., where he reared a family.

Dr. Lewis Swetting, one of the descendants of that gentleman, and the grandfather of our subject, married Abiah Cobb, and their son, John Swetting, who was born in Mansfield, Aug. 15, 1765, removed to New York in 1787, and settled near Albany. Later he became a resident of Onondaga County, whence he removed to Oneida County. He wedded Mary Sessions, who was born in Queechey, Windsor Co., Vt., the wedding taking place in the town of Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 12, 1817. Four children were born of their union, of whom John Volney, of this sketch, was the eldest; George Rodney, the second son, married Charlotte Pier, and died May 30, 1866. His widow is now the wife of Stillman Wright, of Berlin; Mary, the eldest daughter, died at the age of twenty years; Elizabeth J., who completes the family, is the wife of Judge Joseph E. Gary, of Chicago, who presided at the famous trial of the anarchists in 1888. Judge and Mrs. Gary have three children, daughters.

Our subject was reared on a farm in the town of

Westmoreland, Oneida County, where his parents removed when he was but two years of age. He attended the district school and worked on the farm, as the season admitted, until sixteen years of age, when the family removed to Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., where better educational advantages were afforded. There John pursued a course of study at the Clinton Liberal Institute, and prepared himself for the legal profession under the direction of Judge Othniel S. Williams, a prominent member of the Clinton bar. On July 11, 1843, he was admitted to, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Clinton. Mr. Williams having been elected Surrogate of Oneida County, Mr. Swetting was appointed his clerk, and served in that capacity for a period of eight years. In the summer of 1850 he emigrated to Wisconsin in search of a favorable location in which to establish a practice, and being favorably impressed with the appearance of the young village of Berlin, or as it was then more generally called "Strong's Landing," he decided to make that place his home, and at once began business in his chosen profession. The following year, 1851, he formed a law partnership with the Hon. Ezra Wheeler, subsequently State Senator and member of Congress, which connection continued two years, after which Mr. Swetting was alone in business.

In politics, our subject is a pronounced Democrat, and notwithstanding his residence in a community where his party is in the minority, he has been frequently elected to public office. He has served as Supervisor of the town of Berlin, and member of the County Board, also as Court Commissioner, Alderman and Notary Public. In 1877 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, to fill a vacancy, and after serving out the unexpired term, a year and a half, was elected his own successor and discharged the duties of the office for the two succeeding years. An interval of a few years then elapsed, when in 1884, he was again elected to the same office, in which he then served until Jan. 1, 1889. In 1877 Mr. Swetting was appointed as Commissioner to ascertain the amount of damages caused by the overflowing of the Fox River through the construction of dams. He served two years in that capacity at that time, and was again appointed

to the same position in 1884, since which time he has served as a member of the Board of Commissioners on overflowed lands, covering a period of nearly five years.

Mr Swetting was married in Jacksonville, Ill., July 10, 1851, to Miss Maria Louisa Broadwell, a daughter of Baxter and Mary (Lindsley) Broadwell. She was born in the town of Bethel, Morgan Co., Ill., in August, 1827, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, are yet living. Eugene Broadwell, the eldest, died at the age of four years; Frederick Rodney died when two years of age; Ernest Volney was born in Berlin, Aug. 1, 1858, married Mrs. Bernice P. Johnson, and is now a practicing attorney of Estherville, Iowa; Luther Forsythe is engaged in mining at Idaho Springs, Colo.; Mary E. is the wife of William H. Bassett, of Duluth, Minn.; and Catherine Louise, the youngest, resides with her parents.

For nearly forty years Mr. Swetting has been a resident of Berlin, and has been identified with its growth from a mere hamlet to a beautiful city, containing 5,000 inhabitants. In whatever position he has been placed, he has always performed the duties devolving upon him with ability and fidelity, by which he has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. On religious subjects he entertains broad and liberal views, never having united with any church. He is genial and social in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and as a citizen stands deservedly high in the community where he has so long resided.



GERMAN BUCKLAND, one of the most extensive land owners of Green Lake County, who now resides on section 6 in the town of Brooklyn, has made his home in this community for almost forty years. He was born in Rutland County, Vt., March 29, 1829, his parents, Hiram and Candace (Hale) Buckland, being also natives of the Green Mountain State. On the maternal side our subject is of Scotch descent, and on the paternal side of English origin, the family having

been established in America by five brothers of English birth, who crossed the Atlantic and settled in the New England States at an early day. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.

When German was a lad of ten years he was deprived of a father's care and counsel, Mr. Buckland dying at the age of forty-four years. His mother, however, survived him many years, she attaining the allotted three score years and ten. Mr. Buckland was a highly esteemed citizen, and his wife a zealous Christian woman. She remained true to her husband's memory, never again marrying, though many years passed ere she crossed the river to meet him in the better land. Of their four children our subject is the youngest. As he was but ten years of age when his father died, and was not restricted by his care, he left school at an early age, but had already obtained a good knowledge of the common branches. His early deficiency, however, has been largely overcome by subsequent reading and observation, supplemented by travel. He is now an intelligent citizen, always keeping himself well informed on the leading questions of the day. He entered upon a business career at the age of fifteen, obtaining a position as driver on the tow-path of the Erie Canal, after which he returned to his native county and worked among the farmers of the community. In 1850, with the share received from his father's estate, about \$500, he started for the West with the intention of trying his fortune upon its broad prairies. Going to Algonquin, Ill., where he had an uncle living, he was employed as a merchant's clerk for about eight months, at the end of which time he came to Green Lake County and purchased the farm on which he now lives. Some years later, in company with a brother-in-law, he started for Pike's Peak, but at Omaha met the tide of emigration returning. His companion decided to go no further, but Mr. Buckland hitched his team with one en route for California. He spent the next six years of his life on the Pacific Slope, engaged in mining in the Golden State, Washington and British Columbia.

On his return to Wisconsin, Mr. Buckland again resumed farming, which occupation he has followed continuously since. Notwithstanding the fact that

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Owen J. Fuller



Hannah A. Fuller

he had but little capital with which to begin life, and the many reverses and obstacles which he has encountered, he has risen step by step to a position of wealth and affluence, and is now one of the most extensive land owners in the community, his possessions aggregating 1,160 acres, 520 of which is situated in Green Lake County, the remaining 640 in Cass County, N. D. Public spirited and progressive, he is a valued citizen, and is always found in the foremost ranks for the promotion of any enterprise calculated to benefit the community. He casts his ballot with the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Buckland married Miss Mary Ann Willis, daughter of Anthony Willis. Her father was born in Rutland County, Vt., June 27, 1809, and in his youth learned the trade of a machinist in Lowell, Mass.; however, he followed cabinet making and painting. On the 24th day of October, 1832, he was joined in wedlock with Sabrina Mead, who was born in Rutland County, Aug. 16, 1813, and was a daughter of William and Roxanna (Bigelow) Mead. They were parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. The father, who was of English descent, served as an American soldier in the War of 1812, and died at the age of forty-five years, his wife departing this life at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

About four years after their marriage, Mr. Willis and his wife became residents of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he worked at his trade until his health failed him, when he came with his family to Green Lake County, settling in the town of Brooklyn, in 1851. Believing that work in the open air would greatly benefit him, he turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death, on the 11th day of March, 1889. His wife still survives him. He was an active worker in the Congregational Church, and helped to organize the first church of that denomination at Bluffton, of which he was deacon for some seventeen years. Mrs. Willis is a most estimable lady and, like her husband, is a faithful member of the Congregational Church. Their six children are Mrs. Buckland, Mrs. William Tbrall, deceased; Mrs. G. L. Thomas; William H., who died in the Union Army;

Mrs. Capt. Oscar Barrett, deceased, and Dr. Charles M., of Berlin.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Buckland has been blessed with five children, three of whom are yet living: Ellen S., at home; Edwin F., who died when two years old; Julia L., who died at the age of twenty-four; Willis S., who is now employed in a wholesale notion store at Milwaukee; and Ralph H., at home. This family ranks high in the social world; its members are valued citizens, and it is certainly deserving of a representation in this volume.



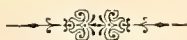
ORRIN I. FULLER, who is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and dairying on section 24, Berlin Township, Green Lake County, was one of the first settlers of the community in which he now makes his home. He is a native of Wyoming County, N. Y., where his birth occurred Feb. 25, 1827. His parents were Orrin and Lucy (Otis) Fuller. The Fuller family is of English origin, and was founded in America during early Colonial days, by one of the Mayflower passengers. The grandfather of our subject, Lot Fuller, was a Massachusetts farmer, and like a loyal citizen, fought for his country's freedom in the Revolutionary War. He married Millie Jones, and they had ten children. In an early day they removed to Oneida County, N. Y., where they spent their declining years, the death of both occurring at the age of eighty-four.

Orrin Fuller, Sr., was born in Oneida County, Dec. 29, 1794, and there grew to manhood. He wedded Miss Otis, a native of the same county, born May 27, 1801. Soon afterward they removed to Wyoming County, N. Y., which formed a part of the old Holland Purchase, and in the midst of the wilderness, developed a farm. In 1846, Mr. Fuller, accompanied by his two sons, Orrin and John, came to Green Lake County, reaching their destination in the month of June. Wisconsin was yet a Territory, and from the Government he purchased a quarter-section of land, which he deeded to his sons, and then returned to New York to bring the remainder of the family to their new home. He was taken sick and was thus detained until 1847,

but in the meantime John died, and Orrin was left alone in the West, with no near neighbors, and no friends. The first home of the family was a log cabin, 16x26 feet, where they lived in true pioneer style. Mr. Fuller was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and after the dissolution of the Whig party, of which he was a member, he gave his support to the Republican party.

The family to which our subject belongs, numbered nine children, five sons and four daughters, six of whom are yet living. He was the third in order of birth, and in the district schools of his native State he acquired his education. When fifteen years of age he began learning the trade of a tanner and currier, at which he worked for a year and a half. Since 1846, he has made his home in Wisconsin, and is numbered among the representative farmers and respected citizens of Green Lake County. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres, but he now owns and operates 142½ acres. In connection with the cultivation of his land, he operates a dairy, keeping many cows for that purpose.

Mr. Fuller was married Feb. 5, 1850, the lady of his choice being Hannah Bush, sister of Nicholas Bush, in whose sketch appears the history of the family. She was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1819, and died Dec. 6, 1886, leaving four children. She was a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and stood high in the esteem of the people of the community. Maryette A., the eldest daughter, is the widow of J. F. Battell, by whom she has one son; Janet O., is the next younger; Addie is the wife of B. S. Wolcott, and has one son; Lucy E. completes the family. For forty-three years Mr. Fuller has resided upon the farm which is still his home, and has been a witness of the growth and development of the county. See portraits.



CHARLES RICHARDS, the owner of Packwankee Mill, which is located on Ox Creek, on section 17, in the town of Packwankee, is numbered among the enterprising business men of Marquette County, and has been engaged in his present line since 1859. The mill was erected for

a general custom mill, but is now devoted to the manufacture of buckwheat flour for the Chicago market. He, himself, raises a large amount of the buckwheat there ground, probably cultivating that grain to a larger extent than any other man in Wisconsin. His average production is about five hundred bushels, and he also buys all that is raised within a radius of ten miles. Each year he ships about one thousand barrels, his business now being numbered among the leading industries of the county.

Mr. Richards has passed his entire life in Wisconsin. He was born in Dane County in 1845, and is a son of Robert Richards, one of the pioneers of the State. His father was a native of England, but came to America in 1838, landing in New York City, where he became acquainted with the Hungarian Count, Hazanthy, a refugee from his native land, Poland. Together they came to Dane County, Wis., and Mr. Richards remained in the employ of the Count during that gentleman's residence in Wisconsin. In 1849 the Count started for California, and on the trip endured many hardships and privations, including the loss of their train, but at last he and his family reached their destination, and for some time the Count was employed in the Government mint. He finally went to Central America, where he unfortunately perished.

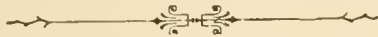
Robert Richards continued to make his home in the town of Roxbury, Dane County, until his death, which occurred in 1855. His wife still survives him, and makes her home with a son living in the town of Ft. Winnebago, Columbia County. They were parents of three sons and a daughter, who grew to mature years, and still survive: Robert, who for a number of years has been manager of the Kilburn Mills of Kilburn City; Charles, of this sketch; Carrie, wife of H. G. McIntyre of New London, Wis.; and Fred, of Columbia County. Several years after the death of her husband Mrs. Richards became the wife of David Narracong, a miller, with whom her sons all learned the trade.

When only seventeen years of age Charles Richards, our subject, donned the blue and became a member of Company D, 4th Wisconsin Infantry. The date of his enlistment was December, 1862, and he served until May, 1866, covering a period

of almost four years. He was in the army of Gen. Banks in the Division of the Gulf, and participated in all the engagements of that command, including the siege and capture of Port Hudson in June, 1863, where his regiment led the charge against the works. Although so young, he was never known to shirk any task imposed upon him, but was always faithful to his duty and won the respect of his superior officers.

The excellent wife of Mr. Richards was in her maidenhood Miss Cora Tripp, daughter of Jonathan Tripp, one of the early settlers of Columbia County, Wis. Their union has been blessed with three interesting children—Vernon, Mary and Pearl.

Mr. Richards has been very successful in his business undertakings, and by his own efforts has acquired his possessions. He has now been engaged in milling for ten years, and the article of flour which he places upon the market receives the praise of all his patrons. In connection with his mill property he owns 160 acres of good land.



ROSWELL OWEN, a pioneer settler of Waushara County, who is now engaged in farming on section 26 in the town of Plainfield, was born in the town of Homer, in Cortland County, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1820, and is a son of Nathan and Eleanor (Canfield) Owen, the father a native of the Empire State, the mother of Massachusetts. By occupation, Nathan Owen was an oil manufacturer, and followed that business in New York until his death, which occurred about the year 1814. His widow afterward came to Wisconsin, and died in Walworth County in 1867. Their family numbered twelve children, five of whom are living—Lavina, Susan, Sam, Irvin D. and Roswell.

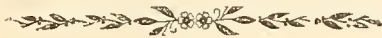
Our subject is the eldest of the number. Spending his boyhood days in his native State, he acquired a limited education in the district schools of the neighborhood, after which he served a four-years' apprenticeship to the harness-maker's trade in Homer, Cortland County. When his term had expired he went to Manlius, Onondaga County, where he worked for a year and then became a

resident of Madison County, where he followed harness-making for three years. Returning to Onondaga County he settled in Fabius, where he embarked in business for himself as a harness-maker, continuing in that line until 1845. The new and growing West offered opportunities to young men not furnished by the older States of the East, so with the hope of bettering his financial condition, Mr. Owen, in the year above mentioned emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, settling in Walworth County. Purchasing land he hired a man to operate his farm while he devoted his attention to his trade, which he followed for four years, when he began the cultivation of his land, residing upon his farm for ten years. Selling out he came to Waushara County in July, 1855, and entered 160 acres of land, constituting his present fine farm, upon which he has made his home for more than a third of a century. The land was unbroken and no improvements had been made, but possessing vigor, energy and perseverance he has succeeded in placing the entire amount under a high state of cultivation, and is now the owner of one of the best farms in the town of Plainfield.

Before his emigration to the West, Mr. Owen was married, Aug. 21, 1812, to Miss Harriet M. Draper, and unto them were born nine children, but only four are now living—Mary, Fred, Roswell and Adelaide. The death of the mother of this family occurred on the 2d of June, 1887, and Mr. Owen was again united in marriage, Sept. 30, 1888, when Charlotte Tuller became his wife.

For the long period of thirty-four years Mr. Owen has been a resident of Waushara County, and the prominent part which he has taken in its up-building and advancement ranks him among its valued citizens. Although he was in limited circumstances at the time of his emigration to the West, he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the community, having by his own efforts acquired the possessions which rank him among the well-to-do farmers of Waushara County. He owns 670 acres of fine land, raises a good grade of stock and keeps everything about his place so neat and orderly that a single glance indicates to the passer-by the thrift and industry of the owner. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive,

and during the late war gave evidence of his loyalty by responding to the country's call for troops. He enlisted in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, in September, 1864, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Milwaukee in July, 1865. He supports the Republican party by his ballot and influence, and has held a number of public offices, including that of Side-Supervisor, School Clerk and Justice of the Peace, which office he held for ten years. He is a member of Hancock Post, No. 150, G. A. R., of Hancock, and also is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



PERLEY GROVES CHASE, real-estate broker and money loaner, is a pioneer of Berlin of 1852. He was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., Maine, September 22, 1810, and is a son of Joseph and Sabra Chase. The Chase family was founded in America by three brothers, Thomas, William and Aquilla, who emigrated from England to America in 1628, only eight years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and settled in the Plymouth Colony. They soon afterwards separated, however, one going to Virginia, another to New Hampshire, while the third, Aquilla, remained in Massachusetts. He is the progenitor of the branch of the family to which our subject belongs.

Joseph Chase, father of Perley, on attaining his majority wedded Miss Sabra Wheeler, the only child of Gen. Rufus Wheeler, one of the valiant soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Her family was one of the old established families of the Massachusetts Colony and for many years resided in Boxford.

Our subject passed his early life upon a farm and assisted his father in milling until he had attained to man's estate, when he began working at the carpenter's trade. In 1834 he left home and went to Bangor, Maine, where he was employed at his trade for three years. In the meantime, he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline, youngest daughter of Asa Colby, Esq., the wedding being celebrated on Nov. 15, 1837, in Brownfield, Oxford Co.,

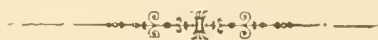
Maine, where Mrs. Chase was born Oct. 18, 1812. Their union was blessed with a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, but only one son and one daughter are now living—Orland F., the eldest, who was born in Belfast, Waldo Co., Maine, married Addie Jones of Berlin and is now employed as traveling agent for Yates & Forbes of the Berlin Wood Polishing Machine Works; Ella, the surviving daughter, is the widow of Elwin A. Thomas, late a merchant of Berlin, who died leaving a wife and two children—Lute, now fifteen years of age, and Jessie T., aged thirteen years.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Chase removed with his young bride from Bangor to Portland, Maine and on account of physical disability was forced to abandon his trade. This led him to seek employment elsewhere and in the spring of 1838, he engaged with the firm of Hayes & Covill, manufacturers of and dealers in hats, caps and furs, at that time the heaviest firm in that line in the United States. After becoming thoroughly acquainted with the business, he went on the road, traveling for the same house for seven years, in all the New England States, Canada and New Brunswick. At the expiration of that time he removed to Denmark, Oxford Co., Maine, and embarked in business for himself in the manufacture of hats, caps and furs, which he sold from wagons through the country. He continued in that business until 1852, and during that time served six years as Deputy Sheriff and also discharged the duties of Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace. In the spring of the year last above mentioned he determined to try his fortune in the West and emigrated from Maine to Berlin, Wis., then known as Strong's Landing. On his arrival he leased the warehouse of Harvey Stedman and engaged in business in that line for two years, while during the winter season he bought grain and packed pork. In the fall of 1845, he bought an \$8,000 stock of goods in New York City with which to open a general store in Berlin. The goods arrived in Sheboygan too late in the season for transportation by water and had to be hauled eighty miles by team to their destination. In order to reduce the cost of transportation Mr. Chase purchased wheat in Berlin at fifty cents per bushel and hauling it to Sheboygan sold it for ninety

cents on the Lake, paying only eight cents per bushel for hauling. He made seven trips, driving one team himself and found at the close that the profit on his wheat and salt (having brought that commodity when he did not have full loads of goods) came within \$47 of paying his freight bill of \$700 and the cost of transportation from Sheboygan. He began mercantile business in Berlin in the fall of 1854, in company with Benjamin J. Phillips, with the Hon. A. M. Kimball, now of Pine River, as clerk. He also became interested with Benjamin J. Phillips in a saw mill at Mukwa, on the Wolf River and for a while did an extensive lumber business, the lumber being boated down the Wolf and up the Fox to the Wisconsin and marketed in the large cities of Iowa on the Mississippi. In 1885, he sold out his interest to his partner on account of ill health, but when matters were arranged it was found that he had lost nearly everything. For a few years, he lived a retired life, when after somewhat recovering his lost health, he traveled for a year and a half in the interest of the Howe Scale Company, during which time he sold and set up fifty-two Howe hay scales, and many other scales, in Wisconsin. Later he invented a bed bottom which he sold for a while. He next bought a patent right and manufactured washing machines during 1860-61 in Augusta, Maine, but finally sold the right in Maine for \$8,000. The succeeding two years he was again out of business, and at the end of that time engaged in auctioneering. In 1864, he was elected County Surveyor, and in 1856 was appointed postal route agent of the old Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad which he resigned after one year in favor of his son. While serving as County Surveyor, he became interested in the real-estate business and has continued in that line more or less ever since. During the years 1880 and 1881, he served as Under Sheriff of Green Lake County, and in that position as in all public offices which he has filled, discharged his duties in an able and prompt manner. He is a warm supporter of the Democratic party, with which he has cast his ballot since attaining his majority.

Socially, Mr. Chase is a Master Mason, belonging to Berlin Lodge, and was previously an Odd Fellow. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist

Church and contributes liberally to the support of that religious organization. He has always been ready to aid the sick and afflicted and his services have been sought extensively in the laying out of the dead and in conducting funerals, more so than falls to the lot of most people. He has closed the eyes of seventy-four dying people and has conducted eighty-two funerals. Mr. Chase is now seventy-nine years of age and is the oldest of a family of twenty-four children, ten of whom belong to his mother, while the remaining eleven were by a step-mother. Sixteen of that number are yet living. Mr. Chase is well preserved both physically and mentally and is actively engaged in business. He has led an industrious and useful life and is held in high regard by his fellow citizens. He is as active as many men at the age of fifty.



MARTIN MANTHEY, a leading grocer and insurance agent of Princeton, Wis., is numbered among the enterprising and successful business men of Green Lake County, and for a number of years has engaged in the pursuit which he still follows. He is of German birth and his parents, Jacob and Catherine (Harn) Manthey, were also natives of the same country. By occupation his father was a farmer and followed that business throughout his entire life, his death occurring in Germany about the year 1845. Ten years previous his wife had been called home, dying when our subject was a babe of nine months. Four children graced the union of that couple, but the two eldest, John and Samuel, are deceased. Joseph is a resident of Minnesota; and Martin completes the family. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Manthey was again married.

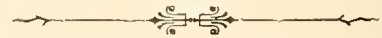
Our subject was born Aug. 17, 1834, and on the death of his mother was taken to the home of his relatives by whom he was reared until about seventeen years of age, during which time he acquired a common school education. He then started out in life for himself dependent alone upon his own resources for a livelihood. He may truly be called a self-made man and deserves no little credit for his successful career. Entering a tailoring estab-

lishment he served an apprenticeship of four years, after which he was employed at various places for a period of two years. He had now reached the age of eighteen and believing that he might better his condition by a removal to the new world, he bade good-by to his native country and embarked on the broad Atlantic, reaching Quebec after a long voyage. He found himself without money in a strange city where he could go to no one for aid. His destination was Milwaukee and he had to work his way to that city. Without a cent in his pockets and no roof to shelter him he began the search for employment, but for a whole week could obtain no position. Many of less resolute disposition would have given up in despair but he kept up a brave heart and finally succeeded in securing work at his trade, receiving his board and one dollar a week. At the end of a month he determined to work by the piece, performing his labor at his boarding place. In that way he lived for three months and then went to West Bend, Wis., where for almost a year he engaged in business for himself. Unacquainted with the English language except what he picked up during this interval, he determined to engage in farm labor and devote every possible moment to the study of our tongue. Through the spring and summer he remained upon the farm and in the autumn of 1854 came to Princeton, with the intention of making it his home should he be successful in securing work as a tailor, but this he did not do and so started for the home of his brother living some eight miles in the country. The journey though a short one was accomplished under great difficulties. The fall rains had swollen the rivers until the bridges were all washed away and he was thus forced to swim across the streams. The mud too was very deep, but at last, foot-sore and weary, he reached his brother's home, where he remained for three days. He then visited among other relatives for about a month, after which he returned to Princeton, working at his trade during the succeeding year. His next venture was as a salesman and for seven years he served in that capacity, after which he again engaged in tailoring for a year. Once more he accepted a clerkship, continuing in that line for four or five years, when he started upon the road

as traveling agent for a fire insurance company. The succeeding five years were spent in that manner, after which he again engaged in clerking, but after a year established himself as a grocer, in which line of business he has since continued. The firm of M. Manthey & Son is one of the leading grocery houses in the county, and in connection with the general business of such a store is engaged quite extensively in buying and shipping butter, eggs and poultry.

On the 14th day of October, 1862, the marriage of Martin Manthey and Apolina Duschinske was celebrated and of their union nine children have been born, but only four are now living—John H., the junior partner of the grocery firm before mentioned; Sophia, widow of John Buschke who resides with her parents; Ador A., who is employed in his father's store; and Frank, the youngest, yet at home.

Mr. Manthey possesses business ability of a high order, which combined with energy, steadfastness of purpose and fair dealing has won him great success. As a citizen, he is public spirited and progressive and has often been called upon to serve the public in official positions. He served as Treasurer, Justice of the Peace and Constable for two years each and for one year was Supervisor and village Trustee. He gives liberally in support of all worthy enterprises and has ever discharged his duties as a citizen in a faithful and loyal manner. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, and himself and wife, who are members of the Catholic Church, are highly esteemed by all.



REV. EDWARD THEEL, pastor of St. John's Church in the town of Crystal Lake, Marquette County, is a native of the Province of Radun, Prussia, where he was born Sept. 29, 1851. His father, John Theel, was also born in the same Province on the 14th of February, 1814, and in his early life learned the trade of a miller which he followed for a number of years in his native land. Accompanied by his family, he bade good-bye to home and friends in the spring of 1866, and embarked for America, landing in

New York City on the 13th of June, 1866. After remaining a few days in the Eastern metropolis, he went to Chicago, Ill., where until 1873, he engaged in carpentering. In that year he became a resident of Marquette County, settling on the farm on section 29 in the town of Crystal Lake, where our subject is now living. Devoting his energies to the development of his land, he lived the quiet life of a farmer until 1883, since which time he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Emily Kolm in Newton Township. In Prussia, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Kaiser, a native of Radun and twelve children were born of their union. Mr. Theel takes an active interest in political affairs and he has held many positions of public trust. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and is numbered among the best citizens of the county.

Our subject was a lad of fifteen years when he accompanied his father to America. In the schools of his native land he had read Latin and became a proficient scholar in the lower branches. After his arrival in America, he entered Concordia College of Fort Wayne, Ind., where he diligently pursued his studies for five years, completing a classical course. Having determined to enter the ministry and devote his life to the cause of the Master, he went to St. Louis and entered the Concordia Theological Academy for the purpose of fitting himself for his chosen work, and after three years graduated with high honors in the class of 1871. Immediately after his graduation he received calls from four congregations, one at Newton, Crystal Lake, Shields and Germania, all in Marquette County. He accepted the call from St. John's Church in the town of Crystal Lake, and since that time has expounded the cause of Christ in an able manner to those under his charge. In 1878 he organized a church in Richford, and in 1886 established one in Westfield.

Mr. Theel was united in marriage with Miss Mary Fongonten, a native of New York, the ceremony being performed in St. John's Church of Portage, Wis., by the Rev. Bsahn on the 22d of November, 1877. Mrs. Theel has proved a true helpmate to her husband in his labors and is greatly beloved by the people of the community. They

are now the parents of a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, but two died in infancy. Those living are Clara, Ida, Huldah and Mary.

The church of which the Rev. Mr. Theel is pastor was the first of its denomination (Lutheran) established in the county, and his home has been the parsonage for thirty years. He has under his charge more than 1,500 souls, 225 of whom are members of his church. All speak of this worthy gentleman in the highest terms as a thorough Christian man, a profound thinker, logical debater and one who is alive to all the divine influences of God and humanity.



ABRAM F. MYERS, who is engaged in merchandising in Oxford, Wis., was born in Albany County, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1823, and is a son of Nicholas Myers, who was of Holland ancestry. The father and great-grandfather of our subject were both named Philip Myers, and the latter was the original progenitor of the family in America. He was a native of Holland, and in that country engaged in the shipping business. When he crossed the Atlantic to this country he brought with him his two sons—Philip and Nicholas. On the death of his wife he returned to Holland, probably for the purpose of settling up business relating to an estate, and was accompanied on his return trip by his sons, but afterward all three again came to America and settled in Albany County, N. Y. In later years Philip Myers, Sr., went to Philadelphia, Pa., taking with him some treasure in a small iron-bound box and afterward sent word to his sons that he was about to return and requested them to meet him in New Amsterdam, now New York City. The sons accordingly went to the place appointed for meeting, but never again saw their father, and it is supposed that he was murdered for the money which he had in his possession. Nicholas Myers, brother of Philip, the grandfather of our subject, afterward went to sea and was never again seen by his brother, but many years later a man of the name of Myers was known to have built a

vessel on one of the inland lakes in the State of New York, and was later drowned. Though there is no certainty attached to the matter, Philip always supposed that gentleman to have been his long-lost brother.

Philip Myers was one of the early settlers of Albany County, N. Y., and there remained until called from this life. He was the father of five sons and three daughters, all of whom have passed away. One of that number, Nicholas Myers, was the father of our subject. He was born in Albany County, in March, 1775. He married a Miss Smith by whom he had four sons and three daughters, and after her death wedded Esther Familiar, and to them were born three sons and one daughter. The mother had also been previously married, and by her first union had two children—Tunis and Elizabeth. Joseph, a brother of our subject, was killed by the cars near Utica, N. Y., in 1851, at the age of twenty-four years. Abram F. is the eldest; Nicholas is a resident of Schenectady, N. Y.; the daughter, Esther, who is unmarried, is living in Albany County, near the birthplace of herself and brothers.

Abram F. Myers, whose name heads this notice, was a lad of thirteen years when his parents removed to Schoharie County, N. Y. His father there purchased several hundred acres of land, but the following year (1837) a financial panic enveloped the country causing a great business depression for several years, and as a result Mr. Myers lost all the property which he had accumulated, and his sons were then forced to seek their own livelihood. Abram acquired such education as the common schools afforded and then left to make his own way in the world. For a time he engaged in farm work, and later served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which he followed until within a few years, being quite successful in that line of business. In 1843, when twenty years of age he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Margaret Keyser, a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., and a daughter of Philip Keyser, who was of German descent. They have three children yet living, Edgar, Mary and Charity, all of whom were born in Schoharie County, and they lost two daughters in infancy.

Believing that he could better his financial con-

dition by settling in the West, in 1856 Mr. Myers, accompanied by his family, came to Wisconsin, settling in Waushara County, where he resumed work as a carpenter and builder. He erected the first school-house in Plainfield and did much toward building up that village. In 1860 we find him a resident of Marquette County, having removed with his family to Oxford, where he devoted his attention to the trade of a carpenter and millwright until embarking in the mercantile business in May, 1883. To make the record of Mr. Myers more nearly complete, it should be mentioned that in 1882 he went to Kilbourn City and kept the hotel known as the Rose House for nearly a year. He was quite successful in that enterprise, but being unable to longer rent the hotel he returned to Oxford. Mr. Myers is one of the representative citizens of the community and has ever been prominently connected with the educational interests of his town, and forward in whatever enterprises tend to promote the general welfare of the community. He has served as town Clerk for a number of years, and was also a member of the Board of Supervisors. In religious matters he and his wife are connected with the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is an ardent Republican. His first Presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay in 1841, and since the organization of the Republican party he has never failed to deposit a ballot in its interest and support.



ALBERT L. BRADBURY, one of the progressive and enterprising young farmers of Green Lake County, Wis., who now resides on section 34 in the town of Green Lake, is a son of William H. and Julia A. (Staples) Bradbury, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. He was born on the 7th of August, 1858, on the farm where he now makes his home. His early school privileges were such as the district schools afforded, but subsequently he attended school at Nashville, Ill., where he completed his education. Being now prepared for almost any business pursuit, he looked about him to determine what vocation he would rather follow, but chose

that to which he had been reared. He returned to the farm and has since engaged in its cultivation, now operating 288 acres of land.

On the 2d of February, 1887, Mr. Bradbury was united in marriage with Miss Nora Cooper, daughter of Joseph H. and Lydia (McCauley) Cooper. She also was a native of Green Lake County, having been born in this community on the 21th of October, 1863. This worthy couple are widely known in the county and hold a high position in the social world. They began their domestic life upon the farm which is still their home. In connection with the cultivation of his land, Mr. Bradbury devotes considerable attention to stock raising, making a specialty of sheep and horses. He raises only the best grades and has done much to improve the stock in the county. He is a wide awake and industrious young farmer, possessing excellent business ability and will no doubt be very successful in life.



THOMAS W. SPENCER, who resides on section 16 in the town of Oasis, has been prominently connected with the upbuilding of Waushara County since 1858. At the time of his arrival the work of cultivation and progress had been carried forward to but a limited degree, the greater part of its growth and development having taken place since that time. For miles he could ride across the prairies with no fence or house to obstruct his progress, and travel through forests which were still in their primitive condition. But a few years had elapsed since the Indians had left for the land beyond the Mississippi and the number of white settlers in the State did not exceed the population of many of the counties of the present day.

The birth of Mr. Spencer occurred in January, 1818, in Pennsylvania, but when two years old he was taken by his parents, Ezra and Polly (Whitney) Spencer, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, to Rutland County, Vt., where they spent their last days. The family to which our subject belongs once numbered ten children, but he has only one sister now living—Mrs. Angeline Allen, of Salis-

bury, Vt. Such education as Thomas Spencer acquired was obtained in the district schools of Rutland County, but at an early age he began earning his own livelihood. When a lad of fifteen years he was apprenticed to the trade of a wheelwright, but ere his term had expired he was badly poisoned by paints and was unable to serve out his time. After regaining his health he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years, both in the East and after his emigration to Wisconsin.

In 1840 he went to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Martha Page and, their friendship ripening into love, they were united in marriage Oct. 26, 1843. The lady was born in St. Lawrence County, Sept. 20, 1823, but her parents, David and Maria (Williams) Page, were natives of Vermont. They died in Potsdam, N. Y., and were mourned by many warm friends. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, namely: Lucy, wife of Walter Spaulding, a farmer of the town of Oasis; Rosa, wife of George Willis, a resident farmer of Eldora Township, Fond du Lac County; Rollin, whose home is in Llano County, Tex.; Albert, a carpenter of the State of Washington; Eugene at home; Herbert who died at the age of nineteen years; Flora, also deceased; and one child who died in infancy.

The father of Mr. Spencer purchased 900 acres of land in Wisconsin, which he divided among his children, and in 1858, our subject came to Waushara County to take possession of his tract of eighty acres. In connection with farming, he has worked at the carpenter's trade and built many of the farm residences in this community. By his support and influence given to public enterprises he has also aided in the upbuilding of the county which has so long been his home. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife, who belongs to the same organization, has been a faithful teacher in the Sunday-school. Each Sunday finds her at her place in the house of worship and in many young minds she has sown the seeds of truth and uprightness which have brought forth beautiful fruit. Mr. Spencer and his worthy wife are now passing down the hill of time. In their earlier years, by their

industry and diligence, they acquired a comfortable competence which provides for all their wants in their declining years, and in peace and quiet they are now awaiting the call to the better land.



HON. J. K. WALKER, a farmer of the town of Oasis, residing on section 22, is numbered among the early settlers of Waushara County, having made his home in this community for the long period of thirty-four years. He was born in Poland, Maine, on the 5th of August, 1819, and is the son of James P. and Joanna (Snell) Walker, who were also natives of the Pine Tree State and were of English descent. His paternal grandfather was descended from the Puritans and his maternal grandfather was a Massachusetts farmer. James P. Walker was also a farmer by occupation, he following that business throughout his entire life. He came to Waushara County, Wis., in 1860, and settled in Wautoma, where both he and his wife spent their last days, the husband dying in 1874, at the age of eighty years, while his wife passed away in 1879, at the age of eighty-two years. Their family numbered eight children as follows: Curtis, who came to Wanshara County, in 1856, and died in Plainfield, Wis., in February, 1886; J. K., of this sketch; Phineas, who died in Wantoma in June, 1882; Delany, who died in Maine at the age of nineteen years; Harriet and Emily, both of whom died in Maine; Francis A., a resident farmer of the town of Oasis, Waushara County; Llewellyn S., a prominent merchant of Plainfield.

The subject of this sketch in his boyhood days attended the common schools of his native county, and aided his father in the labors of the farm. He remained at home until twenty years of age when he started out in life for himself, and for two and a half years worked as a farm hand by the month. He was industrious and economical and with the wages received he purchased a farm near his boyhood home. Shortly afterwards he married Miss Rosella S. Merrill, the wedding taking place on the 8th of October, 1843. The lady is a native of Cumberland County, Me., and a daughter of Ed-

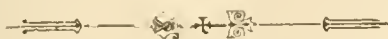
ward and Phoebe Merrill. The young couple began their domestic life on the farm which Mr. Walker purchased and their home was blessed with the presence of four children there born unto them. Alonzo H., their eldest, is a leading merchant of Wautoma; Delany is living in Plainfield; Ida M. is the wife of W. G. Trautman, a flour and feed merchant of Grafton, N. D.; Edgar S. died in infancy. Another child, Eddie, was born to them in Waushara County, and is at home with his parents.

From time to time Mr. Walker had received favorable reports of the West, and in 1855 determined to try his fortune on the broad prairies of Wisconsin. Bidding good bye to his old home and his many friends in the East, in company with his family he emigrated to Waushara County, settling in the town of Wautoma, where he engaged in farming for a short time.

Later, Mr. Walker purchased land in the town of Rose, but after two years and a half removed to the town of Dakota, and in 1863, purchased his present farm on section 22 in the town of Oasis. It comprised 160 acres, but only about fifty acres of that amount had been broken and the improvements consisted of a small frame dwelling. It was no easy task to transform the wild land into a highly cultivated farm, but possessing great energy and determination he at once began the work and has now one of the finest homes in the community. As his financial resources increased he added to the original amount until his possessions now aggregate 260 acres. He raises an excellent grade of stock, keeps on hand the latest improved machinery, his fields are well tilled and his home with its entire surroundings indicates the care and supervision of an enterprising owner.

Although his time has been greatly occupied with his business interests, he has done much for the upbuilding and advancement of the community in which he has so long made his home, and is ranked among its prominent citizens. He has given liberally toward the support of churches and schools, has identified himself with all that pertains to the best interests of the county, and has filled many public offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, and in

addition to local offices which he has held, represented his district in the General Assembly of Wisconsin during the sessions of 1875, 1876 and 1877. His wise legislation called forth the justly merited commendation of his many friends and won recognition from even his political enemies. He served on several important committees, including the committee on agriculture of which he was made chairman.



FERDINAND W. MEINKE, a prominent merchant of Westfield, has carried on business at that place since Nov. 11, 1882. He was born in Marquette County, on the 4th of January, 1857, his birth occurring in the town of Newton. His parents, Ferdinand and Henrietta Meinke, pioneers of the county, settled in the town of Crystal Lake in 1850, and two years afterward became residents of the town of Newton. Both father and mother were natives of Germany, and are numbered among the earliest German settlers of Marquette county. Ferdinand Meinke enlisted in the country's service as a member of Company H, 11th Wisconsin Regiment, in 1864, and remained with his command until the close of the war. Soon after his return home he sold his farm in the town of Newton, and purchased land in the town of Westfield, but is now a resident of the village of that name. In 1889, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in the month of March. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living—William, who resides on the old homestead; Ernest W., a blacksmith, who makes his home at Iroquois, near Huron, S. D.; Ferdinand W. of this sketch; Julius, who is a wagon maker by trade, and a member of the firm of Meinke & Springborn, of Westfield; and Randolph, who completes the family, and who has been in the employ of his brother Ferdinand W. in the capacity of clerk since Nov. 11th, 1882, up to the present time.

Our subject passed his early life in the usual manner of lads, spending his time mid play and work, and in the public schools of Westfield acquired his education. His experience in the mercantile business began in 1872, when his father and

C. L. Krentz engaged in that business in Westfield, Ferdinand W. acting as their clerk. Subsequently his father retired from the firm, and William Pagel became associated with Mr. Krentz, but afterward the old association was resumed. When he severed his connection with the firm of Krentz & Meinke, our subject engaged in a similar capacity with A. F. Mosier & Co., with whom he remained two months, having accumulated sufficient capital to embark in business for himself. This he did in Harrisville, in 1879, and for three years did a fair business at that place, but thinking to better his condition, he came to Westfield in November, 1882, and has carried on operations in that village continuously since. He is numbered among the principal merchants of the county, as well as of Westfield, and carries an extensive line of all kinds of merchandise with the exception of hardware.

In 1879, Mr. Meinke led to the marriage altar Miss Matilda Blasing, daughter of Frederick Blasing, a resident of Westfield, and this young couple are widely and favorably known throughout the community in which they make their home.

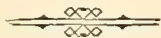
The marked degree of success to which Mr. Meinke has attained in business is due to his own individual efforts, his enterprise and excellent ability. Cordial and genial in disposition, fair and honorable in all his business transactions, he has secured the confidence and respect of the community, and his trade is increasing in importance from year to year.



DAVID T. PRICE has made his home in Green Lake County since 1847. He was born in 1807, in Wales, where he acquired a common-school education and was reared to manhood. On attaining his majority, he led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah Pugh, who was born in 1805, in the same county where her husband's birth occurred. Their home was gladdened by the presence of a large family of children, and with one exception all lived to mature years: David, the eldest, is living in this county; Robert is employed as a commission merchant on South Water Street, the principal market street of Chicago;

Eliza is the widow of William Jones, of Chicago; William is living in the same city; Margaret is the wife of William Babb, a real estate dealer of Minncapolis, Minn.; Jane is the wife of John Owens, whose home is in Milwaukee; Sarah married James Morris, and died at her home in Milwaukee, in 1874; Bennett is engaged in merchandising in Helena, Mont.; Ann, wife of Robert Owen, died in Milwaukee; Hugh is living in Omaha, Neb.; John, a furniture dealer of Milwaukee, and a member of the firm of Clement Williams & Co.; Mary, wife of Benjamin Evans, of Ceresco, Iowa, completes the family.

In the year of 1845, Mr. Price bade good-bye to his native land, and accompanied by his family, embarked on a sailing-vessel bound for America. After a somewhat long voyage, he landed at New York and continued on his way to Milwaukee. The first two years after his arrival he spent in Racine, and in 1847 came to Green Lake County, purchasing 160 acres of Government land, situated on sections 28 and 31, in the town of Manchester. As the land was never the property of individual owners before, it was consequently in its primitive condition, and while building a house the family lived in the wagon in which they had made the journey from Racine to their new home. As soon as possible a log cabin was built and the work of development begun. Mr. Price, though he had to contend with the hardships and trials of pioneer life, became a prosperous farmer, owing to his energy, ability and perseverance. He is still living and makes his home with his son David. In 1874 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, aged sixty-two years.



CHARLES L. MORSE, a prosperous farmer and teacher residing on section 5 in the town of Saxeville, Waushara County, was born in Hayfield, Crawford Co., Pa., Dec. 27, 1851. He is of English extraction, and traces his ancestry back to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock in 1620. His great-grandfather, Timothy Morse, was the first male settler on Cooper's Patent, N. Y., known as

Brier Hill, and was among those who fought for American independence. The grandfather of our subject was a native of New York, born on Cooper's Patent, being the first male child born there, and married Triphena Bradley, who was born in Otsego County, of the same State. Samuel David, his maternal grandfather, was born in Vermont, and wedded Sarah Colby, a native of New Hampshire. They came to Waushara County at a very early day, and settled in the town of Saxeville, where the husband died at the age of eighty-six years and his wife when sixty-five years of age.

The parents of our subject are Erastus W. and Lucy (Davis) Morse. The former was born in the Empire State March 28, 1821, and there grew to manhood. Accompanied by his family, he emigrated to Waushara County in 1854, and cast his lot with the early settlers of the town of Saxeville, where he purchased eighty acres of heavily timbered land from the Government, situated on section 11. Building a little home, he there began life in true pioneer style, sharing in the toils and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. In 1869, he removed to section 26, in the same town, and purchased eighty acres of land, upon which he has since made his home with the exception of two years, when he ran a stage from Berlin to Waupaca. In his farming operations he has been quite successful, and is accounted one of the leading citizens of the community. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morse, namely: Charles L.; Florence, who became the wife of Fred Lindekugel, a merchant of Manawa, Waupaca County; and Ella, wife of John Dent, a farmer.

Charles L. Morse remained at home until thirty-one years of age, assisting his father in the care and cultivation of the farm until 1882, when he purchased eighty acres of land on section 25, in the town of Saxeville, and began the development of a home for himself. His education was completed in the Pine River graded schools, and at the age of twenty he began teaching, which profession he followed for sixteen successive winters in the schools of Bloomfield and Saxeville Townships. He gave the best of satisfaction, and found no trouble in obtaining positions.

A marriage ceremony performed on the 10th of

April, 1882. united the destinies of Charles L. Morse and Miss Frances Skinner, of Waushara County, who is a daughter of Horace F. and Charlotte (Patterson) Skinner. Two children have been born of their union: Marium S., born March 22, 1883; and Lucy Belle, born April 19, 1884.

In political sentiment Mr. Morse is a Republican, having voted that ticket since attaining his majority. He held the office of Clerk of the town of Saxeville for nine years, and was one of the most faithful officials that ever served in that position. In 1877 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, joining Pine River Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M., and was twice elected to fill the chair of Worshipful Master, and was the second member of the lodge upon whom the third degree was conferred.



REV. BAKER JOHNSON, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Marquette County, and a native of Littleton, N. J., where his birth occurred Oct. 23, 1803. The family was founded in America by Malon Johnson, the grandfather of our subject, a short time prior to the Revolutionary War, the family settling in New Jersey. Our subject was reared in his native State, and at an early age determined to devote his life to the ministry, and began making preparations to that end. He devoted considerable time to teaching before he entered upon pastoral work, and as he was a superior scholar was very successful in the prosecution of that profession. He was graduated from Princeton College, and not long afterward was united in marriage with Miss Electa J. King, daughter of Rev. Barnabas King, a Presbyterian minister of Rockaway, N. J. Soon after Mr. Johnson received a call from the church in Greenville, N. J., later was the pastor in Colville, N. Y., and afterward was engaged in Strausburg, and at Middlesmithfield, near Johnstown, Pa. He then returned to his native State, and engaged in teaching in Newton. In 1854, wishing to change his location and believing that it would be for the best interests of his growing and somewhat numerous family, he came to the West to seek a home. He was also influenced by the fact that

the Presbytery of which he was a member was desirous of establishing a parochial school in Portage, Wis., and in consequence he and his family took up their abode in that city, where he engaged in teaching for about a year and a half. At the same time he filled appointments to preach at various points.

In 1855 we find Mr. Johnson a resident of the town of Oxford, Marquette County, where he purchased 210 acres of land. He afterward added to that amount a tract of 150 acres, but leaving his farm to the care of his sons, he continued to discharge his pastoral duties. His work after coming to this county was principally in the mission field, but he preached at various places, and was actively engaged in the ministry until 1877, when, on account of his advanced years and failing health, he found it impossible to travel longer, and retired to private life. He died very suddenly, on the 18th of October, 1886, and his wife survived him but a few months, also dying suddenly, on the 14th of April, 1887.

Mr. Johnson was one of the most highly esteemed and well-known pioneers of Marquette County. He spent the best years of his life in the work of the ministry, to which he was greatly devoted, and, without doubt, he was instrumental in a greater degree than any other man in the building up of the church and the establishment of Sunday-schools in this portion of the State. It was through his influence and labor that the church in Oxford was established, which has been such a prominent factor in the moral and religious growth of the community. The success and welfare of that institution was ever to him a matter of pride, and he deemed no task too great which would promote its interests. His wife, as will have been seen, was the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, and ever proved a valuable assistant to her worthy husband.

Nine children were born to Mr. Johnson and his wife, seven of whom are yet living; Susan, the eldest, has been a teacher of recognized ability for many years, and is now principal of the schools in Oswego, Kan. Thomas is a Presbyterian minister, now located in Beaver Dam, Wis.; Sarah is living on the old homestead; William is the next

younger; Caroline is a teacher in Carroll College, in Waukesha; Barnabas K. owns and occupies the old homestead farm; and Elizabeth is engaged in teaching in Oswego, Kan. The two deceased are Edward and Catherine, who died in New Jersey in early life.



BENJAMIN S. WILBER is the leading merchant of the village of Packwaukee, where he has been engaged in business since 1879. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Albany County, in 1841. In 1855, his father, Simpson Wilber, removed with his family to Walworth County, Wis., where he purchased a farm, but two years later sold out and removed to the town of New Haven, Adams County. He then again purchased land and also bought a half interest in the mercantile establishment owned by his son, Henry A., who had preceded the family to Adams County, and for two years had been engaged in business in the village of Big Spring. The death of the father occurred on the 16th of July, 1879, and his wife survived him only about six months. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are yet living: Henry, the eldest son, returned to Albany County, N. Y., where he still makes his home; Mary, wife of Stephen Griffith, is living near Aberdeen, Edmunds, Co., S. D.; Ira, a farmer, is living in Big Spring, Adams County; Elizabeth and her family reside in Big Spring; Maggie is the wife of S. S. Landt, who is the present County Treasurer of Adams County.

The subject of this sketch is the fifth in order of birth of the surviving members of his father's family. He was a lad of fourteen years when his parents left the Empire State, and since that time he has made his home in Wisconsin. He was reared to mercantile pursuits, and in his father's store learned the methods and systems of business. Together they engaged in merchandising until 1868, when he bought out Mr. Wilber's interest, and afterwards erected a store and also a residence. He carried on operations in Big Spring until 1878, when a destructive fire caused him to lose nearly all that he had accumulated in years past. But not

discouraged, he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions, and in 1879 came to Packwaukee, where he established in business as a general merchant. He has been very successful in his undertakings, and is regarded as one of the leading merchants in Marquette County. His stock of goods is valued at \$7,000, and he also owns a store building, and nice residence property. By strict attention to all details and systematic business methods, he has built up a fine trade, and by fair and honest dealing and courteous treatment to all, has won the confidence and high regard of his many patrons and acquaintances.

In 1862, Mr. Wilber was united in marriage with Miss Ella Ottman, daughter of Rev. David Ottman, one of the early settlers of Walworth County, who passed to his final rest many years since. Their union has been blessed with three children: Ruby B., wife of Frank Welch; Matthew and Benjamin B. The Wilber household is noted for its hospitality, and the family holds a high position in the social world. Mr. Wilber is public spirited and progressive, and is one of the representative and valued citizens of the county.



JOHNSON GODSON, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 14, in the town of Marion, Waushara County, is of English birth. He was born in Warwickshire, May 27, 1824, and is a son of John and Ann (Archer) Godson, who were natives of the same county. Their family of six children comprised the following persons: Sarah, wife of Leonard Bohner, of Oxfordshire, England; Thomas, a resident of Newark, N. J.; William, who is living in Bloomfield, Waushara County; John of this sketch; Edmond, of Warwickshire, England; and Ann, whose home is in Waushara County. Mr. and Mrs. Godson were members of the Church of England. Their entire lives were passed in Warwickshire, and in that county they were laid to rest when their journey on earth was over. Their youngest daughter remained with them until they were called home, tenderly caring for them in their last days.

John Godson, whose name heads this notice, has

followed farming throughout his entire life. He was reared to that occupation, and since attaining his majority has made it his business. His early life was unmarked by any event of special importance, but when a young man of twenty-seven years he crossed the Atlantic to seek a home in America. After many days spent upon the water, he landed in New York, and the same year, 1851, located in Ulster County, N. Y., on the Hudson River. Knowing himself dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood, he at once began the search for employment and secured a position as farm hand, in which position he served until 1855, when he resolved to try his fortune in the West, and came to Waushara County. He has never yet had occasion to regret the step then taken, for he has been successful in his business enterprises, and has become one of the prosperous farmers of the community. In 1858, he purchased a farm in the town of Bloomfield of 160 acres, which he developed into a highly cultivated tract. On that place was a sugar orchard which was used by the Indians. While there residing he tapped 1,500 trees, and made from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of sugar per season. On selling his first farm, he purchased forty acres of land on section 14, in the town of Marion, in July, 1881, but is now the owner of eighty acres of valuable land, which pays a golden tribute to the care and cultivation which he bestows upon it.

In political sentiment, Mr. Godson is a Republican, and a warm advocate of the party principles. He leads a life of usefulness, giving his influence and support to all that pertains to the upbuilding of the county and its best interests, and is a man of sterling worth.



EDWARD R. HUMPHREY, one of the extensive land owners, and Clerk of the Court of Waushara County, resides on section 10, in the town of Spring Water. He has passed almost his entire life in this community. He was born in Waukesha County, on the 29th of January, 1854, and the same year was brought by his parents, Robert and Mary (Hughes) Humphrey, to Waushara County. His father was born in Wales,

and in 1811, emigrated to the United States, becoming a resident of Waukesha County, where, in the month of August, 1817, he was united in marriage with Miss Hughes, who was also a native of Wales. Unto them were born eight children, four of whom lived to adult age: John who married Margaret Williams, and is living in this county; Catherine; Edward R., and Mary, of Chicago. The parents of this family were both members of the Congregational Church, in which Mr. Humphrey held the office of Deacon for forty years. They were faithful workers in the Master's vineyard, and the earnest and consistent lives which they led won them the love and respect of all with whom they came in contact. Reared to manhood in Waushara County when it was situated on the frontier, Edward Humphrey has witnessed the greater part of its growth and development, and has been prominently connected with its agricultural interests. He received a common-school education, and being of studious habits and ambitious to learn, soon mastered the studies there taught, after which he engaged in teaching, following that profession during the winter for nine seasons. In the summer months he worked upon his farm, and is now the owner of 100 acres of land, 200 of which are under a high state of cultivation. His possessions have been acquired entirely through his own efforts, and he is regarded as one of the leading young farmers of the community. He is energetic, entertains progressive ideas, possesses good business ability, and will no doubt become one of the wealthy citizens of Central Wisconsin.

On the 1th of March, 1881, Mr. Humphrey was joined in wedlock with Miss Jennie Jones, a daughter of the Rev. Timothy Jones, of Big Rock, Ill. She was born in 1859, and after about three years and a half of happy wedded life, was called to her final rest, passing away on the 7th of October, 1881. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and her death was sincerely mourned by many friends as well as her immediate family.

In political sentiment, Mr. Humphrey is a Republican, and a warm advocate of the party principles. He has served as Town Treasurer for one year, was Town Clerk for four years, and in 1886 was nominated by his party for the office of Clerk

of the Court, of Waushara County. When the returns were brought in, it was found that he was elected by a handsome majority, and so well did he discharge the duties of the office, that he was re-elected in 1888, and is now serving his fourth year in that position.

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PERRY H. TUCKER, who resides on section 12, in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, has long been a resident of this community. He has witnessed much of the growth and progress of the county, has aided in the development of its wild prairie land into beautiful homes and farms and has been prominent in the promotion of its leading interests, thus linking his name inseparably with its history. In Tompkins, N. Y., on Oct. 11, 1833, he was born unto Benjamin and Catherine (Fortner) Tueker, being the eldest of a family of three children. The other members are J. Harry, who is now employed as a station agent in Iowa; and Olive, wife of Parks Wilson. The parents were also natives of the Empire State but, during the early days of the settlement of Wisconsin, they left their eastern home and emigrated to Green Lake County, being numbered among its pioneers. At the time of his arrival, Mr. Tucker was offered land adjoining the city of Ripon for \$4 an acre. He, however, did not long remain, but returned to New York. His death occurred later and his wife departed this life in 1855.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life and received such educational advantages as the schools afforded. On the death of his mother, he went to live with an uncle but was treated harshly and compelled to labor early and late. In the course of time, he began to work as a farm hand and in that way acquired the money which paid his passage to Green Lake County in 1854. Hearing of the brilliant opportunities afforded by the new and growing West, he determined to try his fortune upon its broad prairies, and has never yet had occasion to regret the step. He began life in this State as a teamster in the employ of N. G. Lyman, with whom he remained eight years. He then de-

ecided to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits and bought 40 acres of land in this county, but soon afterward he sold out and in 1859, removed to Minnesota, where he bought a farm of 200 acres. He was not pleased with the country in that State and that same year returned to his old home, again becoming owner of that 40 acre tract which he had first purchased. During the winter of 1862-63, he engaged in feeding cattle in Illinois, and on his return the following spring began the cultivation of his land. He is now the owner of one of the best farms of the community, comprising 200 acres, as the result of his industry, perseverance, good business ability and fair and honest dealing.

In 1870, Mr. Tucker was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Carrie Schmool, who was born in Germany in 1852, but came to America with her parents when a little child. Their union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are yet living, as follows: Maggie, Howard and Zettie. The second child, Frank, died when a boy. Mr. Tucker supports the Republican party and with his family is held in high regard.

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JOHAN J. WOOD, JR., attorney-at-law of Berlin, Wis. was born at Dakins Mills, now Neshkoro, Marquette Co., Wis., Feb. 13, 1859, and is a son of John J. and Joanna (Sanders) Wood, pioneer settlers of that place. The sketch of the father and grandfather of our subject appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Wood received a common-school education and fitted himself for teaching, in which vocation he embarked in the winter of 1876-'77. He has taught altogether seven terms, including two country schools, one graded school at Westfield, Marquette County, and a ward school in Fond du Lac. He chose the legal profession for his life work, and entered upon the study of law in the office of R. L. D. Potter, of Wautoma, and subsequently pursued his studies under the direction of George P. Knowles of Fond du Lac, and John C. Truesdell, of Berlin. He was admitted to practice in the circuit courts of Wautoma, Wis., Sept. 21, 1880, and on the 8th of December, 1886, was admitted to

practice in the Federal courts. He entered upon his profession in Berlin in January, 1882, and has secured a fair share of the legal business of this section. Mr. Wood is a Democrat in politics, and has served as Chairman of the Green Lake County Democratic Committee for five years. He was elected City Attorney of Berlin in 1886, was re-elected and is now serving his third year. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Senator, in the 9th Senatorial District, in 1886.

On the 15th of February, 1887, in Berlin, Mr. Wood led to the marriage altar Miss Hattie E. Ottaway, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Berry) Ottaway. She was born in the town of Seneca, Green Lake County, and her people are of English descent. They have one child, a daughter, Ella Lucille, who was born in Berlin.



CHARLES W. BABCOCK, who resides on section 19, in the town of Packwaukee, Marquette County, traces his ancestry back to three brothers of English birth, who left their home across the waters and came to America during the early days of its history. One of that number settled in Canada, and the other two in Connecticut, and it is from one of the latter that our subject is descended. Elisha Babcock, the paternal grandfather of Charles W., was a native of Connecticut and removed from that State to the town of Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he made his home upon a farm until his death. He was the father of five sons and five daughters, four of whom, one son and three daughters are yet living.

One member of the above mentioned family, Amasa Babcock, is the father of him whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Connecticut on the 4th of May, 1803, and was a mere child at the time of the removal of his parents to Otsego County, N. Y. In his youth he learned the trade of a machinist and millwright and was also an expert carpenter. On the 14th of May, 1823, he married Miss Betsy Angel, a native of the Empire State, and about eight years later removed to Yates County, N. Y., and afterward to Steuben County, where the family lived until their emigration to

Wisconsin, in 1857, when they settled on section 11, in the town of Packwaukee, Marquette County. In the fall of 1863, Mr. Babcock sold his farm and removed to the village of Packwaukee, where he engaged in wagon-making for some years. His death occurred Aug. 23, 1881, and his wife died Jan. 15, 1882, at the home of her daughter in Kansas. They had three children, but one son is now deceased.

Charles W. Babcock, whose name heads this notice, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., July 14, 1832, and when nearing man's estate began the study of dentistry in Markesan, Green Lake County, the family having previously emigrated to the West. When he considered that he had sufficiently mastered the profession, he entered upon its practice, which he continued until the spring of 1861. He had been watching the progress of events in the South with interest and had determined if necessary to strike a blow in defense of his country's cause, so when Ft. Sumter was fired upon and the thunder of its guns called all loyal men to arms, he laid aside the peaceful pursuits of life and on the 22d of May, 1861, enlisted in Company E, 7th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. The company was known as the Marquette Sharp Shooters. About two weeks after his enlistment he led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Goodwell, who accompanied him to the field. She was imbued with a spirit of patriotism and resolved to go with her husband to the front to do what she could to minister to the comfort of those who were fighting for the preservation of their country, but she soon fell a sacrifice to her loyalty, dying of typhoid pneumonia at Arlington Heights, New Year's Day of 1862. The service to which Mr. Babcock was assigned was that of Hospital Steward, but the rigor and hardships of war undermined his constitution and in Philadelphia, on the 14th of October, 1862, he was discharged on account of physical disability.

Immediately afterward, Mr. Babcock returned to his home in Packwaukee, and on the 5th of July, 1863, was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Green. His health gradually improved and as he became physically stronger the desire to again enter the service returned. The war was then rag-

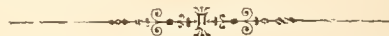
ing in all its terror and the Nation had need of all its patriotic sons if it would crush out the hydra-headed monster, rebellion, which threatened its life, so Mr. Babcock again offered his services and Nov. 24, 1864, joined his old companions and entered into active service with his regiment, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann, South Ann, Cold Harbor and Weldon Railroad. At the close of the war he was again on detached service. His final discharge took place on July 3, 1865 in Jeffersonville, Ind., and he now willingly returned home, conscious of having done his duty and aiding in the grand results brought about by that struggle.

When Mr. Babcock again resumed business he engaged in wagon-making with his father, with whom he continued operations for five years, when he engaged in carpentering and masonry until 1881. He was an expert workman and earnestly desiring to please his customers won a liberal patronage. At length he resumed his old occupation of farming, purchasing his present farm in the town of Packwaukee, in 1883. The well-tilled fields, many improvements, good barns and outbuildings and tasty residence conveniently situated near the village of Packwaukee, all indicate the owner to be a man of enterprise and ability who will suffer no needed improvement to go undone while he has the power and means to bring it about.

Mr. Babcock was again called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who died on the 10th of August, 1879, leaving two children—Grant, who was born May 14, 1864; and Ruth, Sept. 17, 1866. Ruth became the wife of Augustus Johnkie, March 22, 1887, and is living in Westfield, Wis. On the 30th of March, 1880, our subject wedded Miss Carrie Green, a sister of his second wife, who was born in Wood County, Ohio, July 17, 1836, and came to Wisconsin with her father when fourteen years of age. Both her parents are now deceased.

Mr. Babcock is an honored member and the present Commander of J. C. Miller Post, G. A. R. of Oxford, and in politics, is a stalwart Republican. He is a representative farmer and a worthy and respected citizen and has a record as a soldier, of which he may well be proud. He takes an active interest in whatever tends to promote the welfare of

the community in which he lives, and is a warm friend of the cause of temperance and of other enterprises calculated to advance the moral and intellectual growth of the public.



EDWARD T. FRANK is engaged in the grocery business at Princeton, Wis., and also holds the position of express agent. In the month of June, 1885, he embarked in the former pursuit, and has been quite successful in his undertaking. He carries all kinds of goods found in such an establishment, and in quality they are first-class. His earnest desire to please his customers and careful attention to their wants, combined with a social manner and fair and honest dealing, has won him many friends, and in business circles he is highly esteemed for his worth and excellence. In connection with the buying and selling of staple and fancy groceries, he purchases country produce which he ships to Milwaukee and other large cities. His reputation as one of the leading merchants of Green Lake County is well deserved, and he is justly entitled to a representation in this volume.

Mr. Frank is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Minden, Montgomery County, July 27, 1852. His parents, William and Catherine (Countryman) Frank, were also natives of New York, where the husband and father engaged in merchandising until 1858, when he determined to cast his lot with the early settlers of the Badger State. In the same year he landed at Princeton, where he still makes his home. For some time he was engaged as proprietor of the Fox River House, which was an hotel widely known throughout this part of the country. He then took charge of the American House, but after some years was appointed Postmaster, in which capacity he served for three or four terms, and until within a few years since was actively engaged in business, but at the present time, 1889, is living a retired life. The name of Frank is a familiar one throughout the entire county, and he has a wide circle of friends. He has taken an active part in the promotion of the interest of the Democratic party, which he has long supported, and has been an honored member

of various conventions. He served acceptably as Justice of the Peace, and is a respected member of society and of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Congregational Church.

Our subject is the eldest of a family of three children born to William and Catherine Frank; Ella, the only daughter, is now the wife of J. W. Wescott, of Eland Junction, Wis.; and William J., also resides at that place.

Edward Frank resided with his parents until twenty years of age, during which time he received a good common-school education. He then left home and entered the employ of the Government upon the lines of the Northwestern & St. Paul Railroad Companies as postal clerk, a position which he occupied for eleven years, when he severed his connection with the postal service, and engaged in his present line of business.

A wedding ceremony performed on the 11th of March, 1876, united the destinies of Edward Frank and Melissa A. Kilton, of Sheboygan, and their home has been brightened by the presence of one son, Donald, who was born unto them Dec. 19, 1878.

Socially, our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Public-spirited and progressive, he has identified himself with the progress and advancement of the community, and though comparatively a young man, has won a foremost place in business circles.



LEWIS J. ROBERTS, who is numbered among the early settlers of Green Lake County, now resides on section 27, in the town of Manchester. He was born in North Wales, on the 26th of November, 1815, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Thomas) Roberts, who were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, only two of whom are yet living: John died in Wales, and the death of Thomas also occurred in his native land. Lewis J., of this sketch is the next in order of birth; Margaret, wife of Ellis Richards, died in Columbia County, Wis.; Elizabeth is the wife of Thomas Thomas of New York City, whom she married since coming to

America, and Robert died at the age of six years. The father of this family died in his native country in 1883, having survived his wife many years, her death occurring in 1826. Mr. Roberts was a man of high moral character, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was respected by all who knew him.

Lewis J., the subject of this notice, passed his early life upon a farm mid play and work and in the common schools of the neighborhood acquired his education. When he had attained to man's estate, he was joined in wedlock with Mary Roberts, the union being celebrated in Wales Feb. 25, 1840. They there began their domestic life, but ten years afterwards, bidding good-bye to home and friends, they set sail for America where Mr. Roberts determined to try his fortune. He first located in Dodge County, Wis., where he resided for three years. He then came to Green Lake County, purchasing 110 acres of land on section 27 in the town of Marshfield, to which he has since added until he now owns 225 acres of land. He is a man of great energy and perseverance and without delay began the work of improving and cultivating his farm and may now well be proud of his efforts. At the time of his arrival the county was but in its infancy, little having been done towards placing it in its present advanced position. Since that time, the raw prairie has been transformed into richly cultivated farms, the little log cabins have been replaced by beautiful and comfortable homes, villages have grown into cities, large business industries have been established and the work of progress and advancement has been carried forward at such a rapid rate that it seems almost incredible when we think of the few short years that have passed since all was as nature formed it. Mr. Roberts has ever taken an active part in the work of transformation and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen. He casts his ballot with the Republican party and is deeply interested in its success, but has never sought public office, preferring to devote his attention to his business, in which he has been eminently successful. He is prominent in the promotion of the cause of education and never hesitates to give his support to the church or any enterprise which will benefit

the public. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and hold a high position in the social world.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, nine in number, are as follows: Elizabeth, wife of William Williams of Pennsylvania; William, who is at home; Sarah, wife of Henry Pritchard of Columbia County, Wis.; John, who married Miss Elizabeth Edwards of Watertown, is now a resident of Green Lake County; Mary is the wife of Edward Stevens of West Bangor, Pa.; Jane wedded John Williams of Green Lake County; Lewis died at the age of twenty-one years, and Thomas died at the age of twelve years. Margaret, the sixth child, married John E. Jones, a Methodist minister, and resides at Exonia, Wis. Mrs. Roberts was born in Wales July 22, 1821.



HORACE C. MOULTON, capitalist and loan broker of Berlin, was born in Utica, N. Y., May 1, 1816, and is a son of Aurora and Rebecca (Maynard) Moulton. His parents were born near Hartford, Conn., and both were of English origin. The ancestors of our subject on both sides were represented in the War of the Revolution as defenders of the cause of liberty. His parents both died when he was a child, and he was thus left to the care of relatives. He attended school in Albany, N. Y., and afterward was apprenticed to the tailor's trade, but before completing his term of service was obliged to abandon the undertaking on account of a serious attack of inflammation of the eyes. When seventeen years old he began clerking in a general store at \$5 per month, but his employer, appreciating the worth of his services, soon increased his wages. Being careful and prudent in the expenditure of money, he was not long in accumulating a capital of \$200, so when twenty years of age he began life for himself in the restaurant business. In eight months he had cleared \$1,000 and had a constantly increasing trade. He was also forced to increase his facilities and soon he had accumulated a capital of \$3,000, with which he embarked in general merchandising, in the village of Jordon, Onondaga Co.,

N. Y., where he continued business in that line for sixteen years with splendid success. He had secured an extensive and profitable trade, and was owner of one of the largest and most important mercantile establishments in the place when misfortune overtook him. He had been successful, and his desire to aid others led him to indorse a note for a friend whom he had known for years and who had previously aided Mr. Moulton in his business career by many favors, but his friend failed and he saw the accumulated profits of his years of toil and perseverance swept away in a day. He was then obliged to close out his business, and with nothing left him but energy and hope, he sought to retrieve his fortunes in the far West.

On the 14th of April, 1858, Mr. Moulton landed in Berlin, Wis., and began life anew as an employe of the Oneida Bank of that city, with which he remained until it became bankrupt. With his small savings, he then began buying up notes in a small way, and as his capital increased extended his operations, and in the course of time, in the way of business he became possessed of numerous houses and lots and chattels, and acquired a large capital. He has had reverses and has met with some serious losses but is now the owner of more houses and lots than any other man in Berlin. He has also property in neighboring towns, the care of which together with the loaning of his money, occupies his entire time.

Mr. Moulton is well read on the topics of the day, and has had a wide experience of men and the world. He is genial and affable in his manner and has many warm friends. He has always been inclined to fraternize with the Methodists in religion and is a Republican in politics.



SELOFTUS D. FORBES, editor and proprietor of the *Central Union*, a weekly paper published at Westfield, Marquette County, was born in Litchfield, Medina Co., Ohio, May 12, 1836, and is of Scotch and Irish extraction. His parents were both natives of Vermont. His father was of Scotch descent and traced his ancestry back to the once famous Highland

elan "For-bush," or "For-bess." His mother's name was Bell, and she was a descendant of the "Old Sod." The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was a soldier of the Revolutionary War and, tradition says, attained to the rank of Colonel in the Continental Army, having command of the body-guard of George Washington. The parents of Mr. Forbes in early life removed to Jefferson County, N. Y., and thence to Ohio, where our subject was born, the seventh child in a family of eleven children, two of whom died in infancy, while six are yet living at this writing in 1889. The father was a physician by profession and a man of extensive reading and information. His integrity was unimpeachable yet he was an uncompromising opponent of the orthodox religions of that day. The mother was a woman of pure and noble character and religiously inclined. As a natural result, the children, though none of them were church members, were believers in the essential, practical tenets of Christianity.

In 1846, when Seloftus Forbes was a lad of ten years, the family started for the then almost uninhabited Territory of Wisconsin by "prairie schooners," and after six weeks of such arduous travel that it can hardly be imagined by the emigrants of today, the party landed at a place called Bird's Ruin, a few miles east of Madison, where they spent their first winter in Wisconsin. In the spring they removed to Sun Prairie, and a year later settled in Mayville, Dodge County, where Mr. Forbes spent his early life, receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded, supplemented by a few terms at a select school. At the age of eighteen he began teaching through the winter season and "boarded round" with his patrons, and in the summer months worked at the carpenter's trade, of which he had obtained some knowledge by a short apprenticeship with an older brother. On attaining his majority he went to Springfield, Marquette County, where he became acquainted with Miss Similde E. Pond, to whom he was married June 30, 1860, the wedding taking place in Horicon, Wis. She is a woman of exalted character, endowed with fine literary taste and ability, and has been a frequent contributor to the periodical literature of the day in both prose and poetry. A faithful wife

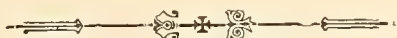
a tender and loving mother, her influence is felt as a strengthening power for good in her family and in the community.

In the summer of 1862, though engaged in teaching school in Paekwaukee, Mr. Forbes responded to his country's call for troops and enlisted in the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served for two and a half years. At the formation of the company he was elected Second Lieutenant but was refused a commission on account of an order of the War Department, requiring that new regiments be supplied with that grade of commissioned officers from veterans who had seen service. He was commissioned, however, during his second year of service, but in December, 1863, was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. Returning home he engaged in farming during the summer of 1864, but re-enlisted in the autumn of that year in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and was mustered in as Orderly Sergeant, of Company I. Later he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in July, 1865.

On his return home after being mustered out, Mr. Forbes resumed teaching in Marquette County, but after a short time, in 1867, removed to Milwaukee, where for three years he was engaged on the editorial staff of the *Evening Wisconsin*. In 1870, impaired health compelled him to resign his position and he returned to Paekwaukee to reside. During the winter of 1870-1, he was principal of the Montello schools, and in the fall of the latter year was elected County Superintendent of Schools, on the Republican ticket in the face of an overwhelming Democratic majority in the county. He acceptably filled that position for two years and during the winter of 1873-4 was legislative correspondent for the *Evening Wisconsin*, a paper published in Milwaukee. His connection with the various papers had made him familiar with the methods of conducting a paper and possessing the necessary ability as a compositor and editor, in 1877, Mr. Forbes established the *Central Union*, at Westfield, which he has since conducted with marked success. At the beginning it was a five column folio. He suffered the loss of all his mate-

rial by fire in 1880, but soon afterward resumed the publication of his paper as a six column folio, which in 1885 was enlarged to its present size as a six column quarto. Its circulation has rapidly increased and the paper is deserving of a liberal patronage. It advocates Republican principles but is devoted chiefly to matters of local interest.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Forbes have been born five children—Anna E., who had achieved a reputation as a first-class teacher, was married in January, 1889, to Almon E. Round; Wilbur E. is associated with his father in the publication of the *Central Union*, and is a first-class printer and compositor; Florence E. is a vocal and instrumental musician of excellent ability; Clarence A. and Freddie L. are still at home.



JOHAN S. GREENE, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 28, Berlin Township, Green Lake County, is a native of New York. He was born in Madison County, on the 26th of December, 1825, and is a son of Rowland and Joanna (Teft) Greene. Both parents were of English descent and the father was a distant relative of Gen. Greene of Revolutionary fame. He made farming his life occupation, engaging in that pursuit in the Empire State until 1843, when he came to the West. His first place of abode was Rock County, Wis., but after a short time he removed to Dane County, where for fifteen years he operated a farm. At the expiration of that time he became a resident of Waushara County, where he purchased a farm upon which he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1862. A week had not yet passed when his wife was called to her final rest and they were laid side by side in the cemetery in the village of Dakota. They were well known citizens of the community where they resided and were greatly respected by all.

Our subject was one of a family of nine children but has only one sister yet living, Mercy, who is now the wife of Russell Thompson, a resident of Chippewa County, this State. The early life of Mr. Greene was passed in much the usual manner

of farmer lads. Working and play occupied his time and in the common schools of the neighborhood he received his education. He has resided in Wisconsin since his eighteenth year, and like his father has followed farming throughout his business career. He remained with his parents until twenty-six years of age and like a dutiful son assisted in the cultivation of the farm. He then left home and purchased 120 acres of land in Dane County, to which he afterward added 120 acres, operating the same for a few years, when he sold out and removed to Minnesota, where he again farmed for six years. At the end of that time he returned to Wisconsin, settling in Waushara County, upon his father's farm, which he operated, caring for his parents until their death. About four or five years were there spent, after which he sold out, buying a farm of 150 acres in Berlin Township. Since that date, 1866, he has there resided. It is patent to the passer-by that Mr. Greene is a man of industry and enterprise, for his farm with its highly cultivated fields and many improvements indicates ceaseless activity and enterprise.

The year previous, our subject had enlisted in the service of his country as a member of Company C, 52nd Wisconsin Regiment for one year, but the rigor and hardships attendant upon war undermined his constitution, causing his discharge on the 24th of May, following. He then returned home and resumed his former occupation. Years of experience have made him a practical farmer and in accordance with his progressive ideas he always keeps abreast of the times. He is not, however, only well informed on matters pertaining to his business, but manifests a deep interest in the affairs of the country and is specially active in promoting the enterprises which are calculated to benefit the county.

Mr. Greene was first married in 1850, when Miss Elizabeth Blake became his wife. Five years of happy wedded life were passed by that worthy couple and then sorrow darkened the home, Mrs. Greene being called to her final rest. He was again married in 1863, the lady of his choice being Elizabeth Patrick. One child was born unto them, Rowland W., who is now a resident of Crown County, Dakota. Death again visited the home in

1879. The dread disease consumption had fastened itself upon the wife and mother and in that year she passed away, her remains being interred in the cemetery of the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Berlin Township. The two succeeding years Mr. Greene was unblest with the companionship of a wife. He was then married April 27, 1881, to Julia L. Post, daughter of Eldad and Louisa (Palmer) Post, the former a native of New York, the latter of Vermont. The family came to Wisconsin in 1855, and in 1877, Mr. Post removed to Dakota Township, Waushara County, where he is now engaged in farming and stock-raising, having followed that business throughout his entire life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Greene are members of the Seventh day Baptist Church in Berlin Township, and are earnest Christian people who well merit the high esteem in which they are held. In politics, he is a stalwart Republican, having advocated the principles of that great National organization since its formation. He has displayed much ability in the management of his affairs and made the most of his opportunities, for, beginning life in limited circumstances, he has acquired a competence which will enable him to pass his declining years in rest from all labor.



HARRY C. COOLEY, deceased, a pioneer of Berlin, Green Lake County, of 1855, was born in Darien, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1817, and was a son of Thomas and Densie (Cook) Cooley, whose family numbered six sons and nine daughters. He was educated in his native town, and was married in Attica Center, N. Y., in 1840, the lady of his choice being Miss Nancy M. De Mary, a daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Churchill) De Mary. The De Mary family included one son and seven daughters, and two children, a son and daughter, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooley. The latter died in infancy, while the son, Walter N., who was born July 15, 1813, is now engaged in the livery business in Berlin.

Mr. Cooley came to Wisconsin in 1813, during its territorial days, and for nine years was engaged in farming in the town of Palmyra, Jefferson County. He then removed to the village of Palmyra, and

engaged in the dry goods business, also devoting his attention to the duties of Postmaster, to which position he was appointed by President Pierce. He also served as Deputy Sheriff, and carried on a livery stable until Dec. 25, 1854, when he removed to Appleton, Wis., whence he came to Berlin in January, 1855. On his arrival in this city he purchased an interest in the livery stable situated on the present site of C. S. Morris' mill, where he did business until the fall of 1855, when he moved to the stables now owned by his son, where he continued business up to the time of his death, which occurred July 5, 1889. His wife was called home on the 8th of October the year previous.

Mr. Cooley was a man of superior ability, and came of a good family. He was a brother of Judge Thomas Cooley, of Michigan, a distinguished jurist and author of law reports, who was at one time considered a promising candidate for the office of Chief Justice of the United States, and is now Chairman of the Inter-State Railway Commission. The late A. B. Cooley, of Ripon, a prominent citizen and Justice of that city, was his half brother. Mr. Cooley, like his distinguished brother was an old-time Democrat, and never failed in his allegiance to that party and its principles. Scrupulously exact in ways and matters of business, his word was as good as his bond, and in his death Berlin lost an excellent citizen of whom all speak in high terms.



CHESLEY B. TULLER, deceased, was born in the Empire State but is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. He was but a lad when his parents became residents of Walworth County, and in that community he was reared to manhood and obtained a common-school education. When he had attained to years of maturity, he led to the marriage altar Miss Charlotte Kees, the wedding taking place Feb. 2, 1861. The lady was born in Oneida County, N. Y., and with her parents became a resident of Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis. Her mother departed this life in June, 1879, but her father is still living and resides

in Chippewa Falls, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Tuller began their domestic life in Walworth County, whence they removed to Fond du Lac County and subsequently took up their residence in Wautoma, where the husband spent his last days. He died at his home near that village on the 5th of September, 1883, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. After five years of widowhood Mrs. Tuller was again married, becoming the wife of Roswell Owen, whose sketch appears elsewhere.

Ten children were born of their union, seven of whom are now living: Addie, wife of Edward Stillman, a resident of Berlin; Lillian, wife of Albert Vincent of Chippewa Falls, Wis; Frank S. who resides in the same place; Mary; Adelbert W.; Charles M. and Minnie E.



JOHAN J. WOOD, SR., a millwright of Berlin, Green Lake County, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, May 16, 1824, and is the son of Jonathan and Lucy (Murrell) Wood. He learned the millwright's trade in his native State, and in 1851 emigrated to Wisconsin, settling at what was then known as Dakins' Mills, now Neshkoro. He built many of the early flouring mills in that section of the country. The mills at Dakota, Neshkoro, Richford, Kingston, Arcade and Westfield sprang into being under his direction.

The 4th of July, 1854, was celebrated by Mr. Wood at Marion, Waushara Co., Wis., by the important event of his marriage, his bride being Miss Joanna Sanders, a daughter of James and Anna (Willey) Sanders. She was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832, and for some time prior to her marriage was engaged in teaching school; she died in Neshkoro, Oct. 29, 1865, leaving six children, four daughters and two sons, one having died in infancy. Lucy, the eldest, was born June 21, 1855, and married Dayton E. Wilcox, her home being now in Stevens' Point; Emma J., born May 21, 1857, was drowned in White River, July 11, 1866, at the age of ten years; Chester died in infancy; John, Jr., born Feb. 13, 1859, married Miss Mattie E. Ottaway, and is a practicing attorney of Berlin; Mary E., born Jan

7, 1861, is the wife of William Lang, and resides at Nora Springs, Iowa; Carrie B., born Oct. 26, 1863, is a teacher of Nora Springs, Iowa; and Edwin S., who was born Sept. 9, 1865, is a miller of Berlin.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Wood was again married, in 1867, his second union being with Mrs. Margaret W. Mills, widow of John Mills, and a daughter of James and Mary Hutchinson. She was born in Scranton, Pa., Nov. 2, 1835. There are no children of the second marriage, but Mrs. Wood has two children by her former marriage: Mattie E., who was born March 24, 1858, and is now the wife of S. C. Culver, of Portland, Iowa; and Edgar G. Mills, who was born Sept. 15, 1860. He is now a practicing attorney of St. Cloud, Minn.

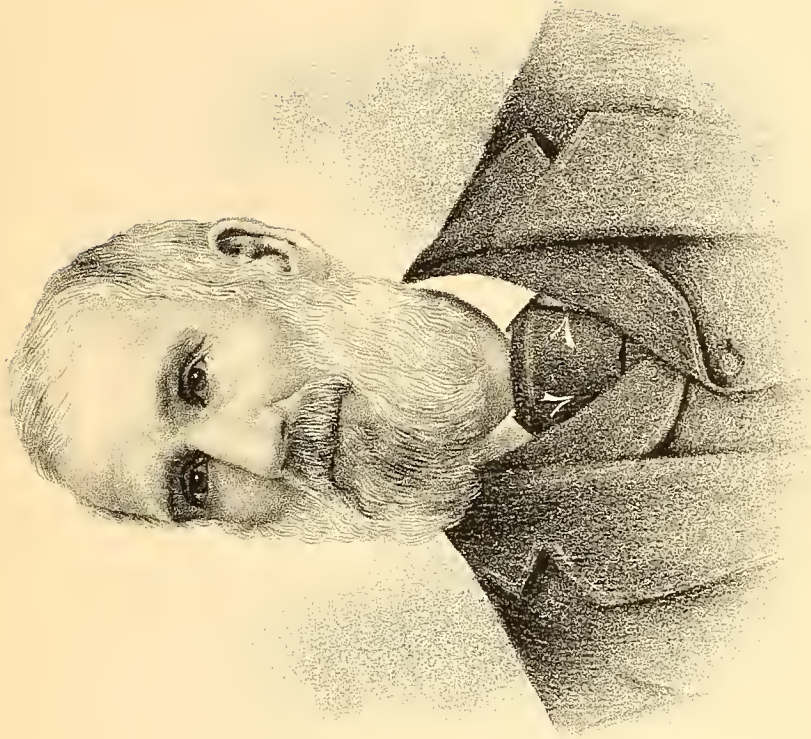
In January, 1880, Mr. Wood removed to Berlin, where he has since continued to reside. He still works at his trade, and is a hale and hearty man. He has led a busy, useful life, and has taken an active part in the practical improvement and development of the county in which he has made his home. He is a thorough mechanic and master of his trade, and in all the relations of life has borne himself as an upright, honorable gentleman.



WALTER N. COOLEY, proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable in Berlin, is a son of Henry C. and Nancy M. (De Mary) Cooley, and was born in the town of Darien, Wyoming, Co., N. Y., on the 15th of July, 1843. He came to Berlin with his parents when twelve years of age and was educated in the city schools, after which he learned the harness-maker's trade. In 1862, he crossed the plains, spending about a year and a half in Idaho, Utah and Montana. He returned home in the fall of 1863, and the following year went South, where he spent a year and a half in the quartermaster's department in Bowling Green, Ky. On his return to the North, he took employment in Oshkosh in 1866 as a harness-maker, but after a year spent one season as a dealer in live stock. The following year he passed in Milwaukee, and in the autumn of 1869, went to Mason City,

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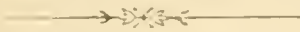


Mrs Sarah Bush

Iowa, where he engaged in the restaurant business for a while. He next was employed in the office of the Iowa Central Railroad for eight months, after which he opened a harness shop and worked at his trade for a number of years.

While in Mason City, Mr. Cooley was joined in wedlock with Miss Emma C. Wilson, the ceremony being performed on Christmas day of 1870. Mrs. Cooley is a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Alonzo Wilson. Four children have been born of their union, two sons and two daughters, namely: Winnifred N., Frank E., John B. and Avis Leola—all yet at home.

Mr. Cooley continued in business in Mason City, Iowa, until May, 1883, when he sold out and returned to Berlin. Shortly afterwards, he engaged in the livery business with his father and on the death of the latter, in July, 1889, succeeded to the business which he is now successfully conducting. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he is the agent of the Wisconsin Humane Society, having been appointed to that position May 21, 1886. He is an experienced liveryman and always keeps good horses and rigs for his customers.



NICHOLAS BUSH, who is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County, makes his home on section 23, town of Berlin. His paternal and maternal grandfathers are numbered among the Revolutionary heroes and in recognition of their services were awarded pensions by the Government. The former, Stephen Bush, was born in Massachusetts, of English parentage, and was quite young when he entered the Colonial army. He made farming his life occupation and in 1806, removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he entered 400 acres of land, comprising part of the Holland Purchase. He was one of the early settlers of that county, where he made his home during the remainder of his days. By his marriage with Zilpha Thresher he had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom Stephen was the youngest. He departed this life at the advanced age of eighty-three, but his wife died when fifty years of age. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Nicholas Boyce, was also a New York

farmer and a pioneer settler of Chautauqua County. He was the father of nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom the mother of our subject was the second in order of birth. He died at the age of eighty-four years and the death of his wife occurred when she was seventy years of age.

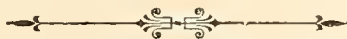
Stephen Bush was born in Hampden County, Mass., in 1793, and from the age of thirteen years spent his life in Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he cleared and developed a fine farm. He wedded Eleanor Boyce, who was born in Mohawk County, N. Y., and was about one year his senior. Their family numbered eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom nine are still living. The two now deceased had reached the age of sixty-seven years at the time of their death. The father and mother both died at the age of eighty-four years. He was a supporter of the Democratic party and she was a member of the Methodist Church.

Nicholas Bush, whose name heads this notice was born in Sheridan Township, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., May 15, 1818, and was the second child born to Stephen and Eleanor Bush. Being the oldest son of the family, he remained at home assisting his father in the cultivation of the farm until twenty-six years of age, when he left the parental roof and on the 25th of March, 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Betsy Stebbins, who was born in Sheridan Township, Nov. 23, 1819. Their union was blessed with four children—Marilla E., wife of Henry C. Decker, by whom she has two children, Gertude A. and Maude; Arrilla; May, wife of Elizur Curtis and the mother of two children, Mabel and Edward; and Bossie, who is yet at home.

In the fall of 1845 Mr. Bush became a resident of the Territory of Wisconsin, making his home in Rock County until the following spring, when he cast his lot with the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County. He located in Berlin Township on the 10th of May, and from that time up to the present has made his home on section 23. He began life in true pioneer style in a little log cabin, 16x20 feet, which continued to be his home until it was replaced by his present substantial and commodious residence. His first purchase consisted of eighty acres of land, but he extended the boundaries

of his farm until it comprises 250 acres, of which he still retains 200 acres. The days passed merrily in the new home despite the hardships and difficulties of frontier life until 1852, when the family circle was enshrouded in gloom, the cause being the loss of the wife and mother, who died on the 31st of December. Mr. Bush was a second time married Sept. 15, 1853, when Betsy A. Davey, who was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Jan. 24, 1836, became his wife. Two children graced their union: Sarah J., who became the wife of John Eagan, by whom she has two children, Howard J. and Hazel V.; and Harriet A., who married Thomas Doherty, and also has two children, Gertude and Gladys. Again death visited the home, Mrs. Bush dying May 17, 1861. For more than seven years Mr. Bush was unblest with the companionship of a wife, but on the 10th of December, 1868, he married Sarah A. Hill, who was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1826. Her death occurred June 22, 1872.

Until the war Mr. Bush affiliated with the Democratic party, but supporting the cause of the Union and freedom of the slaves, he joined the ranks of the Republican party and has since fought under its banner. He has served as Side Supervisor for several terms, was Chairman of the Town Board and was a member of that body at the time of the construction of the first bridge across Fox River. For twenty-five years he occupied the office of Justice of the Peace and made a wise and able official as his long term of service well indicates. The cause of education has found in him a warm friend and since his arrival in this county he has given his support and exerted his influence for its advancement. By industry and perseverance he has acquired his possessions and is accounted one of the leading and representative farmers of the community. See portraits, on opposite page, of this worthy couple.



CYRUS B. THOMAS, a retired farmer residing in Westfield, is numbered among the pioneers of Marquette County, and was the first person to locate in the vicinity of Law-

rence. His residence dates from February, 1850, and on his journey he was accompanied by a Mr. Curtis, who, however, soon afterwards returned to Elgin, Ill., from whence he came. He is a native of the Granite State, having been born in the town of Coldbrook, Coos County, April 21, 1830. The Thomas family is of English origin and is numbered among the early settlers of New Hampshire. Samuel Thomas, father of our subject, married Ann Follansbee, who was of Scotch descent, and also belonged to an early New England family that settled in Haverhill, Mass., about two hundred years ago, in the latter part of the 17th century. Both families were represented in the War of the Revolution and the maternal grandfather of our subject served as one of the guards at the time of the execution of the brave but unfortunate British spy, Maj. Andre.

Samuel Thomas removed with his family from New Hampshire to Vermont when Cyrus was fourteen years of age, and four years later, in 1848, came to Wisconsin. He settled in the town of Burnett, Dodge County, and entered land which is still in the possession of the family. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of that community and in his farming operations was quite successful, becoming one of the substantial farmers of the town. His death occurred in September, 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years and his loss was deeply mourned. His wife, who was born in January, 1802, is now living in the village of Horicon, Dodge County, and has also attained the age of eighty-seven. She is still in the enjoyment of good health and retains her mental faculties to a remarkable degree. That worthy couple were parents of six children, five sons and a daughter, three of whom are living at this writing, in 1889. Nathan, the eldest, died at his home in Minnesota Junction, Jan. 12, 1888; Francis S. is a resident of Clinton, Rock County, Wis.; Cyrus B. is the next younger; Semira became the wife of Rev. Thomas Sherman, a Baptist clergyman, and died in August, 1888; Warren J. died in the town of Burnett, Dodge County, in March, 1854, when seventeen years of age; J. L. B. is a merchant of Horicon, Wis.

Cyrus B. Thomas has been a resident of Mar-

quette County for almost forty years. In the month of June following his arrival he made a claim on sections 10 and 15, in the town of Westfield and from the wild land developed a fine farm, which he still owns. Since 1885, however, he has been living in Westfield, but he made farming his life work. He built a substantial residence on his land, added good barns and outbuildings, placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and raises a good grade of stock. He entertained progressive as well as practical ideas of farming and in consequence he was very successful in his undertakings, acquiring a competence which now permits him to live in retirement from all labor.

On the 4th of February, 1858, Mr. Thomas was joined in wedlock with Miss Andaluca Bowen, daughter of Solomon and Lydia (Peck) Bowen, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York. The family emigrated to Wisconsin in 1847, becoming residents of Fond du Lac, where they remained for three years, when they removed thence to Portage. They came to Marquette County in 1853, and settled on section 9, in the town of Westfield, where Mr. and Mrs. Bowen remained until becoming inmates of the home of their daughter, with whom they passed their declining years. They were parents of three children, one son and two daughters—George E., who is a resident of Eureka, Greenwood County, Kan.; Mrs. Thomas; and Elenora, wife of James H. Bordwell, a merchant and postmaster of Stewart, McLeod County, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are parents of two living children and two that have been called home. Lydia graduated from the high school of Westfield in the class of 1889; Elenora is a student in the same school; Gilbert Judson died at the age of two years; and Eldredge Bowen died at the age of seventeen months.

Nearly forty years have passed since Cyrus Thomas located in the town of Westfield. Marquette County was then in its infancy, its prairies were uncultivated, wild game of all kinds was found in abundance and the Indians were still hunting and fishing in their familiar haunts, having not yet left for their reservation west of the Mississippi. Many hardships and trials incident to frontier life were to be endured and Mr. Thomas

bore his full share. He feels a deep interest in the upbuilding of the county and has ever been found in the foremost ranks of any enterprise calculated for its advancement. He and his estimable wife are numbered among the honored early settlers and have many warm friends throughout the community.

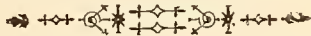


SANFORD J. STRAW, who is extensively engaged in farming on section 20 in the town of Oasis, Waushara County, where he owns 310 acres of land, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Nov. 18, 1847, and is descended from one of the early New England families. His parents, Rufus B. and Sarah (Gave) Straw, were also natives of New Hampshire, and the father and grandfather of our subject were born on the farm, where Sanford J. first opened his eyes to the light of this world. Rufus Straw was a shoemaker by trade and in connection with that business followed the occupation of farming. The family numbered five children, of whom our subject is the eldest; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Sidney Rouse; Abbie is the wife of Daniel W. Robinson of Wautoma; Willie R. is a resident of Wautoma; and Albert B. is living on the old homestead farm. Mr. Straw, Sr. is still a resident of this county and is one of its highly respected citizens; the parents were members of the Congregational Church and the children were reared in that faith.

Sanford J. Straw passed the days of his boyhood and youth in New Hampshire and his primary education, received in the district schools, was supplemented by an academic course. His father entering the army during the late war, he was compelled to leave school and take charge of the farm, which he managed with ability until his father's return. He continued to reside in his native State until 1867, when he determined to cast his lot with the settlers of Wisconsin and became a resident of Wautoma, where he remained until the spring of 1868. His parents then came to the West and he aided them in securing a comfortable home. On April 11, 1871, he was united in the holy bonds of matri-

mony with Miss Alida Jennings, a native of New York, who came to Wisconsin in 1855, with her parents, Samuel S. and Charlotte E. (Wood) Jennings, who were also natives of the same State. Mrs. Jennings was a granddaughter of Chief Justice Wood of New York, who paid Millard Fillmore's way through college and was afterwards his preceptor in the study of law. He did much toward forming the character of the President, by whom he was ever spoken of with gratitude.

Six children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Straw and the family circle yet remains unbroken: Rufus C. is now attending school in Kansas City; Nitta, Archie, Walter, Pearl and Nina are still at home. Mr. Straw has resided on his present farm since 1872, it first comprising 80 acres, but its boundaries have since been extended until it now consists of 340 acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. It is furnished with all the necessary buildings, is stocked with a good grade of stock and the entire surroundings indicate the care and supervision of a practical and progressive owner. Mr. Straw and his family are believers in the faith of the Seventh Day Adventists and contribute liberally to the support of that Church.



JUDGE JACOB S. BUGH. County Judge and one of the prominent citizens of Waushara County, Wis., was born in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, Jan. 23, 1826, and is a son of John and Maria Bugh. His father was a native of Maryland, his mother of Pennsylvania, and in their childhood they emigrated with their respective families to Ohio, where they became acquainted and were married. A family of eight children, six sons and two daughters were born to them in the Buckeye State, but only three of them are now living—Eliza, widow of Daniel F. Hodge of Minnesota; Joseph C., a dealer in sewing machines in Beloit, Wis.; and Jacob S., of this sketch. By trade John Bugh was a contractor and builder, but in connection with that business operated a large farm. In early life he supported the Whig party and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, continuing to give it his hearty

support until his death. Long prior to the war he entertained strong abolition principles and his home was a station on the underground railroad. He assisted many a poor negro on his way to Canada and freedom, and did all in his power to create an abolition sentiment among the people of the community in which he made his home. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Church and were active workers in the Master's vineyard. They lived earnest, consistent Christian lives and their house was always open for the entertainment of the preachers.

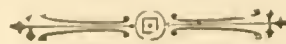
In Judge Bugh, whose name heads this sketch, we see a worthy example of a self-made man. The educational advantages which he received were not superior to those afforded many other boys, he attending the district school and the Somerset Academy, where he pursued only a partial course. Possessing studious habits, a retentive memory and an observing eye, the knowledge acquired out of school is such as to make the Judge one of the most intelligent citizens of the community. While Gov. Fairchild was Governor of Pennsylvania, he commissioned our subject as regent of the State University, but the Judge thinking himself unqualified for the position, wrote back saying that he was an uneducated man and did not believe himself capable to perform the duties of that office, but the Governor appreciating his true worth and ability, replied that he wanted a man of common sense as well as education and urged him to accept the commission, which he did, filling the office for a period of eight years.

The year 1849 witnessed his emigration to Waushara County, Wis., and soon afterward he made a claim on section 1 in the town of Dakota, which he still owns. There were but few settlers in the community, the greater part of the land being still in the possession of the Government and the county still formed a part of Marquette County, but through the efforts of Judge Bugh and Col. Thomas J. Townsend, it was separated. The Judge took a prominent part in the organization of the county to which was given the name of Waushara, and introduced the bill into the Legislature to change the county seat from Sacramento to Wautoma, which was passed. The people raised a part of the

money necessary to pay the expenses of the removal, the Judge borrowing the remainder of the amount. From the organization of the county to the present day he has been prominently identified with its history in some official capacity. While the county seat was in Sacramento he was elected the first Recorder of Deeds, which office he held for seven years. In 1860 he was nominated and elected to the General Assembly of the State and in 1883 was again the people's choice for that office. He displayed his loyalty to the government during the late war by his untiring efforts in raising troops and received a commission from President Lincoln, as Paymaster. Later he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue of the 5th District, being appointed by Andrew Johnson and served in that capacity for five years. For many years he served as Chairman of the town of Dakota, and for a considerable time has been Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, to which position he was elected without opposition. In the spring of 1889, he was elected to the office of County Judge, the duties of which he is now discharging. His repeated calls to positions of honor and trust, indicate the high regard in which he is held and the great confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He has been true to every trust, has faithfully discharged his official duties, often placing his own interests aside to care for those of the public. It is difficult to speak in praise of the living without an appearance of flattery, yet this record is to perpetuate the lives and characters of the representative citizens of Waushara County, and it would therefore be injustice to his many friends to omit the commendation which the Judge so richly deserves. His nobility of character and upright life have won the high regard and respect of even those opposed to him politically, and extended his circle of acquaintances until it comprises many of the most prominent citizens of the State.

In 1861, in Waushara County, Judge Bugh was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Hood, daughter of Judge Thomas Hood, of Madison. Their union was blessed with three children, two of whom are now living—William A., a resident of this county; and Frances H., who was graduated from the High

School of Berlin, and is now the wife of John W. Dubois, who resides in Green Bay and is connected with the railroad interests of the State. Mrs. Bugh departed this life in 1883.



H ALBERT HANSON, Recorder of Deeds of Waushara County, and a prominent citizen of Wantoma, has passed his entire life in this county. He was born in the town of Dakota on the 13th of April, 1853, being the son of George and Guneld Hanson, who were natives of Norway and emigrated to America in July, 1849. Coming to Wisconsin they settled in the town of Dakota, where they entered land and began the development of a farm, but subsequently removed to the town of Mt. Morris, locating on section 8. Not a furrow had been turned, a fence built or other improvement made, but Mr. Hanson transformed the wild land into a comfortable home for himself and family. He was very successful in his business enterprises. He was not only in limited circumstances on his arrival in this community but was in debt to the extent of \$60, which he borrowed in order to pay his passage to this country. By judicious management and a resolute will which would brook no defeat, he accumulated a comfortable competency and is now the owner of a fine farm of 380 acres of land, which pays a golden tribute to the care and cultivation which he bestows upon it. Although his time has been largely occupied with his business, he has ever taken an active interest in the upbuilding and welfare of the county and aided materially in its progress and advancement. He has supported the Republican party since its organization and is a member of the Lutheran Church, to which his wife, now deceased, also belonged. Of their family, four sons are yet living—Ole T., of Mt. Morris; Halbert, Martin G., and George H., who is living on the old homestead.

The subject of this notice began his school life in an upper room of his father's house, where a few children of the neighborhood met and copied their lessons. He received only the privileges afforded by the common schools, yet he is one of the intelli-

gent and valued citizens of the town, having largely supplemented his early education by reading and observation. When a young man of twenty-one years, he met with a serious accident, the loss of a hand by the discharge of a gun. As it unfitted him for farm labor, the Republican party, of which he is a firm and inflexible advocate, nominated him for the position of Recorder, to which he was elected by an overwhelming majority. His efficiency and the prompt and faithful manner in which he discharged his duties led to his re-election in 1886, and in 1888, he was elected to the same office by 1,000 majority. He has also held some town offices, having served as Town Clerk of the town of Mt. Morris for the term of nine years, during which time he was also engaged in teaching school. Faithfully looking after the interests of the office and honorably discharging every trust reposed in him, he has gained for himself an enviable place in the regard and confidence of his fellow-citizens and won the respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

On the 29th of December, 1886, Mr. Hanson was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Peterson, daughter of Peter Peterson, of Walworth County, Wis. They have one son, Harold Bert. Mr. Hanson possesses excellent business qualities and notwithstanding his misfortune in the loss of a hand, which unfits him for many callings in life, he will no doubt gain for himself a comfortable competence.



JAMES M. SOLOMON, a practical farmer and one of the representative citizens of the town of Oxford, Marquette County, residing on section 23, has made his home on his present farm since 1872, but has been a resident of Wisconsin since 1849. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans County, March 27, 1825. His father, Martin Solomon, was also a native of New York, and in the city of Albany learned the trade of shoemaking, which he followed for many years. He married Adeline Salisbury, who was also born in New York, and is a daughter of James Salisbury, who died in Orleans County, only a few days pre-

vious to his one hundredth birthday. Mr. Solomon and his wife began their domestic life in the town of Worcester, Otsego County, removed thence to Orleans County, and in 1851, emigrated to Wisconsin. He settled in the town of Waterloo, Jefferson County, but after two years removed to the town of Dell Prairie, Adams County, where he died in 1855. His widow afterward married John Folmsbee, and is still living in the town of Dell Prairie. Martin Solomon was the father of fourteen children, three born of his first marriage, and eleven by the mother of our subject, who was the eldest of that number.

James M. Solomon passed his early life in much the usual manner of farmer lads, attending the district school and assisting in the cultivation of the land owned by his father until he began life for himself. In the autumn of 1849 he became a resident of the town of Lake Mills, Jefferson Co., Wis., and on December 31, following, was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte A. Carr, daughter of Esek and Wealthy (Jenks) Carr. The lady was born in Massachusetts, and when eight years old removed with her parents to Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1846, came with the family to Milwaukee. After two years they removed to Waterloo, Jefferson County, where the father died in 1851, but the mother is still living and resides in Jefferson County, Wis., at the age of eighty-one years. Six children grace their union, four of whom are yet living. Julia, wife of Joshua Dawson, of Chisago County, Minn.; Ezra S., who is living in Lake Mills; Mrs. Solomon; and Esek J., with whom the mother makes her home. Persis E. died in Nebraska at the age of fifty-three years, and Loriston Hall died in infancy.

Mr. Solomon and his bride began their domestic life in the village of Grandville, Wis., which was then situated in Marquette County, but now lies within the borders of Green Lake County. In the fall of 1851, they settled in Jefferson County, and four years later became residents of the town of Dell Prairie, Adams County, where Mr. Solomon purchased a farm, devoting his energies to its cultivation until Sept. 7, 1861, when he responded to his country's call for troops, and enlisted among the boys of blue of Company E, 12th Wisconsin

Infantry, for three years. He served with his regiment for about fifteen months, and was then discharged on account of disability, from which he has never yet fully recovered. On his return home he at once resumed farming, which he followed in Adams County until 1872, which year witnessed his arrival in Marquette County.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon have a most pleasant home on section 23, in the town of Oxford, where hospitality abounds, and where many of the comforts and luxuries of life administer to their happiness. Their son, Eugene M., who was born in 1851, is living on a farm adjoining that of his father, and Herbert J., the younger child, who was born in 1860, is still with his parents. Mr. Solomon is an intelligent and valued citizen, who keeps himself well informed on all the leading issues of the day. He casts his ballot with the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. It is their daily endeavor to live in harmony with their professions and they are zealous workers in the Master's cause. Whatever tends to elevate or upbuild the community receives their hearty support and co-operation, and their aid is never sought in vain for the advancement of any worthy enterprise. In the temperance cause Mr. Solomon is especially active, never tiring of his warfare against the liquor traffic. Widely and favorably known, he and his wife rank among the best citizens of the town of Oxford, and are held in high esteem by all.



SAMUEL SEARLS, a representative farmer of Waushara County, has resided upon his present farm on section 31, in the town of Oasis, since 1858, which year witnessed his arrival in Wisconsin. From that day to the present he has been regarded as one of the best citizens of the community, and has identified himself with such interests as are calculated to promote the general welfare. He was born in Northwestern Canada, on the 24th of November, 1819, but his parents, Andrew and Abigail (Dusenberry) Searls, were natives of Dutchess County, N. Y.

They were there married, and two children were born prior to their emigration to Canada, which occurred in 1814. William, their eldest child, died in Canada, and Egbert died in Rochester, N. Y. After their removal to the north, the family was increased by the birth of the following children: Sarah, widow of Jacob Carnaby, who died in England, his native land, is now living in Norwich, Canada; Mary is the wife of George Chittenden, an Englishman, of Bardford, Canada; Andrew, Jeremiah and Henry are deceased; Abigail is the wife of Henry Caton, of Norwich, Canada; Dorcas and Alfred have also passed away. The parents spent their last days in Norwich, Canada, where the father died, at the age of sixty years, while the mother lived to the advanced age of eighty years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Searls was a quiet, reserved man, who preferred the enjoyment of his home to outside pleasures.

When twenty years of age, our subject entered upon his business career. He learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed for some time, but has made farming his principal occupation since his arrival in Waushara County. He was married, on the 27th of October, 1847, to Miss Hannah Palmer, who was born in New Brunswick, and is a daughter of Enoch and Lybie (Burpee) Palmer, both of whom were of early New England families. They have long since passed away, the father dying in Canada and the mother in New Brunswick. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Searls, as follows: Jacob, who wedded Miss Lottie Horton, is now extensively engaged in the culture of cranberries, in Wood County, Wis.; Enoch, who married Miss Florence Stevens, is a farmer and carpenter of Park City, Yellowstone Co., Mont.; Andrew, who is engaged in the culture of cranberries in Centralia, Wis., was joined in wedlock with Miss Ella Gustin; Melvin, a resident farmer of the town of Oasis, Waushara County, married Miss Lizzie Fay; Robert, who wedded Mrs. Belle (Lane) Wileman, is engaged in farming in Deerfield; Herbert, who wedded Miss Ada Tustin, is living in the town of Oasis; Addie is the wife of Frank Babcock, of the same town; Lillie is the wife of Albert E. Dafoe, a farmer of

the town of Oasis; and Howard, who married Miss Hattie Collins, has charge of the old home farm.

As before stated, Mr. Searls, in company with his family, emigrated to Waushara County. He had traveled to some extent over Wisconsin, and had also visited Iowa, but found no place with which he was so well suited as this county. Purchasing eighty acres of the farm on which he now resides, he built a frame house, 18x26 feet, and began life in the West. That home, remodeled and repaired, now forms a part of his present commodious and substantial residence. Under its sheltering roof the children grew to mature years, and when they left for homes of their own went forth with the parents' blessing. They had been reared to habits of industry, honesty and sobriety, and following the teachings of their youth, all have become useful and honorable citizens, and are an honor to their parents. Intoxicating liquors have never been used by any of them, and only one of the sons has ever been addicted to the use of tobacco. The members of the Searls family are all spoken of with respect, and it gives us pleasure to thus mention them in the volume of their county's history.

Mr. Searls still continues his farming operations, but his youngest son has relieved him of the harder part of the labor. He increased his possessions until at one time they comprised 200 acres of land, but he has since disposed of sixty acres of that amount. A worthy and valued citizen, he possesses the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen in a remarkable degree, and for seventeen years has held the office of Postmaster of Oasis, without opposition. He is liberal in his views of public policy, is charitable and benevolent, and does all in his power to advance the condition of mankind. For a half century he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his labors in behalf of that organization have been unceasing. Long and earnestly he has labored for the Master, and has lived a life of such uprightness that he is beloved by all who know him. He is a man of strong convictions when he believes himself to be in the right. Long prior to the late war he entertained decided abolition principles, and freely expressed his views on that subject.

The cause of temperance has now taken a strong hold on his sympathies, and he will continue his opposition to the liquor traffic until it shall be abolished or his life shall end. Mr. Searls is truly one of nature's noblemen, and of whom it may be said the world is better for his having lived.



SAMUEL RUSSELL is a leading farmer and one of the extensive land owners of Marquette County, Wis. His home is situated on section 22, in the town of Westfield, and stands as a monument of the thrift and enterprise of the owner, who justly ranks among the prominent agriculturalists of Central Wisconsin. He is of Irish birth, and is a son of Hugh and Isabel (Johnson) Russell, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle, but with their family became residents of Marquette County.

Our subject was born in 1829, and has passed his entire life since attaining his majority, in Marquette County. He led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah Jane Hamilton, daughter of James and Jane (Bennett) Hamilton, who were worthy citizens of this county, and are represented elsewhere in this ALBUM. Seven children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Russell, but two are now deceased—Mary Jane, the third child, who died at the age of twenty-six years, and Isabel, the fourth in order of birth, whose death occurred when sixteen years of age. The three sons and two daughters who are now living are Hugh, Samuel, Francis, Agnes and Grace.

Throughout his entire business career Mr. Russell has followed the occupation of farming, and has been very successful in his efforts. He settled upon a wild and unimproved tract of land, but with characteristic energy turned his attention to its development, and as the result of the labor and care bestowed upon it, is to-day the owner of one of the finest farms of Marquette County. It comprises 500 acres of land, and is stocked with a good grade of horses and cattle, furnished with all the necessary improvements, and provided with good buildings and machinery. His home is a beautiful residence, where the comforts and blessings of life

abound, and where a generous hospitality and sociability sit enthroned. During the many years of his residence in this community the life of Mr. Russell has ever been such as to win him the confidence and well wishes of all with whom business or pleasure have brought him in contact. His public and private life are alike above reproach, and those who have known him the longest are his staunchest friends. A prominent farmer, a loyal and faithful citizen and an honored pioneer, he certainly deserves to be represented in the history of his adopted county, which has so long been his home and his pride.



JOHAN N. EDWARDS, a manufacturer of and dealer in harness and saddlery, of Wautoma, Wis., established his present business in 1873. He was born in the town of Troy, Lorain Co., Ohio, July 14, 1844, and is a son of Elbert M. and Eliza A. (Naylor) Edwards, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in the Keystone State, where four of their six children were born. Those still living are Kate L., widow of William Lockerby, of Wautoma; Annie A. Altenburg, of Portage County, Wis.; William A. and John N. The family came to Waushara County in July, 1855, and since that time the name of Edwards has found prominent mention in the annals of the county. The father was a blacksmith by trade and followed that occupation for a livelihood until his emigration to the West, when he purchased a farm and engaged in its cultivation until his death, in 1882. He died in the faith of the Baptist Church, and his wife, who still survives him and resides in Wautoma, is also a devoted member of that denomination.

The subject of this sketch remained in his native county until eleven years of age, and began his school life in its district schools, but completed his education in Waushara County, where the greater part of his life has been spent. The usual work of a farmer lad occupied his time, and his attention was attracted by their amusements, until at length, on nearing the years of maturity, he looked

about him for some occupation or profession which he wished to follow. The harness-maker's trade was his choice, and in 1863 he began learning that business with his brother, with whom he served an apprenticeship of two years. At the end of that time he went to Stevens' Point, where he completed his trade, and in 1866 he returned and bought a half interest in a shop in Wautoma, where he carried on business until 1869. Selling out, he followed various occupations until 1873, when, as before stated, he established his present business.

On the 26th of April, 1877, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Chloe J. Newby, a native of Portage County, Wis. Their union has been blessed with three children—Ward E., Frances E. and John N., Jr.

For thirty-four years Mr. Edwards has been a resident of Waushara County, and by an upright life has won the confidence of the public. As he thoroughly understands his business and is courteous in manner, he has received a liberal patronage. His stock embraces all kinds of harness, oils, carriage paints, trunks, valises, and everything found in a first-class establishment of its kind. The repair shop is also an important branch and a fruitful source of income to its owner, who is regarded as one of the leading business men of Wautoma. In the social world, Mr. Edwards and his wife occupy a prominent place, and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which they are active workers, the husband having been Secretary, Treasurer and Class Leader for many years.



WILLIAM W. PYNCHON, who resides on section 14, in the town of Marion, has for many years been a resident of Waushara County and is numbered among its leading citizens. He is a native of the Old Bay State, having been born in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, on the 27th of July, 1822. His parents were Josiah S. and Fannie E. (Flowers) Pynchon. In his native city William was reared to manhood, and in his youth received liberal educational advantages. His course in the common schools was supplemented by a course in the Great Barrington Academy,

after which he was apprenticed to the trade of a tanner and currier, serving a term of three years, but the greater part of his business career prior to his emigration to the West was spent as a manufacturer of woolen goods. His health becoming impaired during his apprenticeship to the tanner's trade, he entered the woolen mill of J. C. & A. C. Russell, where he remained for five years, becoming familiar with the business in every department. He then went to Lee, Mass., and entered the employ of Lemuel Bassett, owner of a woolen factory, of which he became Superintendent. On severing his connection with that gentleman he went to Pittsfield, where he obtained a position in the broad-cloth mill of Henry & David Sterns, with whom he remained for a year and a half, when he returned to his native city, and again entered the employ of J. C. & A. C. Russell, continuing with them until his emigration to the West.

On the 1st of May, 1845, Mr. Pynchon was united in marriage with Miss Catherine L. Bliss, a daughter of Simeon and Clarissa (Turner) Bliss. Her father served in the War of 1812, and was stationed near Boston at the time the British tried to gain possession of that city. The young couple began their domestic life in the East, where they remained until Mr. Pynchon severed his connection with the manufacturers with whom he was engaged, and in 1850, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, emigrated to the West. The journey was made by rail to Buffalo and thence by steamer to Sheboygan, where he procured teams and continued on his way to his destination, Strong's Landing, which is now the city of Berlin. Shortly afterward he entered a claim on section 6 in the town of Berlin, and erected a little log cabin 12x14 feet, into which the family moved when only about half of the floor was laid. It contained but one room, which served as kitchen, bedroom, parlor and pantry. Their furniture was of a very primitive character. Their first bedstead was made from poles obtained from a tamarack swamp near by; their table was made of a dry-goods box in which their goods had been packed, and two boxes, placed one on top of the other, formed a good cupboard after shelves had been put in. They also bore their full share in the hardships incident to

frontier life, but in the course of time their labors were rewarded with bounteous harvests and their financial resources were greatly increased, thereby adding much to their comfort. In June, 1851, Mr. Pynchon sold his claim, and soon afterward removed to the town of Marion, Waushara County, where he purchased eighty acres of land on section 14, where he has since made his home, his farm now comprising 200 acres, 115 of which is under the highest cultivation. When he located upon that land the county was not yet separated from Maquette County. He assisted in its organization and its division into townships. He has in many other ways been identified with the history of the county, and has ever borne his part in its upbuilding and advancement. He continued his farming operations until Nov. 12, 1861, when he could no longer resist his country's call for aid and offered his services to the Government. He was mustered in at Madison as a member of Company C, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, and with his regiment was sent to Missouri on the Jim Lane expedition, after which he went to Columbus, Ky. He received his discharge in December, 1863, on account of injuries sustained in the service, and immediately afterward returned to his home and resumed farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Pynchon are the parents of two children, a son and daughter; Mary F., who was born in Massachusetts, is now the wife of Byron Cole, of this county, and George, who was born in Wisconsin, was graduated from the Oshkosh Business College in March, 1883, and is still at home with his parents.

In political sentiment, Mr. Pynchon is a Republican and a stalwart supporter of the principles of that party. Socially, he is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, G. A. R., No. 135. He is still engaged in general farming, on section 14 in the town of Marion, where he has so long made his home, and is recognized as one of the valued citizens of the community. He has been a witness of the growth of the county for almost forty years, has aided in the development of its wild prairies, which at the time of his arrival were covered with wild grasses, while the forests were still the haunts of many kinds of wild game. Many of the towns and vil-

lages had not then sprung into existence, or were composed of a few scattered log cabins, and the most far-sighted could scarcely have imagined that a county of Waushara's capabilities could have blossomed forth in such a short period.



NICHOLAS GERNON, who is engaged in general farming on section 6, town of Neshkoro, Marquette County, is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Louth, Jan. 1, 1820. As far back as his ancestry can be traced, his people were natives of Ireland. His paternal grandfather, Paddy Gernon, and his maternal grandfather, George Gernon, were both natives of County Louth. His father was born in the same county in 1764. By occupation, Nicholas Gernon, Sr., was a farmer, and followed that business throughout his entire life. He wedded Miss Mary Gernon, and of their union were born three children, two sons and one daughter, who grew to mature years. The parents were life-long members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Gernon died on the 21st of March, 1839, in the county of his nativity, where he lived a useful life.

The subject of this sketch passed the days of his boyhood and youth in Ireland, but left that country soon after the death of his father. His education was obtained in the Kildare school in County Louth, and was limited to the common branches. Believing that he could better his condition by emigrating to the new world, where better opportunities were afforded young men, when nineteen years of age, he crossed the broad Atlantic and came to the Territory of Wisconsin. The date of his arrival was 1839. Hardly a citizen of the community has so long been identified with the history of the county. He settled on section 9, in Neshkoro Township, where he made his home for several years, and in 1853, entered 103 acres of land on section 6 in the same town. The tract which he claimed was in its primitive condition, not an improvement having been made or a furrow turned, but soon, as the result of the industry and energy of Mr. Gernon, a fine farm was developed. Its boundaries have been extended until it now com-

prises 254 acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. The only inheritance which Mr. Gernon ever received was £300 sterling left him by his brother Martin, who died in Ireland. Almost his entire possessions therefore, have been acquired by his own efforts, and he may truly be called a self-made man.

Mr. Gernon was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Kieran of County Louth, Ireland, and the birth of seven children blessed their union. Nicholas, the eldest, who is now a wealthy farmer and blacksmith living in Russell County, Kansas; Richard, who resides in Red Bluff, Cal., and by occupation is a civil engineer; Lawrence, a resident of Hiawatha, Kansas; Simeon, who is still on the home farm; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Haley of Denver, Col.; Mary, at home; and Kate, who is a Sister in the Catholic School of Notre Dame, at Milwaukee.

In politics, Mr. Gernon has been a life-long Democrat, and is one of the firm supporters of the party's principles. As one of the pioneers of Marquette County, he deserves no little credit for that part which he has borne in the upbuilding and advancement of the county's interests, and in the promotion of her leading enterprises. He has watched her growth from the earliest days, and has seen the transformation from a wild and uncultivated wilderness to the present advanced position. During the early history of the county, he served as Town Superintendent and Chairman of the Board, and for thirty years was Justice of the Peace. Certainly no higher testimonial of the confidence and regard in which he is held could be given than his long continued service in one office, and his faithfulness to duty won him the respect and well-wishes of even his political opponents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gernon are numbered among Marquette County's most honored and respected citizens.



WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HAMLIN, who is now living in Wantoma, Wis., is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Waushara County, and as such deserves a representation in this volume, one aim of which is to perpetuate the

memory of those who, undaunted by the trials and hardships of frontier life, laid the foundation of the present prosperity of the county. He was born May 1, 1828, in Sidney, Kennebec Co. Me., and belongs to a family of fourteen children, whose parents are William and Paulina (Bacon) Hamlin. Of that numerous family seven are yet living. Albion K. P., the eldest, is a resident of Kennebec County, Me.; Caroline A. is the wife of Samuel Thompson of the same county; William A. is the third in order of birth; Joseph P. is a real estate dealer of Boston, Mass.; George of Merrill, Wis., served his country through the war of the Rebellion as a member of the 8th Wisconsin Battery; Solomon is living in Waushara County; John C., who was a member of the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, which regiment was known as the "Northwestern Tigers," is now a traveling salesman.

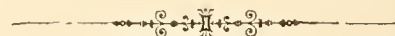
The father of this family was also in the late War engaged in the defense of the Union cause as a member of the 8th Wisconsin Battery. He came to the West in 1847, when Wisconsin was yet a Territory and for a short time made his home in Winnebago County, but in 1848 came to Waushara County. He was a carpenter by trade and the first building on which he was employed after his arrival was a sawmill in Wautoma. He was a worthy and valued citizen of the community and his death, which occurred May 1, 1879, was sincerely mourned. His wife was called to her final rest about a month prior to the death of her husband.

The subject of this sketch had almost attained to mature years when the family emigrated to Wisconsin. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent in his native county, and his education was acquired in the district schools. In Waushara County, Wis., on the 4th of March, 1849, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary J. Bowler, a native of the Pine Tree State, and a daughter of James and Eliza (Packard) Bowler. When a child she was left an orphan and was reared in the family of a Mr. Snow. The young couple settled in Waushara county, Wis., spending the first winter in Wautoma. Mr. Hamlin then made a claim on the line between the towns of Wautoma and Mt. Morris, and building a house he and his wife there began life in earnest. He made a

claim of 160 acres of land and by perseverance and industry developed that wild tract into one of the best farms of the community, continuing the cultivation of the same until 1886, when he removed to Wautoma, where he is now living a retired life. When he first settled in the county, that city contained but one house and for miles around there were but a few cabins.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin have been born seven children: Mary E., wife of William R. Stewart of Princeton, Green Lake Co., Wis.; Cecelia A., wife of William J. De Vor, of Plainfield; Rose M., wife of F. E. Mason, of Berlin; William F., who is living on the old homestead; Mina A., wife of George Philbrick, of Hurley; Lizzie P., wife of Charles Taylor, of Wautoma; Elme L., who completes the family.

Mr. Hamlin has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party since its organization and takes an active interest in political affairs, although he has never sought or desired public office, preferring to devote his attention to his business pursuits. He has watched the growth of Waushara County for more than forty years, has seen its wild lands transformed into beautiful homes and farms, the pioneer cabins replaced by elegant residences, while churches and school houses appear on almost every hillside. He has aided in the work of progress and development, and has given his support to those enterprises which are calculated to upbuild the community in which he makes his home.



HON. FRANCIS RUSSELL, one of the representative and substantial citizens of Marquette County, resides on section 22, in the town of Westfield. He is a son of Hugh and Isabel (Johnson) Russell, who were natives of County Down, Ireland. His father was born in 1796, and was reared to the occupation of farming. In 1822, he married Miss Johnson, who died on the 24th of May, 1835. The husband continued to reside in his native land until 1848, when he emigrated to America. Three years previous, his eldest son, Hance, had crossed the Atlantic and was living in Chatauqua County, N. Y. The re-

Porter was kind and loving; as a citizen loyal, and as a Christian, true and faithful. His wife survived him until 1888, when she too passed away.

Our subject received but limited educational advantages. He attended the common schools of Allegany County, but with that exception his knowledge has been acquired outside of the school room. Notwithstanding his meager opportunities, he is one of the intelligent citizens of the community, for by subsequent reading and observation he has obtained a valuable fund of information not furnished by text books. He is a great reader, and keeps himself well informed on all the leading issues of the day, political and otherwise.

In 1856 Mr. Porter was married in St. Joseph, Mich., the lady of his choice being Miss Maria F. Spaulding, daughter of Harvey and Lucy Spaulding. Their union was blessed with five children: Ida E., wife of Gardner Stratton, of Wautoma; Henrietta L., wife of W. C. Marshall, a scene-painter of Minneapolis; Ella L., wife of Frank Keutzing, a merchant of New Ulm, Minn.; William H. and Franklin A., who are at home. The mother of this family died in Waushara County, in 1877, and Mr. Porter was again married, Miss Eva Jewell, daughter of Dr. B. D. and Olive (Trumble) Jewell, of Pine River, becoming his wife; they have two children—Carl S. and Clyde J. Dr. B. D. Jewell, the father of Mrs. Porter, is a native of Vermont, and her mother, Olive Trumble, was born in the State of New York.

In the year 1865, Mr. Porter enlisted in Company C. 52d Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered into service at Madison. He was then sent to St. Louis; later did duty at Pilot Knob, Warrensburg and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he was stationed when the war ended. He received his discharge in Madison in 1865, and the year following became a resident of Waushara County, where he has since engaged in farming. He is now the owner of 180 acres of land, 130 of which is under a high state of cultivation and finely improved. He also devotes considerable attention to the raising of the best grades of sheep and hogs, and in that branch of his business has been quite successful. Politically, he is a Republican when voting upon matters of national importance, but otherwise is lib-

eral. He has served two terms as Sheriff of the county, having been elected to that office on an independent ticket in 1872 and again in 1878. He proved himself an able and worthy officer, discharging his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Socially, he is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R. In the esteem of his friends Mr. Porter ranks deservedly high, and his name is enrolled among the leading farmers of the county.



ROBERT J. ROBERTSON has been identified with the growth and development of Green Lake County since the year 1844, when with his father's family he emigrated to the West. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1828, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (White) Robertson, whose father was of Scottish and mother of Irish parentage. He was educated in the schools of his native city, remaining there until about twelve years of age, when with the family he removed to New York, where for a number of years he was employed in a foundry. After four years had passed, however, Mr. Robertson emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, landing in Milwaukee in the month of July. They went by water to Milwaukee where a yoke of oxen was purchased and then proceeded on to their destination. In the fall they removed to the farm of 160 acres which Mr. Robertson had purchased of a land agent and began life in true pioneer style. The farm was situated on sections 35 and 36, of what is now Manchester Township, Green Lake County, but was then comprised in Marquette County. A log cabin was erected, the lumber for the roof and floor being hauled from a distant market and in due time the family was installed in their new home. The first night, having no beds, they passed upon the floor, but in the course of time they were comfortably settled and began the cultivation of the land which was hitherto wild and unimproved. In the spring of 1845, Mr. Robertson planted his first crop of wheat and before many seasons had rolled around had his entire farm

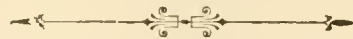
under cultivation. He hauled his produce to Watertown, selling to a party of Englishmen. He received the first money in payment for produce in this part of the county. He was permitted to enjoy his new home until 1869, when the final summons came and he passed away, aged eighty-two years.

The early life of our subject was passed amid the turmoil of the city until sixteen years of age, since which time he has lived amid the quiet scenes of country life. He assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm and bore his share in the hardships and trials of pioneer life. In the year 1847 he was united in marriage with Miss Janet Cameron, after which he took charge of the farm and has been very successful in his business career. Like all others, he has met with some reverses, including the loss of a part of his land through the dishonesty of the land agents. He has made many substantial and beautiful improvements and is now owner of one of the finest farms in the community. In the early days, when agricultural implements were of a very crude character, he labored with untiring zeal to make for himself and wife a pleasant home. He is, however, a man of progressive ideas and has ever kept abreast of the times. He was one of the first to possess a McCormick reaper and now upon his farm may be found all the latest improved machinery. The sickles which he used in early days for harvesting grain, he still preserves as a relic of that early time.

In 1871, Mr. Robertson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, and in her death a most faithful companion and helpmate was taken from him. He was afterward again married, his second union being with Elizabeth Shibley, by whom he had two children, Robert John and May Alice, both of whom are yet at home. Death again entered his dwelling in 1882, and a second time carried away a devoted wife. She died on the 2nd day of April and was mourned by many friends. Miss May now as far as possible fills her mother's place, and ably discharges the duties devolved upon her.

Mr. Robertson has been one of the industrious and enterprising farmers of the county, and by his own efforts has acquired all his possessions. He

is the owner of 120 acres of the old homestead, upon which he has resided for the long and continuous period of forty-five years. He is a warm supporter of the Republican party, and has taken an active part in promoting the social, educational and moral interests of the community. He is numbered among the honored pioneers of the county and is one of the few left to relate the story of life in this community when Green Lake County was situated on the Western frontier. There are now but two of the settlers of 1844 yet living, and before many years have rolled around they also will have been called home. It thus becomes the duty as well as the pleasure of the historian to perpetuate their names by written record, as we have done that of Robert J. Robertson, one of the esteemed and valued citizens of Central Wisconsin.



CORNELIUS HAM, a retired farmer and millwright of Plainfield, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1822, and is a son of Conrad and Mary (Bruce) Ham, both of whom were natives of the Empire State and of German descent. Their family numbered twelve children, nine of whom grew to mature years, though only two are now living—Peter, who resides in Burton County, Mo., and Cornelius. Those who have passed away are Antoino, Margaret, George, Eliza, wife of Samuel Devoe of Wautoma; Eva, Philip and Lansing. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church and were highly respected people.

Our subject passed the days of his boyhood and youth in his native State, where in the common schools he received his education. When seventeen years of age he began learning the trade of a millwright and carpenter, which he followed during his residence in New York, and also continued after his emigration to the West. On the 22nd of September, 1842, he led to the marriage altar Miss Harriet M. Cunningham, a native of Warren County, N. Y., and their union was blessed with two children: Emma, the elder, is now the wife of Frank Hayward, a farmer of the town of Hancock, by whom she has four children, Clarence, Earl,

Nellie and Ida. Elias Irwin, a contractor and builder, resides in Minneapolis, Minn. He married Miss Mabb Mann, and unto them were born four children, but only one, Roy, is now living. The other three died in infancy.

In 1855, Mr. Ham decided to cast his lot with the early settlers of Waushara County, Wis., and since that time has been one of her best citizens. Entering 160 acres of land on section 29, in the town of Plainfield, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. His claim was still in its primitive condition, not a furrow had been turned, a fence built, or other improvement made. There were few settlers in the neighborhood, the Indians had only just left for their reservation beyond the Mississippi and the work of progress and cultivation had been scarcely begun. He bore his share in the trials and hardships incident to life on the frontier, but his labors were crowned with success and he became owner of one of the finest farms in Waushara County. Although he met with some discouragements and reverses in business life he overcame all such obstacles and many happy days were passed on that old homestead, but in 1877 the family was visited by a deep sorrow occasioned by the death of the wife and mother. She died in full fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a devoted member, and deep grief was felt at her loss.

The following year, Mr. Ham left the old homestead and removed to the village of Plainfield. He was again married Oct. 5, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Ham have a pleasant home in the village of Plainfield, where surrounded by all the comforts of life they expect to spend their last days. He has ever been identified with the upbuilding and progress of the community since his arrival in Wisconsin, more than a third of a century ago and is regarded as one of its leading citizens. He built the first school house in the town of Plainfield, has aided in the promotion of church and school interests, and has done all in his power to promote the general welfare. At various times he has been called upon to serve in official positions, being elected by the Republican party of which he is a warm advocate. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. of Plainfield, and of the I. O. O. F.

In early life he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has since been a faithful member. He is charitable and benevolent, ever ready to extend a helping hand to the poor and needy, and his acts of kindness have won the lasting gratitude of many. Mr. Ham enlisted in 1864, was assigned to Company I, first Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served till the war was over as a non-commissioned officer.



OLIVER DOUGHTY KETCHUM, for the long period of forty years, has resided upon a farm where he still makes his home, it being situated on section 3, St. Marie Township. He is justly numbered among the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County, and it is with pleasure that we record his sketch as one of its founders. His history is as follows: He was born in Rutland County, Vt., on the 2nd of October, 1819, his parents being Elias and Orphia (Murray) Ketchum, the former a native of New York, and of Welsh descent, the latter a native of Connecticut, descended from Scotch ancestry. The family circle was completed by the birth of ten children, but only five are now living, and with the exception of our subject, all still reside in the Green Mountain State. They are Morris, Rebecca, Louisa and Laura. The father was a farmer by occupation, and followed that business throughout his entire life. His death occurred in Vermont in June, 1856, his wife surviving until 1870.

The educational advantages which our subject received were such as the common schools of his native State afforded. He was reared to farm life and in his youth was surrounded by the care and counsel of a loving father and mother. He was thus somewhat fitted to contend with the world, but financially is a self made man. He left home on attaining his majority, and secured employment as a farm hand, continuing his labors in that direction through the succeeding eight years of his life. He was then twenty-nine years of age, and he determined, if possible, to engage in business for himself. Many favorable reports of the West had reached him, and he determined to test the truth of



Maria L. Bonesteel



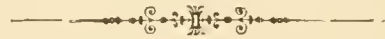
Henry Bonesteel

these by personal experience. We find him in the spring of 1849, ready to leave his Eastern home and cast his lot with the early settlers of Wisconsin, which had but the year previous been admitted to the sisterhood of States. On the 3d of June, he reached Milwaukee, whence he went to Wauwau, but after visiting there for a short time came to St. Marie Township, in Green Lake County, where, with the exception of a few months, he has since made his home. His history is thus inseparably connected with that of the town whose growth he has witnessed and in whose progress and advancement he has borne no inconsiderable part. On the 29th of June, he entered 160 acres of land from the Government, and began the development of what is now one of the finest farms in the community. Its boundaries have been extended until it now comprises 240 acres, which yield a golden tribute to his care and cultivation. At the time of his purchase it was entirely destitute of improvements, but is now furnished with good barns and outbuildings, is a pleasant home and is stocked with the best grades of horses and cattle. Much time and hard labor, however, have been expended in bringing about this result. The first winter after his arrival, Mr. Ketchum boarded about a mile from his land, but at an early hour in the day, he might have been seen busily engaged in clearing it and preparing it for planting. When spring came he erected a log house. That summer, in connection with the work on his own place, he engaged in farm labor for other parties, thereby to secure the means to continue his own improvements. He has never yet regretted his removal to Wisconsin, but is justly proud of the State which has so long been his home. Here he was married and reared a family, and while he yet retains an affection for his childhood's home, his deepest and best love is here centered. After two years he returned to his native State on a visit, but soon again came to the West, and resumed his labors as a farmer.

On the 11th of October, 1852, Mr. Ketchum led to the marriage altar Miss Mariette Gleason, their union being celebrated in St. Marie. The lady is a daughter of Robbins and Melinda (Shaw) Gleason, who emigrated from Massachusetts to Wisconsin in 1853, residing on a farm in this county

until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum are the parents of six children, and the family circle is yet unbroken, though with one exception all have left the parental roof for homes in other parts of this country. Edward W., the eldest, resides in Dakota; Arthur H. is still with his parents; Clara L. is the wife of Leonard Merritt, who is located in Minnesota; May L. is the wife of Byron Lane, a resident of De Soto, Wis.; Eugene L. is living in Dakota; and Ray L. is now in Minnesota.

In politics, Mr. Ketchum is a Republican, having been a warm advocate of the principles of that party since its organization. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and Assessor, the duties of which he discharged in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his life of uprightness and integrity has won the confidence and high regard of all.



ALBERT W. BONESTEEL, a practical farmer and leading citizen of the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, now residing on section 23, has passed his entire life on the farm where he now lives. He was there born May 20, 1857, being a son of Henry and Maria L. (Davitt) Bonesteel. The father was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1807, and in the common schools received his education. On attaining man's estate, he turned his attention to farming and in connection with that occupation engaged in operating a sawmill. On the 23d of November, 1814, he led to the marriage altar Miss Davitt, who was born Dec. 16, 1818. Her father, George Davitt, was a native of Ireland, but when a little child was brought by his parents to this country, the family locating in Rensselaer County, N. Y., where he was reared and married a Miss Ives by whom he had six children; all, however, died in childhood. He wedded for his second wife Lydia Page, who was born in New Hampshire but removed to New York in her maidenhood. Eleven children were born unto them, including Mrs. Bonesteel, seven of whom are yet living. In 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Davitt came to Green Lake County

to visit Mrs. Bonesteel, and while here the mother's death occurred in her sixtieth year. Mr. Davitt returned to New York and ere his death had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. That worthy couple were members of the Baptist Church, and were sincere Christian people who won the respect and confidence of all.

On the marriage of Henry Bonesteel and Maria Davitt, they settled in New York, where one child, a daughter, was born unto them. In 1846, they came to Green Lake County, where the husband engaged in farming. The land was wholly uncultivated at the time of his purchase, but with characteristic energy he began its development and in a short time had a good home. He started in life a poor man, but ere his death became one of the most extensive land owners in this county, also owning valuable tracts in the State of Iowa. His success was due to his perseverance, industry and good business ability combined with honesty and fair dealing. He was never known to take undue advantage of any one, but his reputation for honesty was so great that his word was as readily received as his bond. He held some minor offices in the township, but never sought or desired public preferment as he was content to devote his leisure time to the enjoyment and pleasures of the home. For many years he held the office of Deacon in the Congregational Church and was one of the most active workers. He died on the 12th of May, 1877, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife still survives her husband and is living on the old homestead with our subject. Unto that worthy couple were born four children, of whom Albert W. is the youngest; Amelia M., the first born, died at the age of nineteen years; Edward H. married Cora Gardenier and has one son, and Henrietta C. died at the age of seventeen.

Albert W. Bonesteel, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to manhood on the farm where his father located in 1846. His early life was spent in assisting in the cultivation of the land and in acquiring an education. He pursued his primary studies in the common schools until fifteen years of age when he entered Ripon College, there remaining one year. Since sixteen years of age he has had entire charge of the farm and has displayed

much ability in its management. In his own right he is the owner of 240 acres of land and his mother owns a tract of 280 acres which he manages for her. He is a wide-awake, energetic young man and is accounted one of the best farmers of the community. He takes great interest in all church work and has been chorister of the Congregational Church for several years. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and is well informed on all the leading issues of the day, both political and otherwise. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars and is a member of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World. He is especially active in promoting the interests of temperance, and is a citizen of whom any community might well be proud. Those who have known him from his boyhood up are numbered among his warmest friends, which fact is a high testimonial of his character and the upright life which he has led. On the opposite page will be seen portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Bonesteel.



JAMES L. JONES is engaged in farming on section 13, in the town of Oxford, Marquette County. Few citizens of the county have so long been residents of this community as our subject, and it affords us great pleasure to present a record of his life to the readers of the ALBUM. He was born on the 23rd of June, 1818, in Wales, and is a son of Lewis Jones who continued to reside in that country until his death. He was one of a family of eight children and in his native town Llanddwyn, in Merionethshire, he grew to manhood, being reared to the occupation of farming. In 1848 he led to the marriage altar Miss Eleanor Lewis, daughter of John Lewis, and on the 5th of April, 1849, the young couple embarked for America, having determined to make their future home in this country. They boarded the sailing vessel "Higgerson," at Kalnaryon, and after a few weeks arrived safely at New York on the 1st of May. On the next voyage of the "Higgerson," however, she sank to the bottom of the Atlantic. Mr. Jones and his

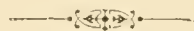
wife at once proceeded by steamer to Albany and thence to Buffalo, by way of the Erie Canal, then by the lakes to Milwaukee and on to Racine, where they remained about two weeks with friends.

During that time, Thomas Henry, who had lately made a claim in the town of Oxford, Marquette County, engaged Mr. and Mrs. Jones to work for him for a year, their wages to be \$150. They continued in his employ for two years, but the day after their arrival in Marquette County Mr. Jones entered a claim for himself, upon which he built a log cabin. When two years had elapsed he began the improvement of his own land and has now one of the best farms in the community. At the time of his arrival in Wisconsin there was only an Indian trail to guide the travelers to their destination. The red men were much more numerous in the settlements than the white inhabitants, and they often visited the homes of the pioneers, sometimes committing serious depredations. Only a few months after the arrival of our subject he and Mr. Henry went to a tract of timber land some distance from the cabin, leaving Mrs. Jones alone in the cabin. It was still quite early in the morning and the men were busy at work, when a band of six Indians noticing how intent they were upon their duties, stole suddenly up to the cabin and covering Mrs. Jones' head with a blanket so that she could make no outcry or give alarm, began searching the house and freely helped themselves to any thing which suited their fancy including food, knives, spoons and other articles. They also took the greater part of the barrel of pork which had been brought all the way from Racine. When they had completed their work of plundering they released Mrs. Jones and left the house with their spoils. In the month of March, following, Mr. Jones also met with an interesting experience with the natives when they again visited his house, but that time departed after appeasing their appetites. Aside from such scenes and difficulties, many hardships and trials incident to frontier life were to be endured and he and his wife bore their full share, but at length prosperity began to shine upon them and as the result of their united efforts, their enterprise and perseverance, they now have a pleasant home, surrounded by the comforts and many of

the luxuries of life. Forty years have passed since they settled on their farm in the town of Oxford, and it is no wonder that they take a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the county with which they so long have been identified.

Five children have been born to that worthy couple, three of whom are yet living—Jennie, who has been a successful teacher of the county for twenty years; Catherine, who also followed teaching is now the wife of Benjamin Smith, of Kossuth County, Iowa; and Lewis married Miss Martha Gifford, the adopted daughter of John Kelsey, and is engaged in farming. John died at the age of seventeen, and Jennie, the first, died in infancy.

Mr. Jones is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres and his son owns a 120 acre tract which was given him by his father. Well known throughout the community, he and his wife are numbered among its most highly esteemed citizens and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Their lives have been well and worthily spent. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Presbyterian Church.



SILAS A. BOOTH, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 7 in the town of Marion, Waushara County, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., on the 7th of December, 1842, and is a son of Ezra and Sally (Coleman) Booth, both of whom were also natives of the Empire State. The father is still living, and resides on a farm in the town of Plainfield, Waushara County. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and became a resident of Wisconsin in 1851, when twelve years of age, the family emigrating to this State and settling near Brandon, Fond du Lac County, whence they removed to Waushara County, in 1863. On their arrival in this community, they became residents of the town of Dakota.

In his youth Silas Booth was a cripple, but when about eighteen years of age was healed, and began working as a farm hand by the month. In 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Vashti A. Coleman, a native of Steuben County, N. Y., who came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1856. Her

father has since passed away, but her mother is still living in the town of Marion. After his marriage, Mr. Booth rented a farm of a Mr. Sheldon, which he operated one year, when he removed to his present home, having previously purchased forty acres of land on section 7, in the town of Marion. The only improvement that had been made was a small frame shanty, and the land was covered with a heavy growth of timber, only ten acres having been previously cleared. In 1866 he went to Stevens' Point, where he engaged in lumbering for a year, but in 1867 returned to his farm, and since that time has devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. In the autumn season he was engaged in threshing in the neighborhood, and the wages thereby obtained, combined with the profits received from his crops, have enabled him to extend the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises 400 acres of land, all in one body. The success of Mr. Booth is all the greater when we take into consideration that he began life in very limited circumstances. Possessing energy, industry and a determination to succeed, he has overcome all obstacles in his path to prosperity, and made for himself and family a comfortable home, where surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, he and his wife expect to spend their last days. All the barns and other outbuildings which are seen upon his farm were built under the direction of Mr. Booth, and he has also added many other improvements. He devotes considerable attention to the raising of good stock of all kinds, and in that branch of his business as well as the cultivation of his land, he has been quite successful.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Booth, as follows: Sanford E. who married Clara Hanson, of Mt. Morris, and is a resident farmer of the town of Marion; Samuel, who wedded Miss Della Duntley, and is also engaged in agricultural pursuits in the same town; Frank, Lottie, Harley, Fred, Daisy and Martin.

Great indeed have been the changes which have taken place since Mr. Booth came to Wisconsin. Indians were then still numerous in the neighborhood, and many kinds of wild game were found in abundance. Wild and unsettled prairies were

seen in the place of its beautiful homes and farms, and many of its thriving villages had not yet sprung into existence. Mr. Booth has ever borne his share in the development and progress of the county, and has given freely of his means for the upbuilding and support of its social, educational and moral interests. He supports the Republican party in politics, has filled various local offices to the satisfaction of all concerned, and for the past two years has served as Side-Supervisor of the town of Marion. As a citizen none stands higher in the community and in the social world, and his family ranks very high.



ABLAH O. HUBBARD, deceased, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., April 2, 1822, and died at his home in Westfield, Aug. 26, 1869, at the age of forty seven years, a respected and honored citizen. His early life was passed in his native State, where he was reared to the occupation of farming and dairying. Having attained to mature years, he was united in marriage on the 31st day of January, 1849, with Miss Elizabeth Dayton, an adopted daughter of Abel and Henrietta (Davenport) Dayton. In the month of November, following, Mr. Hubbard and his young bride started for the West, with the intention of there making their future home. Choosing Wisconsin as the scene of his future labors, Mr. Hubbard obtained a tract of government land adjoining the village of Westfield, and devoted his energies and attention to the development of his farm and its improvement and cultivation until life ended. He was one of the well known pioneers of Marquette County and was a worthy and respected citizen, who by his upright life and honorable dealing in all transactions won the high regard of those with whom he came in contact and retained their friendship to the last. There were four children born of his marriage with Miss Dayton, namely: Leonard D., Frank L., Helen, widow of C. H. Crawford; and Charles D.

After about nine years of widowhood, Mrs. Hubbard was again married, in June, 1878, becom-

ing the wife of Benjamin Emerton and is now living in Fort Winnebago, Columbia County.

Leonard D. Hubbard, the eldest child of him whose name heads this sketch, was born in Waupun, Wis., April 2, 1850, and has passed his entire life on the old homestead farm, in the town of Westfield, since his parents there settled. He now owns that farm and is ranked among the enterprising and progressive farmers of the community. He was married Dec. 30, 1875, the lady of his choice being Miss Matilda Hanks, daughter of Worthy W. and Mary Ann (Post) Hanks, who were early settlers of the town of Harris, Marquette County, where they are yet living. Mrs. Hubbard was born in the town of Harris, May 13, 1851, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, Ira, born Oct. 28, 1880.



RALPHI M. GUSTIN, who resides on section 2, in the town of Deerfield, is accounted one of the leading farmers of Waushara County. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Chenango County, on December 12, 1840. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Gustin, were also natives of New York, where a family of eight children were born unto them. By occupation the father was a farmer and followed that business throughout his entire life. He passed to his last rest in August, 1813, highly respected by all and was buried in the cemetery near his old home. Ten years later, in company with her children, Mrs. Gustin came to the West, locating in the then little village of Wautoma, where she resided until 1855, when she went to live with her eldest son who had purchased a farm in the town of Marion. She is now in the eighty-third year of her age but is still quite well preserved. For many years she has been a member of the Christian Church and is greatly beloved by all who know her. Her children are David, who is engaged in farming in the town of Oasis; George, who served his country as a member of the 37th Wisconsin Infantry, died from disease contracted while in the army; Moses died in the town of Oasis in 1879; Asenath A.; James H. is engaged in agricultura

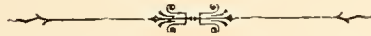
pursuits in the town of Deerfield; Hatfield follows the same occupation in the town of Plainfield; Ralph M. is the next younger; and Free-love J. is the wife of J. S. Fay, a farmer of the town of Oasis.

The subject of this sketch began his school life in his native State, but completed his education in Waushara County. His boyhood days passed uneventfully, he assisting his brother George, with whom he resided, in the cultivation of the farm until the breaking out of the late war, when on the 21st of August, 1862, he donned the blue and enlisted as a member of Company G, 30th Infantry. He served exactly three years, being mustered out on the 21st of August, 1865. The regiment marched many weary miles and endured the usual hardship incident to war. It was engaged in guard duty for a considerable portion of the time, serving in that capacity in the North during 1864.

On his return from the war, Mr. Gustin went to his home in the town of Marion and in the fall of 1866, purchased 120 acres of land on sections 2 and 3 in the town of Deerfield, where he has since continued to reside. During his service, on the 19th of March, 1864, in Davenport, Iowa, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Medla, a daughter of Hiram and Isabel (Todd) Medla, who were natives of Ohio, where the father is still living. The young couple began their domestic life on the farm which Mr. Gustin purchased. Their home was a little cabin and they borrowed a cook stove to begin housekeeping. The land was uncultivated and scarcely any improvements had been made thereon, but by the united efforts of husband and wife they have one of the most comfortable homes and farms in this section of the county. In their earlier years they lived in an economical manner and by their industry and enterprise overcame all obstacles in their path to prosperity. All the improvements necessary to a model farm are found at their home, including one of the finest steam threshers in this section of the State. Mr. Gustin has engaged in threshing in the county for many years and that branch of business has yielded him no little income. By their useful and upright lives they have won a place in the hearts of the people of the community and they and their family hold a high position in

the social world. Their children are Birch, a farmer of Clay County, Iowa; George W., Claude, Ernest and Clyde.

Mr. Gustin cast his first Presidential vote in 1864, for Abraham Lincoln, and has since acted with the Republican party. He has filled various township offices and for five years has been a member of the town board, for the same length of time was Assessor and for three years was Town Clerk. In all his official duties he has acted for the best interests of the people whom he represented and was one of the most efficient chairmen Deerfield Township ever had. Socially he is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R., and to the Relief Corps which is auxillary, his wife also belongs.

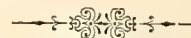


JOHAN CLARK, the present efficient County Clerk of Waushara County, has since the spring of 1853 resided in this community, and is now a resident of Wautoma. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, on the 2d of August, 1841, and is the youngest child of Jeremiah and Jane (Pullar) Clark, both of whom were natives of Perthshire. Jeremiah Clark was born in 1801, and during the greater part of his business career followed the occupation of farming. In 1852, accompanied by his family, he embarked for the New World, reaching Chicago, Ill., in the month of July of that year. In the spring following he came to Waushara County, and entered a claim of 160 acres, upon which he made his home until his death in the month of September, 1879. His wife survived him until September, 1885, when she too was called home. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church and were numbered among the best citizens of the community in which they resided. Unto that worthy couple were born four children who grew to mature years: Christina, wife of James Campbell, a resident of Kingsbury County, S. D.; Alex., who makes his home in Waushara County; James P., who is superintendent of the grain elevators of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and resides in Baltimore, Md.; and John of this sketch.

In a primitive log school house, such as are com-

monly seen on the frontier, John Clark received his education, but by subsequent reading and observation he has added to his store of knowledge there gained and is now recognized as one of the most intelligent and valued citizens of the county. He was reared to farm life and like a dutiful son assisted his father until he had attained to man's estate. He was then married and began life for himself. In 1861 he united his destiny with Miss Ann Eliza Patterson, with whom he has since traveled earth's journey. The lady was born in the Empire State, but became a resident of Waushara County during her childhood. Their union has been blessed with three children: Frank M.; Lillie B. and Fred P.

For a number of years Mr. Clark has continuously served in some official capacity. In 1874 he was elected Town Clerk of the town of Springwater, and in 1878 was elected Assessor for a term of two years. On the close of that term, in the fall of 1880, he was elected County Clerk, an office which he has since held. Ever faithful in the discharge of his duty and carefully looking after the interests of the public, he has won the respect and approval of even his political opponents. He is a staunch Republican, a warm advocate of the party's principles, and does all in his power to promote its success and welfare. In 1887 he was appointed Pension Agent, and has since that time procured pensions for many of the faithful soldiers of the late war. He believes that they should be rewarded by the Government for their faithful services, and successfully he prosecutes their claims. It is safe to say that no man in the community stands higher in the esteem and regard of his friends than the County Clerk of Waushara County, and it affords us great pleasure to present to the readers of the ALBUM this brief sketch of Mr. Clark, one of the early settlers and respected citizens of Wautoma.



WILLIAM SCOBIE, a practical and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 12, in the town of Marion, Waushara County, is a native of Scotland. He was

born in Perthshire, on the 3d of January, 1835, and is a son of Andrew and Jane (Robertson) Scobie, who were also natives of the same county. In that land a family of eight children were born unto them, consisting of five sons and three daughters, as follows: Andrew, who is engaged in the manufacture of plows in Neshkoro, Wis.; William, of this sketch; Mary, deceased wife of Thomas Wells, of Neshkoro, Wis.; John, who emigrated to the Territory of Montana in 1859, and is still living in that State; James, a real estate dealer and broker of Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis.; David, who is a blacksmith and machinist by trade, and is now the owner of a large wagon and carriage factory of Cambridge, Wis., in which a number of hands are employed; Agnes, who makes her home in Neshkoro; and Jane, wife of Eugene Armstrong, a farmer of Thayer County, Neb.

In 1852, Andrew Scobie, accompanied by his family, left Scotland and emigrated to America. He made his first settlement in Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis., and became one of the leading farmers of that community. In 1869, accompanied by his wife and one daughter, he settled on a farm near Neshkoro, where he resided until called to his final rest in February, 1872, at the age of sixty-eight years. In manner, Mr. Scobie was quiet and unassuming, but was a man of strong convictions and fearless in defense of any measure or interest which he believed to be a righteous one. His upright life won the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and his death was sincerely mourned. Throughout his life he was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, and in this country as in his native land was a church officer for many years. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Scobie returned to Cambridge, where she remained until February, 1882, when she crossed the dark river to meet the loved one gone before. She died at the ripe old age of seventy-four years, and her remains were brought to Neshkoro, and laid by the side of her husband. She lived a noble Christian life, and was beloved by all who knew her for her many excellencies of character.

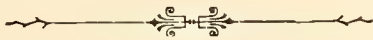
Our subject was educated in his native land, and when seventeen years of age accompanied his parents on their journey across the broad Atlantic and

became a resident of Wisconsin. Surrounded by Christian influences in his youth, he never forgot the wise teachings of his parents, but has followed the noble example which they left him, and has led a life of usefulness and integrity that has made him an honored and respected citizen of Waushara County. He remained under the parental roof until 1857, when, having attained to mature years, he went to Grant County, Wis., where for a time he worked by the month. The succeeding two years he spent in travel in Iowa and Northern Wisconsin, wishing to view the country before making a location. He made his first purchase of land in 1858, it consisting of a wild and uncultivated tract of 120 acres in Grant County. He then built a house upon it, and on the 30th of December, 1859, further completed his preparations by his marriage with Miss Martha A. Campbell, a native of Lafayette County, and a daughter of Robert and Mahala (Hale) Campbell. Her parents were natives of Tennessee, but became residents of Missouri, where the father died in 1867. His wife still survives him at the age of eighty-five years, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Cutts, of Hamilton, Neb.

From the land which he purchased in Grant County, Mr. Scobie developed a fine farm, which he sold at a good advantage in 1867. He then became a resident of Neshkoro, Wis., where in company with his brother-in-law, Thomas Wells, he built the Neshkoro Woolen Mills, which they operated successfully for nine years. In that time they had secured a liberal patronage, and were doing an excellent business, but failing health compelled Mr. Scobie to dispose of his interest and seek some other employment. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and without delay he began operations as a farmer purchasing 135 acres of land on section 12, in the town of Marion, where he has since made his home. At the time of his purchase the farm was in a very dilapidated condition, but he remodeled the house and barn, made many other improvements, and now has one of the most modern and tasty farms of Waushara County. He is practical, yet progressive, and under his able management, through the rotation of crops, the land has become very productive,

Mr. Scobie also raises fine grades of stock, and has taken many premiums at the county fair.

Seven children have been born to our subject and his worthy wife, namely: William C., who is now engaged in farming and teaching in Hamilton County, Neb.; Luther M., a wagon manufacturer of Mount Hope, Grant County; Laura, twin sister of Luther, is the wife of C. B. Morrison, who is engaged in farming near Rush Lake, Winnebago County; Fred, who wedded Nellie Morrison, and is also living in Winnebago County; James, Eva M. and Walter P. Feeling the lack of education in his own life, Mr. Scobie resolved that his children should not suffer the same disadvantage, and has provided them with excellent advantages, all being well qualified to teach. He has done all in his power to procure good schools in the community, and for eleven years served as Clerk of the School Board. To other interests which are calculated to upbuild the community, he has also given his hearty support and co-operation, and is accounted one of the valued citizens of the town of Marion. The poor and needy have found in him a special friend. He never allows any worthy object of charity to leave his door empty-handed, but gives with a liberality that has won the lasting gratitude of many. By his upright life he has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact, and none rank higher in the community than he.



JOHAN W. STICKEL, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 15 in the town of Marion, Waushara County, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., July 31, 1829, and is a son of Nicholas N. and Harriet (Carpenter) Stickel, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born of German parentage, the latter of Schoharie County, and a descendant of the old Puritan stock. In the War of 1812, the father was a soldier and participated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. He followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire life and died at the ripe old age of eighty-five years, in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1874. He had removed to Delaware County, in 1839, and continued there to make his home un-

til his life was ended. His wife died in 1868. Their family numbered the following children, seven of whom are still living: Mary, wife of Darius Olmstead, is living in Otsego County, N. Y.; Alonzo, who was a soldier in the 7th Wisconsin Regiment during the late war, died in Kansas; John W. is the third in order of birth; William, who enlisted in his country's service in a New York Regiment was captured and after eight months' confinement in Andersonville prison, was released only to meet death the next day as the result of the cruel and inhuman treatment of the southern prisoners; Peter died in Delaware County, N. Y.; Henry is engaged in farming in Dodge County, Wis.; Bloomer follows the same occupation near Washington, Neb.; Augustus is living in Binghamton, N. Y.; Elizabeth is the wife of Stephen Post of New York; Charles resides in Chenango County, N. Y.; and Andrew, who enlisted in the New York cavalry was killed in battle.

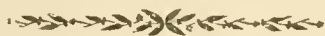
Our subject passed his boyhood days upon his father's farm, and received such educational advantages as the district schools of that day afforded. When fourteen years of age, he began working as a farm hand by the month and in his leisure hours devoted himself to the further study of those branches of learning which he had taken up in the school room. He is a natural mechanic and also picked up various trades which have proved of great use to him in his later years. Believing that he could better his financial condition by a removal to the new and growing West, he bade good-by to home and friends in 1855 and emigrated to Wisconsin, where for several months he worked in the pineries of the North. The following year, 1856, he came to Spring Lake and secured a position as clerk in a hotel and also had charge of the post-office. In 1857, Mr. Stichel was united in marriage with Miss Frances Carpenter, and they began their domestic life on the farm which he had rented, there continuing to make their home until 1860, when, having accumulated some capital, he purchased eighty acres of land in the town of Marion and began its development.

His farm labors were interrupted, however, when in 1865, he enlisted as a member of Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. With his regiment he

was sent to Ft. Lyon, where he did garrison duty for eight months, when the company was discharged, but owing to illness Mr. Stickel was sent to the hospital in Washington, where he was mustered out. On his return he again resumed agricultural pursuits, his labors in that direction being quite successful. He purchased a small farm in 1867, and in connection with its cultivation engaged in teaming until the following year when he bought 200 acres of land on section 15, in the town of Marion, upon which he still makes his home. The land was then but partly improved but Mr. Stickel soon had the entire amount under a high state of cultivation. He also has devoted considerable attention to stock-raising and keeps on hand a good grade of horses and cattle.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stickel have been born four children—Alice, wife of Edward Scoville, a resident farmer of Marion township; Joseph E. at home; Clara M., an intelligent and accomplished young lady who is still with her parents, and one child who died in infancy.

As a citizen, Mr. Stickel is enterprising and public spirited. He gives his support and influence to all worthy interests, such as are calculated to benefit the general welfare, and is an especial friend of the cause of education. He supports the Republican party in politics and for three years was Assessor of the town of Marion. Socially, he is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R. of Wautoma. Mr. and Mrs. Stickel are respected people and are widely known in the community in which they have so long made their home.



ALBRO R. PARKER, who for the long period of forty years has resided in Waushara County and is now engaged in general farming on section 11, in the town of Marion, was born in Charlestown, Vt., April 1, 1836, and is a son of Ira and Letitia S. Parker, the former born July 1, 1811, and the latter on the 24th of September of the same year. Their marriage was celebrated in Grafton County, N. H., and soon afterwards they settled in Vermont, where were born unto them four children, namely: Jane

A., wife of N. E. Hobart, of Cherokee County, Iowa; Josiah, who enlisted in a Missouri Battery, died during his service, in a hospital in Fayetteville in 1863; A. R. is the next younger; and Ira L., who was a soldier of the 38th Wisconsin Infantry, died in Cherokee, Iowa, from disease contracted while in the army; Emma, who completes the family, was born in Wisconsin and is now the wife of George Leach, also of Cherokee.

The year 1817 witnessed the arrival of Ira Parker and his family in Wisconsin. The journey was made by way of the lakes, the party reaching Oshkosh, then a mere hamlet, in the month of June of that year. They there resided until the fall of 1819, when, removing to Waushara County, Mr. Parker made a claim on section 11, in the town of Marion, on what is known as Indian land. There were but six families then in the town and the entire county was in a wild and unsettled condition. He became one of its prominent and influential citizens and was Chairman of the Board of his town for many years. He supported the principles advocated by Jackson in early life, but joined the Republican party on its organization. His death occurred Aug. 11, 1862, his wife surviving him twenty years, she having died Dec. 18, 1882. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and led earnest and consistent Christian lives.

The subject of this sketch was reared among the wild scenes of the frontier, having come to Wisconsin during its territorial days. He was then but eleven years of age and was a lad of thirteen years when he became a resident of Waushara County. His education was acquired in the schools of his adopted State, and he remained at home until 1861, when he entered the service of his country as a member of the 38th Wisconsin Infantry, being mustered in at Madison. He joined his regiment in front of Petersburg and participated in the most important engagements toward the close of the war. For eight months he was stationed in front of Petersburg and after Lee's surrender participated in the capture of Richmond. With his command he then marched to Washington and helped to form the picket line which surrounded that city when it was supposed that Booth, the murderer of Lincoln, was in hiding there. He

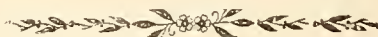
was mustered out near Washington, in June, 1865, and on receiving his discharge in Madison, returned to his home.

When the war was over Mr. Parker rejoined his family in Waushara County and once more resumed the occupation of farming. He had been married on the 3d of July, 1857, to Sarah E. Vidal, daughter of John L. and Sarah (Ingraham) Vidal, the former a native of New York City, the latter of Pittsfield, Mass. With their family they emigrated to the West in 1848 and settled in Walworth County, Wis., but two years later became residents of Waushara County, where they remained until the close of the war, when they became residents of Ft. Scott, Kansas, where the death of Mrs. Vidal occurred in 1866. The husband is still living and makes his home in Ringgold County, Iowa. He also was a soldier of the late war, in which he served two years as a member of the 16th Wisconsin Infantry. He enlisted as a private, but on account of meritorious conduct and bravery displayed on the field of battle, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was wounded in the side by the concussion of a shell and on account of disability was mustered out. His son, John L., was a member of the 5th Wisconsin Infantry and served with credit to himself and his command. His death was caused by disease contracted while in the army. Another son, Joseph, was also one of the "boys in blue" and died while in the defence of his country at Memphis, Tenn. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Vidal numbered nine children, four of whom are living—Rosalie, widow of George Moor, who now resides in Fort Scott, Kansas; Sophia, wife of Frank Bruckett, of Imogene, Iowa; Kate, wife of Warfield Bruckett, of St. Joseph, Mo.; and Sarah E., wife of our subject.

Three children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Parker—Jane, who is now the widow of George Jennings; John, who married Miss Mary Sheldon; and Edwin, still under the parental roof.

In his social relations, Mr. Parker is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, G. A. R., of Wautoma, and politically is a stalwart Republican. He has been honored with the offices of Side Supervisor, Treasurer of the Town and Chairman of the Town Board. He came to the county before the advent of rail-

roads, when the homes of the settlers were widely scattered and the greater part of the land was still in its primitive condition. He has watched the progress of events, the upbuilding of town and county and has participated in the development of the fine farms for which Wisconsin is noted. An honored pioneer, a leading farmer, a worthy citizen and an upright gentleman, are epithets which describe the character of our subject.



WILLIAM HAMILTON, whose home is situated in the town of Westfield, Marquette County, has passed almost his entire life in this community where his parents settled when he was but four years of age. He is of Irish birth, having first opened his eyes to the light of day on the Emerald Isle, in 1848, and his parents were also natives of the same country. Determining to try their fortunes in America, in 1852 they crossed the water and landed in New York City, whence they continued their travels until reaching Marquette County.

Amid the wild scenes of this then unsettled region our subject was reared to manhood, passing the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof. His time was spent in assisting his father in the cultivation of the home farm and in attendance at the district school, where he acquired his education. He was joined in wedlock with Miss Agnes Laing, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Cant) Laing, who came with their family to America in the spring of 1854. They landed in Montreal, Canada, but came direct to Marquette County, Mrs. Laing having a brother, John Cant, living in the town of Westfield. They made their home with that brother a short time, while Mr. Laing was seeking a location. He finally chose a farm in the town of Harris, where he made his home until his death, and where his wife still resides. They were parents of eight children and with the exception of two, all are living in Marquette County. One daughter, Ellen, wife of Henry M. Crowell, resides in Iroquois, Dak.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton began their domestic life in the town of Westfield, where they have since

continued to reside. Two children came to bless the home by their presence, a son and daughter, Nellie and Thomas A. Mr. Hamilton follows the occupation of farming for a livelihood and like his brothers, is one of the energetic and thrifty men of the community.



LORENZO CLINTSMAN, of Wautoma, Waushara County, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Jefferson County, on the 17th of December, 1829. His parents, John and Melinda (Harris) Clintsman, became residents of Wisconsin in 1854, settling near Waupun, where the husband engaged in farming for a number of years. Both died at their home in that community where they were highly respected citizens. Of their family of nine children, eight grew to mature years—Alzina, became the wife of R. Allen, but is now deceased; Amanda is the wife of Sumner Morse, of Iowa; Lorinda wedded Allen Wilbur and died at her home in Northport, Mich.; Caroline is the widow of Milton Nichols, of Waupun; Jennie is the wife of David Norton, of the same city; Elijah is living in Waupun; Harris is a resident of St. Paul, Minn.; Lorenzo is the next in order of birth; and Laviara is the wife of Edward Thompson, of Brandon, Fond du Lac County.

The subject of this sketch was a lad of fifteen years when he left his native State, and accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. He remained at home until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, of the 3d Wisconsin Regiment, and was mustered into the service at Madison. He joined his command in Fayetteville, Tenn., and afterwards participated in the battles of Resaca, Dalton and Kenesaw Mountain. For ten days the regiment then halted on the banks of the Chattahooche River, where Mr. Clintsman did picket duty. They then continued their march until reaching Peach Tree Creek, where a lively skirmish occurred, during which the 3d Regiment supported a battery. Following the enemy for a short distance another encounter occurred, in which our subject was wounded, a minie ball completely

shattering his wrist. Being unfit for duty, he was then sent back to the Division hospital, where he remained two weeks, living upon hardtack and coffee, after which he was sent to Bennett Station, and later was confined in a hospital at Chattanooga for two weeks. Being granted a furlough he then returned home and after three months reported at the hospital in Madison, where he remained until April 1, 1865, when he was sent to the hospital in Milwaukee, where he remained until being mustered out of the service on the 3rd of July, of the same year.

When the war was over, Mr. Clintsman returned to his home in Fond du Lac County, and three years later in the city of Waupun, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Pitt, a daughter of Cyrus and Betsy Pitt. They are now parents of two sons and a daughter—Lottie M., Clarence E. and De Forrest. In 1875, Mr. Clintsman and his family came to Waushara County, and took up their abode on a farm in the town of Wautoma, where they remained for about four years. At the expiration of that time they removed to Wild Rose and at length became residents of the village of Wautoma, where they still make their home, being numbered among its leading and valued citizens. Mr. Clintsman in his social relations was a member of the G. A. R., belonging to Ed. Saxe Post, of Wautoma. Religiously he is a member of the United Brethren Church and his wife a member of the Christian Church.

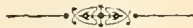


WILLIAM PEAT, who resides on section 6, in the town of Packwaukee, Marquette County, is one of the oldest citizens of this community and is also numbered among the pioneer settlers, dating his residence from 1819. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1801, and is therefore almost ninety years of age. His father, Thomas Peat, was principal keeper of the records of Edinburgh and resided at Wheatland, near that city. The family was one of wealth and influence, and numbered nine children, but our subject is the only one now living. He was reared to manhood in his native city and received a liberal edu-

cation, after which, while yet a youth, he assisted his father in his official duties. When he had attained to man's estate, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Ramsey, with whom he traveled life's journey for many years. In 1849, accompanied by his family, which then consisted of wife and three children, two sons and a daughter, he crossed the Atlantic to America, and became a resident of Marquette County, Wis., where he has since continued to reside.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Peat were Thomas, who enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, and died at Columbus, Ky., on Oct. 15, 1863, at the age of twenty years; William B., who still resides on the old homestead and cultivates his father's farm; and Agnes Ramsey, who married William J. Huggins, and is now living in the State of New York. The mother of this family was called to her final rest Dec. 11, 1876, dying in the seventy-first year of her age. Mrs. Peat was a lady of culture and refinement, who possessed an excellent education, and was a musician of rare taste and ability.

As before stated, Mr. Peat received a liberal education in his youth, his father having been a man of wealth and rank. Though he has now attained the age of nearly ninety years, he is still quite robust and in many respects a remarkable man, his memory of the past being most excellent. He is a gentleman of varied and excellent attainments, and advancing age has not deprived him of that high degree of refinement which is characteristic of the Scotchmen of the higher classes. He is cordial and genial in disposition and a most esteemed and worthy citizen.



ANDREW SCOBIE, one of Marquette County's representative citizens who is extensively engaged in the manufacture of plows in Neshkoro, Wis., is a native of Scotland, having been born in Pathgreen, Perthshire, Nov. 16, 1833. His parents, Andrew and Jane (Robertson) Scobie, were also natives of the same country, and with their family emigrated to America, in 1852, settling in Jefferson County, Wis., where the father followed the occupation of farming until 1867, when he removed to the town

of Neshkoro, Marquette County, making that his home until his death, in 1872. His wife survived her husband several years, passing away after a long and eventful life Jan. 22, 1880. That worthy couple were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of Mary, deceased wife of Thomas Wells, of Neshkoro, her death occurring Jan. 21, 1887.

Andrew Scobie, whose name heads this sketch, is the eldest of the family. He was nineteen years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to America and since that time has made his home in Wisconsin. When twenty-five years of age, he led to the marriage altar Miss Elizabeth Harper, who was born on the Shetland Islands, Feb. 16, 1836, and was a daughter of Hinds and Barbara (Gody) Harper. Her parents were also born on the Shetland Islands and remained in their native land until 1837, when they crossed the Atlantic and became residents of Genesee County, N. Y., which continued to be their home for a period of ten years, when in 1847, they took up their abode in Magnolia Township, Rock County, Wis. They there resided until the death of the wife and mother which occurred July 25, 1862, after which Mr. Harper came to live with his daughter, Mrs. Scobie in Neshkoro. He survived his deeply mourned and estimable wife sixteen years and at length peacefully passed away on the 6th of April, 1877, when eighty-two years of age. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Harper numbered three sons and six daughters. Christina, the eldest, is the wife of Sylvester Craig of Waukau, Winnebago Co., Wis.; Barbara became the wife of H. G. O. Childs of Washington, and died May 1, 1858; Margaret is the widow of A. W. Peters, a former resident of Rock County, Wis.; Andrew died in Washington, Feb. 13, 1862, leaving a wife and four children; Janet is the wife of Hiram Preston of Rock County, Wis.; Mary died in infancy; William H., and Robert W. enlisted in the service of their country, Sept. 1, 1866, at Camp Utley. The former served until the close of the war, and being honorably discharged was mustered out in August, 1865, and is now a resident of Colorado, but Robert, being but a boy of seventeen years when he enlisted,

was not strong enough to endure the hardships and trials of war and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., in the month of March, 1863.

Elizabeth, another member of that family, as before stated was born on the Shetland Isles, and was but a babe when she was brought to America by her parents with whom she remained until her marriage. She received her primary education in the district schools of the Empire State, and afterward pursued an academic course at Janesville, Wis. At the age of sixteen she began teaching and for several years taught in the public schools of Rock County. The last school of which she had charge was in Neshkoro, when laying aside the duties of that profession she was united in marriage with Andrew Scobie.

This couple began their domestic life in Neshkoro, where they still make their home. Their union has been blessed with four children, all sons, the eldest of whom, Andrew H. is engaged in business with his father; Willard R. is a resident of Dakota; Robert G. is engaged in milling; and Frank G., the youngest is still attending school. The parents are numbered among the leading citizens of Marquette County and rank among the most highly esteemed residents of Neshkoro. Mrs. Scobie is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, in which she was reared, and an earnest worker in the church and Sunday-school. Since 1857, Mr. Scobie has been engaged in the manufacture of plows at Neshkoro, which business he still continues, his eldest son now being associated with him in that line. They also do an extensive business in repairing and casting. Mr. Scobie is ripe in years of experience and in knowledge of the world and ways of men and has been very successful in his business enterprises. He justly ranks high in business and social circles and well deserves the high regard in which he is held.



JACOB A. WEGENKE, a prominent farmer of the town of Crystal Lake, Marquette County, residing on section 15, has passed his entire life in America on that farm. He is of German birth, having opened his eyes to the

light of day in the Province of Posen, July 22, 1842. His father, Andrew Wegenke, was born in the same province about the year 1806, and on attaining to mature years was joined in wedlock with Anna Missal. Their family numbered eight children, four sons and four daughters, namely: Joseph, George, John, Justine, Minnie, Rosalie, Jacob A. and Ottilie. All are now living with the exception of Rosalie, who died in 1870. Mr. Wegenke followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire life and became a prosperous citizen. He died in the faith of the Catholic Church of which he had always been a member, in 1859, and his wife survived him but three weeks, when she too was called home.

The boyhood days of our subject passed uneventfully, he assisting his father in the labors of the farm and attending the district schools. At length he determined to seek a home in the new world. His parents were both dead, and bidding good bye to the other members of the family, he sailed for America in 1865, when twenty-three years of age. He landed safely at Castle Garden on June 3, of that year and at once resumed his journey, his destination being Marquette County. His first purchase of land consisted of 140 acres, constituting the farm on which he now makes his home. He taught German in the schools of Crystal Lake for two years, but with the exception of that time has devoted his entire attention to general farming, and is now numbered among the well-to-do citizens of the town. During his residence in this community he has been called upon to serve as Township Clerk for four years, was Side Supervisor and Assessor, and for the past ten years has been Township Chairman, and is the present incumbent of that office. Fidelity and promptness characterized the discharge of his official duties, as uprightness and integrity have his business career, and it is needless to say won the confidence of all concerned. He is also the able and efficient Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he has also held ten years. He supports the Democratic party in politics and is a member of the Catholic Church, and one of the most influential men of the community.

Mr. Wegenke was united in marriage with Miss

Ottillie Kinzel, a native of Posen, Germany, and by their union have been born the following children: Josephine, born June 28, 1870; Robert, born Nov. 2, 1872; Adolph, born April 17, 1874; Henry, born April 1, 1876; Ella, born March 18, 1878; Agatha, born Feb. 3, 1880; Lydia, born Oct. 9, 1883; and Laura, born April 6, 1885.



JOHAN LEACH, who resides on section 10 in the town of Marion, has been prominently identified with the history of Waushara since the days of its early infancy, and his name is enrolled among the honored pioneers. In many ways has he aided in its upbuilding and advancement and with its agricultural interests he is inseparably connected. He was born in Leroy Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1825, and is descended from one of the early New England families. His father, Lemuel Leach, was a native of Vermont, born in 1790, and in Burlington, Vt., married Velora Stratton, who was born in the Green Mountain State in 1796. Their family numbered four sons—Milo, who died in Waushara County in 1888; Alonzo, who was engaged in the mercantile business and steamboating, died in Oshkosh, Wis.; John is the third in order of birth; and Lemuel is engaged in farming in Minnesota.

The father of this family in early life engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in the East, and was thus employed at the time of the War of 1812, and furnished the soldiers with material for their suits. Later he engaged in the clothing business. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a highly respected citizen of Jefferson County, N. Y., where he lived at the time of his death. His widow afterward became the wife of Ezra Cole, by whom she had three children, only one of whom is now living, George L. of Rock County, Minn. Mr. Cole died in 1856, but the mother of our subject still survives at the advanced age of ninety-three years. For many years she has been a member of the Baptist Church, and is beloved by all who know her.

The subject of this sketch acquired his education

in a log school house in Northern New York, and was reared to farm life. Not long after attaining his majority he determined to seek a home in the West, and in 1848, landed at Oshkosh, Wis. He spent the first winter at that place, and in 1849 came to Waushara County, where he entered a claim on section 10 in the town of Marion, which forms a part of his present fine farm. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon his land. In company with his brother Milo he rolled the logs to the site which he had chosen for a cabin and when it was built, moved in and put up a bed and cook stove, although the house was not yet roofed. His life has been an industrious one, and since an early age he has made his own way in the world. His father died when he was a lad, leaving the care of four sons to his widow, so that it became necessary for Mr. Leach, when quite young, to earn his own livelihood. When sixteen years of age he began working as a farm hand for \$6.50 per month, and from his meagre wages paid the doctor's bill which accumulated during his father's last illness. When seventeen years old he removed with the family to Canada, and as his stepfather shortly afterward broke a limb he had to support the family.

Mr. Leach was married in Canada to Miss Betsy Lemmon, daughter of Joseph Lemmon, and shortly afterward the young couple came to Waushara County. The claim on which they settled comprised 160 acres. Their cabin was 16x16 feet, and at one time it sheltered a family of eleven persons. They endured all the hardships and trials incident to life on the frontier, but wishing to secure a comfortable home for their family they labored on, undaunted by such difficulties, and by the united efforts of husband and wife have acquired a handsome property and are numbered among the well-to-do citizens of the community. The little log cabin has long since been replaced by a more commodious dwelling tastefully furnished, and the boundaries of the farm have been extended until it now comprises 284 acres of valuable land. All the necessary improvements and many of an ornamental character, are there found; good barns and outbuildings have been erected, the fields are well tilled, and the entire surroundings indicate the

care and supervision of one who thoroughly understands his business and keeps abreast with the times.

Mr. and Mrs. Leach have been parents of seven children: Lemuel, who died at the age of eighteen years; Emerson A., who married Nancy Seoville, by whom he has one child, is now living in Moody County, S. D.; Caroline J. is the wife of James McBriar of Waushara County; Idilla is the wife of Hosea Gaylord, of Waushara County; Ezra is living in Moody County, S. D.; John and Clarence E. are yet at home. The children have been provided with good educational advantages, and have become good and useful members of society. Mr. Leach has always been a warm friend of education. He was present at the building of the first school house in the town of Marion, it being a log structure 16x18 feet, and the teacher was paid by subscription. From that time he has done all in his power for the advancement of the grade of schools and has also given his support to every enterprise calculated to promote the general welfare. He supports the Republican party in politics, and is a man of sterling worth who receives the high regard of all who know him.



JOHAN B. WOODWARD, who is numbered among the honored pioneers of Waushara County, is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 35, in the town of Rose. As he is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the community, we know that the record of his life will be of interest to the readers of the ALBUM and it is therefore with pleasure that we present this sketch. He was born on the 6th of November, 1830, in Littleton, Mass., and is a son of John and Maria (Stiles) Woodward. His maternal ancestry were of Scotch origin and both his parents were representatives of early New England families. His father followed various occupations in early life, but after removing to New Hampshire, in 1837, engaged in the occupation of farming, in which he was quite successful. He became one of the well-known citizens of the community in which he located and held various local offices of trust.

His family numbered six children, four of whom are yet living—Mary Ann, wife of George W. Dowd, of White Creek, Wis.; John B. of this sketch; James A., who makes his home with our subject; and Sabra, wife of John Stewart, of New Madrid, Mo. The two other children died in infancy. Mr. Woodward came with his family to the West in 1851, and took up his residence on section 2, in the town of Wautoma, Waushara County, where he entered land and began the development of a farm, but ere he had resided in his new home five years he was called to his final rest, dying in August, 1855, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was an industrious and hard working man, upright in all his dealings and labored zealously for the interests of his family. His wife passed away in 1869. Both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Woodward was Class-Leader for many years. At his death the county lost one of its noble citizens and the church a faithful supporter.

Our subject was but seven years of age when the family removed to New Hampshire. He received his education in the common schools of Warner, that State, and at the age of seventeen years left the parental roof and went to Fisherville, N. H., where he was employed in a cotton factory for about three years, in the capacity of overseer of the weaving room. He preceded his parents to the West in 1851, but again returned to New Hampshire, where for three years he occupied his former position in a cotton mill. It was with regret on the part of his employers that he severed his connection with the factory, but believing that he could more easily secure a home in the new and growing West, he again came to Wisconsin in 1854, making choice of Waushara County as the scene of his future operations. He entered land from the Government on the north half of section 35, in the town of Rose, which had just come into market, the Indians having left it only a short time previous for their reservation beyond the Mississippi. When Mr. Woodward first visited this region the red men were still numerous in the settlement and where now are prosperous homes, the smoke of the Indian wigwam could be seen among the trees.

Mr. Woodward was married on the 16th of March, 1851, being joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Moore, of Canterbury, N. H., a daughter of Isaac and Rhoda (Bennett) Moore, who were also natives of that city, where the mother spent her last days. The death of the father occurred in Boston, Mass. Coming to the West, the first home of the young couple in Waushara County was a rude shanty on section 2, in the town of Wautoma, where they continued to reside a little over a year before returning to the East. On coming to the West in 1855 they settled on section 3, Wautoma Township, and in 1863 they took up their residence on their present farm. They underwent all the trials and hardships of pioneer life, but prosperity at last crowned their united efforts and they are numbered among the substantial citizens of the community. Their home was destroyed by fire in 1874, but with characteristic energy Mr. Woodward replaced it with his present commodious and handsome residence. He has added to his original purchase until he now owns 160 acres of land and has given considerable to his sons, the family now operating 730 acres in the town of Rose.

The seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodward are—Orville, who died at the age of three years; John M. who is married and resides in Greenbush, Wis.; Henry married Ellen Hanson, and is living on section 35, in the town of Rose; Isaac, who wedded Miss Tamma Jenks, is engaged in farming in the same town; Daniel is similarly employed on section 27, in the town of Rose; Theodore J. married Sarah Knutson and follows farming on section 35; and Wendell, the youngest, who married Carrie Knutson, resides on section 35. As the educational advantages which Mr. Woodward received were limited, he resolved that his children should never feel the same lack and spared neither labor nor expense in providing them with such advantages as would fit them for the practical duties of this life.

In 1864, our subject laid aside the plow and enlisted in Company D, 37th Wisconsin Infantry. He participated in the battle of Ft. Steadman, the long siege and capture of Petersburg and all the important engagements in which his regiment took part until the 2d of April, 1865, when he was taken

sick and sent to Fairground Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., where he remained until the 13th of June, following, when he was mustered out on account of disability. The same loyalty which prompted him to respond to his country's call for aid has marked the discharge of his duties of citizenship, and it is no exaggeration to say that he is numbered among the most prominent citizens of the county. For many years he served as Side Supervisor of his town and for the past thirteen years has been Chairman of the Board. Carefully looking after the best interests of the community, he has won the respect of all and brought credit upon himself for his faithful discharge of duty. He has not only been an eye-witness of the growth of Waushara County since its early days, but has been an active participant in the many great changes which have taken place and been prominent in the promotion of its public enterprises. He is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Woodward is a member.



JAMES SEXTON, who, since 1850, has resided in Marquette County, and has therefore been a witness of its growth and advancement for almost forty years, now resides in Neshkoro. He was born in Ireland, and with his parents, Andrew and Bridget Sexton, crossed the Atlantic to America in 1848. The family settled in Milwaukee, making their home in that city for a period of two years, when they came to Marquette County and took up their residence on a farm which is now comprised in the town of Marion, Waushara County. The family numbered ten children, six sons and four daughters, and with one exception all are living at the time of this writing. John, the oldest, is married and resides on the old homestead; James is next in order of birth; George and Andrew, twins, are both residents of this State, the former living in Wautoma, Waushara County, the latter in Madison; Jane is the wife of Adrew Vines, of Waupaca, Wis.; Mary became the wife of John Hefernan of Waushara County, but is now deceased; Fannie wedded Ed. Hales of Waupaca, Wis.; William is married and makes his home

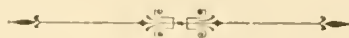
in Shawano County, this State; Lizzie is the wife of Dr. Frank Dodson of Berlin, Wis.; Thomas, who completes the family, is married and resides in Iowa.

Our subject passed the days of his boyhood and youth on the farm with his father, and assisted in the cultivation of the land until he had attained to mature years and began life for himself. He was a loyal soldier during the late war, having fought in defense of his country's cause four years. He served as a member of Company C, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, and the first regular engagement in which he participated was the siege and battle of Vicksburg. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and with his regiment participated in many hard fought battles of the Rebellion. At length he was honorably discharged, having spent nearly four years in the South, being mustered out in Louisville, Ky.

On his return from the war Mr. Sexton again took up his residence in Marquette County, where, on the 19th of October, 1868, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Tillie Finskey, a native of Ireland, born June 29, 1849. She was eighteen years of age when with her parents, Austin and Ann Finskey, she came to this country. The family settled in Neshkoro, Marquette County, where her father and mother still make their home. The young couple began their domestic life in Neshkoro, where they still reside, and their home has been blessed with three children, two of whom are yet living—Albert, who is twenty years of age, and Clara, aged fifteen. They are still under the parental roof. A daughter, Mabel, died in infancy.

In 1866 Mr. Sexton embarked in the mercantile business in Neshkoro, and since that time has successfully carried on operations in that line. He is an energetic and enterprising business man, and by all who know him is held in high regard. His fair dealing and courteous treatment to all has won him a liberal patronage, which increases each year. In political sentiment he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the success and welfare of that party. He is now serving his fellow citizens as Town Clerk, and at intervals since attaining his majority has held public office, the duties of which have been well and faithfully performed. Mr. Sexton is a member of Wautoma Lodge, No. A. F. and

A. M., and is a firm believer in the principles of Masonry. He has the honor of having personally met each Governor of the State of Wisconsin. As a citizen none are held in higher regard, and few are more widely known than he, whose residence in Marquette County covers a period of almost forty years. Those who settled in the community during its early history deserve no little credit, for to them is due much of the prosperity and the advanced position to which the county has attained, so it affords us great pleasure in writing this, a history of the county, to present the sketch of one who has so long been prominently identified with its leading interests.



WILLIAM WARWICK, the first actual settler of Waushara County, who served his country in the Mexican War and also in the War of the Rebellion, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Waushara County, and is now engaged in general farming on section 2 in the town of Marion. He is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Trumbull County on the 16th of August, 1828. His father, Isaac Warwick, was born in the city of Philadelphia, and was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. When a child he removed with his family to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he became acquainted with and married Nancy Stahl, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, and became a resident of Trumbull County during its early days. Of their family of ten children, but four are now living: Isabel, wife of Scipha Foster, of Indiana; Elizabeth, widow of Nathan Marshall, of Indiana; Lois A., who is single and resides in San Francisco, Cal.; and William, of this sketch. About the year 1846, the parents removed to Indiana, settling in La Porte County, where they passed their last days.

Our subject was reared to manhood in his native county, amid its wild scenes, as that section of the State was still in its primitive condition to a great extent. The building in which he conned the rudiments of learning was a log structure with a

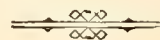
puncheon floor, slab seats and an immense fireplace, which occupied one entire end of the building. The master sat at the other end and ruled his school with an iron rod. Mr. Warwick remained in the Buckeye State until 1847, when he joined his parents, who had previously become residents of Indiana. The same year, in company with his brothers, Isaac and Charles, he enlisted in Company I, of the 4th Regiment Indiana for the Mexican War. The regiment was commanded by Col. Gorman, afterwards a General in the Civil War, and who was the first Governor of Minnesota. He was mustered in at Jeffersonville, Ind., and with his command went to New Orleans, and thence to Brass Island, after which he joined Gen. Taylor, who was 700 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande River. He then returned to the Gulf under Gen. Scott, and while stationed at the mouth of the river was taken seriously ill and sent to Point Isabel Hospital, in Texas, where he received his discharge. His brother there parted from him, never expecting to see him again. It was reported to his regiment that he was dead and his brother wrote the same news to his parents, but a vigorous constitution at length overcame disease, and day by day he grew stronger until he was able to travel and started for home. The meeting with his parents, who had given him up for lost, is one never to be forgotten while memory lasts.

Mr. Warwick remained at home a short time and then came West to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he worked as a farm hand until 1848, when he came to Waushara County, where he has since resided. He made a claim on section 2, in the town of Marion, of land which was still in its primitive condition. Rolling up logs he built a cabin which he covered with dirt, and then started for Stevens' Point to obtain the lumber to complete his house. The season was winter, and while on his way a heavy snow fell, almost blocking the roads, but when he had obtained his lumber, anxious to complete his task, he started for home. At that time there was not a house between his claim and Stevens' Point, and he had cut the road which he had traveled. All day long he pressed forward, but night overtook him, and as he could no longer see the way, he made a wind-break of his boards.

built a fire, and on the frozen and snow-covered ground passed the night. He reached home in safety the next day and when his cabin was completed began preparations for the development of his land. Industrious and energetic, he has worked his way upward until he has become one of the prosperous citizens of the community, and is now the owner of 240 acres of land, with a good residence, barns and outbuildings, and all the necessary improvements. In company with his brother he built the first sawmill in the neighborhood, and during those early days the people would come for miles around to procure lumber for their homes. He has been closely identified with the upbuilding and development of the county, and has not only witnessed, but has been a participant in the many great changes which have since taken place.

In his efforts to secure a home, Mr. Warwick has been ably assisted by his estimable wife, whose maiden name was Miss Sarah M. Wright. She was a daughter of Zabina Wright, and their marriage was celebrated in 1850. Two children were born of their union, but George, the eldest, died at the age of eleven years; Charley is still at home.

Since coming to the county, Mr. Warwick has carried on operations as a farmer, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country. In 1864 he became a member of Company K, of the 38th Wisconsin Infantry, and joined his regiment in front of Petersburg. He participated in the siege against that city until its surrender, and was with his command until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of service at Madison. He is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R.



JOHN JENNINGS, a leading farmer of the town of Marion, Waushara County, residing on section 16, was born in Yorkshire, England, on the 15th of April, 1823, and is a son of John and Mary (Morehouse) Jennings, who were also natives of the same county. Their family consisted of the following children: William, a resident of Ontario, Canada; George, who went to Australia, but has not been heard of for many years, and it is therefore uncertain whether

he is living or dead; Ann died in England in childhood; John is the next younger; and Mary is the wife of John Grenough, of Lampton County, Canada. In June, 1850, accompanied by their children, the parents emigrated to Canada, where they spent their last days. Members of the Church of England, they lived earnest Christian lives and made friends wherever they went.

The subject of this sketch passed the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land and from his fifteenth year has made his own way in the world. At that time he was apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith for a term of six years, receiving his board but not his clothing. When he had attained his majority he determined to try his fortune in the New World, believing that better opportunities were afforded young men in America than in the older countries across the water. He first settled in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he worked at his chosen trade, but after a few years started for the West.

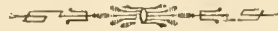
In 1848, in Canada, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Barnhart, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Wagner) Barnhart, who belonged to one of the early families of the Mohawk Valley and were natives of the Empire State. Mr. Barnhart served as a British soldier in the War of 1812. With his family he settled in Waushara County in 1849, where his death occurred July 12, 1876. His wife still survives him and is now eighty-eight years of age. In early life they were members of the Methodist Church, but as they settled in a community where there was no church of that denomination they joined the United Brethren Church, with which they held membership for many years. Their family numbered ten children, nine of whom lived to adult age, namely: Charles, Thomas, Catherine, Mary, Sarah, Jane, Philip, Peter and John. Magdelene is deceased.

Leaving his home in the East in 1856, Mr. Jennings became a resident of Waushara County, where he has since made his home, covering a period of a third of a century. Immediately after his arrival he purchased forty acres of land on section 16, in the town of Marion, and by subsequent purchase has extended the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises 288 acres of valuable land. He has

not only placed the entire amount under a high state of cultivation, but has made many excellent improvements and now has one of the best farms in the community. He raises a good grade of stock, his fields are well-tilled and the entire surroundings indicate the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings was gladdened by the presence of five children, two sons and three daughters: Agnes, who is now the wife of Henry Porter, of Shawano County, Wis.; Annie is the wife of Ezra Sperbeck, of Waushara County; Mary is the wife of George H. Fuller, of Shawano County; John Jr. makes his home in Waushara County; and Frank is still living at home. Two children of the family are now deceased: George H., who died at the age of twenty-nine years; and Mary E., who died when five years of age.

Mr. Jennings continued his farming operations until February, 1865, when he enlisted in Company C., of the 52nd Wisconsin Regiment. He joined his command at Madison, whence the regiment was sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and later to Pilot Knob. Returning to St. Louis it was then ordered to Warrensburg, where it did guard duty. It was mustered out of service July 28, 1865, and Mr. Jennings then returned to his home. He is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R., and in politics is a staunch Republican, doing all in his power to advance the cause of that party. He has held various local offices, was Side Supervisor, for two years served as Chairman of the Town Board and for four years was Town Treasurer. He and his wife have a pleasant home provided with all the comforts of life as a result of their perseverance, industry and enterprise. Their circle of friends is extensive and includes the best people of Waushara County.



BENJAMIN F. RAPPOLE, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 32, in the town of Mt. Morris, is numbered among the early settlers of Waushara County, and is one of its progressive and enterprising citizens. He dates his residence from 1854 and has therefore witnessed the greater part

of the changes which have transformed the county from a wild and unsettled wilderness to its present advanced position.

Mr. Rappole was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on the 28th of October, 1823, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Bellington) Rappole, who were also natives of the Empire State, the father born of German parentage, while the mother was of German and Scotch descent. They were married in Oneida County, where three children were born unto them, Benjamin F. being the eldest; John is now living in Jefferson County, N. Y., and James M. is a resident of Orleans County, N. Y. The mother, who was a sincere Christian woman, loved and respected by all, died in 1828, when her children were quite young. Mr. Rappole afterwards wedded Emily Cole, and unto them were born four children—Mary, who became the wife of Henry Huff and died in October, 1888; Eliza, wife of William Pierce of Jefferson County, N. Y.; Emily, who is still single, and Francis A., who resides on the old homestead. Mr. Rappole died in Jefferson County, N. Y., on the 27th of December, 1878. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Church and was widely known for his acts of charity and benevolence. His wife still survives him.

Our subject when a lad went with his father to Jefferson County, N. Y., where he was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age and then began work as a farm hand. Since his emigration to the West he has made Waushara County his home. He decided to try his fortune in the West in 1854, and has never had occasion to regret his choice. When he began life for himself he worked as a farm hand for \$10 per month. His wages were afterwards increased and with the money thus obtained he purchased his farm, which is situated on section 32 in the town of Mt. Morris. It contains 125 acres of highly cultivated land, furnished with good buildings and is a comfortable and substantial home. He thoroughly understands his business, is enterprising and progressive and ranks among the leading farmers of the community.

Mr. Rappole was single when he came to Waushara County, but chose for himself a helpmate in

the person of Miss Sarah Leach, the union being celebrated March 25, 1857. The lady is a daughter of William and Sarah (Haynes) Leach, who were parents of three children. William, who enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Infantry, was taken a prisoner and died in Lynchburg, Pa., July 18, 1862; Jonas H., who served his country as a member of the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry, died in Oshkosh on the 24th of November, 1864. Mrs. Leach died in Jefferson County, N. Y., in December, 1841, and 1854 Mr. Leach came to Waushara County, and is now living in Mt. Morris Township at the age of eighty-eight years.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Rappole is a Republican and has held several local offices. He has ever been a warm friend of education and has done his share for the advancement of the moral interests of the community and the upbuilding of the churches, although he is not a member of any religious organization. His wife, a most estimable lady, is a member of the Baptist Church. They have one son, Frank D., who is still at home.

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PHILIP P. ROGERS, who is living with his son A. S., is one of the oldest citizens and an early settler of Waushara County. He was born in Tewksbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1804, and is a son of Philip Rogers, who served his country as a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. His mother was in her maidenhood Miss Lydia Clark. Eight children were born of the union of that worthy couple, but only two are now living: Oliver C., a resident of Massachusetts, and Philip. The early life of our subject passed uneventfully, but after attaining to mature years he was united in marriage with Ruth Emery, the wedding taking place in Charlestown, Mass., on the 15th of April, 1829. The lady was a native of Concord, N. H., born Feb. 12, 1807. They had but one child, A. S., who is mentioned more fully elsewhere.

Mr. Rogers and his wife began their domestic life in Charlestown, but in 1831 removed to Concord, N. H., where he engaged in manufacturing for four years. He then became a resident of Pittsfield, where for six years he was proprietor of the

Suncook House, after which he returned to Concord and operated the Phenix Hotel, the leading house of that city at that time. He came to the West in 1848, landing at Milwaukee on the 19th of October. About 1850, he removed to Berlin, where he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died July 10, 1863. She was a sincere member of the Congregational Church, and a lady beloved by all who knew her. They had traveled life's journey together for thirty-nine years, and the loss to Mr. Rogers was an irreparable one. He is now an old man, having attained to the advanced age of eighty-six years. Since his arrival in this community, he has been numbered among the leading citizens, and was honored with several local offices, including that of Chairman of the Town Board, and President of the village of Berlin. He has lived a life of usefulness, and his upright career has won him the high regard of all with whom business or pleasure has brought him in contact.

Augustus S. Rogers, the only son of the above-named gentleman, and the present Secretary of the Aurora Fire Insurance Company of Waushara County, resides on section 36, in the town of Mt. Morris, and is one of its leading farmers. He was born in Deerfield, N. H., March 23, 1833, and is a son of Philip S. and Ruth Rogers. His school life began in his native city, after which he pursued a preparatory course in the Pittsfield Academy, and subsequently graduated from the Pembroke Military Academy. His residence in the West covers a period of forty-one years, dating from 1848, when, with the family, he settled in Berlin, Green Lake County.

While there residing, Mr. Rogers became acquainted with, and married, Miss Lucy M. Clark, the wedding taking place Nov. 24, 1854. She was a daughter of Daniel Clark, a native of Ontario County, N. Y., and by their union were born the following named children: J. Philip, who graduated from the Business College of Sioux Falls, S. D., and is now engaged in teaching in that State; Frank A., who graduated from the Business College of Oshkosh, and is now a book-keeper in Saxon, Ashland Co., Wis.; Ella P., wife of Chester Bantell, of Wausau, Wis. In 1860, the family came to this county, settling in the town of Marion,

where they resided until 1865, when they removed to Mt. Morris, where the mother died Nov. 20, 1871.

In the year 1861, at the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion, Mr. Rogers offered his services to the Government, and assisted in raising Company I, of the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, which regiment formed a part of the famous Iron Brigade. He was commissioned Captain of the company, but resigned and became First Lieutenant. He was mustered into the State service at Wautoma, where he remained in camp for two and a half months, when he went to Madison, and was there mustered into the United States service. Shortly afterward he was sent to Washington, D. C., and entered into active service, being first under fire at Falls Church. Before the battle of Chancellorsville, he resigned his commission and returned home, but again enlisted as a member of Company K, 38th Wisconsin Infantry, becoming Orderly Sergeant. He participated in the siege of Petersburg, and the battle of Hatchie's Run, and subsequently was detailed as Chief Clerk of the 9th Medical Corps. He received his discharge in the field hospital in front of Petersburg on account of disability, on the 25th of November, 1864. He served his country for more than three years, and was one of its faithful defenders.

When the war was over, Mr. Rogers returned to his home, and in July, 1865, removed to the farm on which he now resides. His wife dying in 1874, he was again married June 22, 1875, his second union being with Miss Susan A. Emigh, who was born in this county, and became the mother of three children—Charles R., Lula M., and Luez G.

Few men are more widely or favorably known in Waushara County than Mr. Rogers. His public and private life are alike above reproach, and he has the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens in an unusual degree, as shown by the many political honors which they have conferred upon him. For thirty years he held the office of Justice of the Peace; was Clerk of the towns of Berlin, Marion, and Mt. Morris; was Assessor in the two last-named towns for a period of nine years each; was Supervisor of the town of Marion for two terms, and in

the town of Mt. Morris has been Supervisor, Chairman of the Town Board, and Clerk for two terms.

He was also Deputy Sheriff of the county. He supports the Republican party, and a number of times has served as delegate to the county and State conventions. His public duties have ever been discharged in a manner creditable to himself, and satisfactory to his constituents, and have won the approval of even his political enemies. Socially, Mr. Rogers is a member of the Waushara Grange, the Odd Fellow's Society, and Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R., of which he was Commander, and is now Adjutant. The cause of education has ever found in him a firm friend. He was one of the first teachers of the county, being engaged in that capacity for forty-three terms. Many of the now prominent citizens of the community received their public instruction under his care. Other interests which are calculated to upbuild the community and promote the general welfare, have received his hearty support and called forth his influence in their behalf. He is now living on section 36, in the town of Mt. Morris, where he owns a fine farm of 320 acres.

CALEB F. FULLER, the present Postmaster of Westfield, and one of its most respected citizens, was born in Smithfield, R. I., Feb. 2, 1829, and is the son of Caleb Fuller, born in Attleboro, Mass. The latter is a direct descendant of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, whose sons were among the earliest settlers of New England, belonging to the old Puritan families. From him descended many men and women of note.

Caleb Fuller, father of our subject, removed with his parents to Rhode Island when a child, and in that State engaged in manufacturing for many years. At the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 28, 1847, he was superintendent of a cotton factory. He married Miss Leafy Handy, daughter of Philip Handy, a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin, who was one of the early settlers of Rhode Island, and for many years engaged in the manufacture of scythes in that State. He was of English ancestry. By the marriage above men-

tioned there were born six children who grew to mature years, Caleb F. being the eldest of that number; Albert G., the second, is engaged in the livery business in Westfield; Alpha A. is the wife of Alonzo Fuller, of Chicago; William P. is living in Westfield; Charles W. enlisted in Company E, of the 7th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, was captured while on picket duty and confined in the Andersonville prison, where he died; Joshua P. served in the 37th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and fell in the charge upon the rebel works immediately succeeding the mine explosion in front of Petersburg. William also served in Company F, of the 7th Wisconsin Infantry.

The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in his native state, and in his youth he began learning the manufacture of cotton goods, becoming familiar with that business in all its departments. He there learned the habits and methods of business life and probably laid the foundation for his future success. He first visited Wisconsin during its territorial days in 1846, when he was but sixteen years of age. Milwaukee was then but a small village, and many parts of the State were inhabited only by the red men. He remained for a short time in Washington county, but soon afterward returned to Rhode Island, where he continued to reside until 1855, which year witnessed his return to Wisconsin. He settled in the town of Newton, Marquette County, and turned his attention to farming, which he followed for three years, but in 1859 he met with an accident which forced him to abandon that occupation. In the month of August he was engaged in threshing in Washington County, and by some mishap had his right foot so severely injured that it had to be amputated. When no longer fitted for agricultural pursuits, he looked about him for some other means of livelihood and became a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to which he was elected. He removed to Montello and continued to discharge the duties of that position for four years, when, in 1863, in company with A. P. Lipe, then County Treasurer of Marquette County, he erected a woolen factory in Harrisville. His early training in Rhode Island now proved of great benefit to him, and from 1865 until 1874, he was successfully

engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth in Harrisville. He has the honor of having made the first cloth in Marquette County on a power loom. Mr. Fuller's residence in Westfield dates from 1874, and he has held the office of Postmaster since 1881. He proved a faithful and competent official, and is quite popular with the citizens of Westfield and Marquette County where he is so widely known. He was reared in the Democratic school of politics, but united with the Republican party on its organization, and has ever since been found in its ranks. Mr. Fuller is an intelligent and enterprising citizen who possesses much general information obtained both by observation and reading, and takes commendable interest in the educational moral growth of the community. He has ever given his support to all worthy enterprises and as a representative citizen we take great pleasure in presenting him to the readers of this ALBUM.



CARLO R. TAYLOR, undertaker and insurance agent, of Berlin, was born in Lewiston, Niagara Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1821. His father, Levi Taylor, was born in Southeastern Vermont, on the Connecticut River, and was descended from an old New England family. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Reed, was born in New York and was of an old Connecticut family. Carlo R., while an infant, accompanied his parents in their removal to Lockport, N. Y., where he was reared and received an academic education. When his school life was over he worked at the printer's trade in Lockport until the winter of 1837-8, when he went to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he spent one year, at the expiration of which time he removed to Ionia County of the same State, where his mother still resides. He engaged in farming in that county until 1843, at which time he became a resident of Indiana, settling near South Bend, where he was employed by the St. Joseph Iron Company. He came to Wisconsin in the interests of that company in 1848, and established a plant at Mayville, Dodge County, and continued in the service of the company for some years in a confidential capacity. In the spring of 1850 we find him in Green Lake

County, having established business in Princeton, as a hardware dealer, to which stock he subsequently added general merchandise. He did not long remain in Princeton, however, but the same year came to Berlin, where he built and operated the first foundry and machine shop, which he conducted until 1859. He then sold out and the following year went South, where he was actively engaged in business operations until 1865. On his return to the North he again settled in Ionia, Mich., where he engaged in the stave and heading business until his removal to Indiana, when he went upon the road as an adjuster of claims against parties who had been guilty of infringement of patent, for a manufacturing company. He spent three years in that manner, during which time, his business calling him to Colorado, he engaged to some extent in prospecting in mining and other enterprises. He crossed the plains ten times, having made five trips to Colorado. In the spring of 1884 he returned to Berlin and engaged in his present business.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married, his first union being celebrated in Mishawaka, Ind., in December, 1845, when Miss Martha Nicar became his wife. She was a native of Virginia and a daughter of Robert Nicar. Her death occurred in South Bend, Ind., in the fall of 1882, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters; Mary is now the wife of J. C. Taylor, of Ionia, Mich.; George married Ella Childs, and resides in Elkhart, Ind.; Ellen is the wife of Gordon M. Murray, of Nappanee, Ind.; Robert R. is married and resides in South Bend, Ind.; Edwin P. is first assistant physician in the Mendota Hospital for the Insane, at Mendota, Wis. Mr. Taylor was married in Berlin in the fall of 1883, to Miss Eliza Brown, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth R. Brown. She was born in Allegany County, N. Y., and came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1843. She spent some years in Walworth County, then came to Berlin with her mother in 1850, and has there resided ever since. Mrs. Taylor was one of the founders of the "Friends in Council," in 1873, and is a graduate from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in the class of 1883.

Mr. Taylor is a Democrat in politics, and previous to the war served as Deputy United States

Marshal under Marshal Thomas, and later under Marshal Lewis, of Wisconsin. He was also chairman of the town of Berlin several years, and served as Alderman and Member of the Berlin School Board in early times. He is a charter member of Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., and was the first one in Berlin to receive the Master's Degree, and filled the chair in the East several times. He was chosen District Lecturer of the order and served in that capacity some time. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is an upright, honorable gentleman, whom even his bitterest political enemies have never failed to respect.



DAVID C. EVANS is one of the enterprising farmers in the town of Aurora, Waushara County, his home being situated on section 22. He was born in South Wales, in the year 1842, and is the only child of David and Sarah (Williams) Evans, who were also natives of the same country. His parents were married in 1840, and ten years later emigrated with their son to America, coming direct to Wisconsin after landing on the shores of this country. They settled on section 22, in the town of Sacramento, Marquette County, but that farm now forms a part of Aurora Township, Waushara County. At that time there were but few families living in the community and much of the land was in its primitive condition. Mr. Evans devoted his energies to farming until his death, which occurred in the month of January, 1871. His wife still survives him and is now seventy-seven years of age. She finds a pleasant home with our subject and receives from him all the care and attention due her from her child.

David C. Evans was a lad of about eight years of age when he came to Wisconsin and since that time he has resided in Waushara County. He received his education in the district schools and as soon as old enough began aiding his father in the task of developing a farm. He shared in the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life and worked upon the old homestead until August, 1862, when at the age of twenty years he responded to his

country's call for troops. Going to Racine, he enlisted in the 22d Wisconsin Infantry and participated in all the most important engagements in which his command took part. He served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, having faithfully performed every duty devolving upon him as a soldier and a loyal defender of the Union cause. He was captured but after twenty days' imprisonment was paroled. He was spared the fate of many of his comrades who suffered in Libby prison, he being there confined but twenty-four hours. On the 24th of June, 1864, he was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain and for three months was unfit for duty, during which time he was granted a furlough, being mustered out and honorably discharged at Milwaukee in June, 1865, when he returned to his home.

When the war was over and his duty to his country discharged, Mr. Evans resumed his work upon his farm. In 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Evans, a lady of Welsh descent. Her father, Francis Evans, was one of the first settlers of Marquette County, but later became a resident of Berlin, where his wife died in 1864; about two years later he removed to Minnesota, where his death occurred in 1888. Mrs. Evans, the wife of our subject, died in 1887, leaving three children to share the loss of a kind and loving wife and mother with the bereaved husband. She possessed a genial disposition, ever looking upon the bright side and had many warm friends in the community. Three children, as before stated, were born of that union: John E., aged sixteen years; Josephine, aged fourteen years; and Addie, who is twelve years of age.

Mr. Evans is a Republican in politics. He has given his support to that party since casting his vote in Atlanta, Georgia, for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864. As all true American citizens should do, he feels an active interest in political affairs and does what he can for the success and welfare of the party. He has held a number of official positions and is now Deputy Sheriff of the county. Socially, he is an Odd-Fellow and is also a member of John H. Williams Post, No. 4, G. A. R. of Berlin. Mr. Evans has a highly cultivated farm of 200 acres, whose many improvements and well-

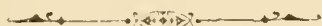


S. W. Allen



Mrs. Nancy R. Allen

tilled fields attract the notice of the passer-by and lead him to form the correct idea that the owner is a man of thrift and enterprise, as well as one who entertains practical and progressive ideas. Almost in the center of his land is a natural building site and upon that he has erected a beautiful residence, which he has provided with all that makes life worth living. He is a successful farmer and by his worth and ability has secured the confidence and high esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.



JAMES WILSON ALLEN, a farmer of section 13, Brooklyn Township, Green Lake County, was born amid the wild and picturesque scenery of the Green Mountains in Addison County, Vt., his birth occurring Oct. 6, 1825. His paternal grandfather, Noah Allen, engaged in farming in that State until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-five years. He was a relative of Col. Ethan Allen, whose brilliant record during the Revolutionary War made him famous. His family numbered sixteen children. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Thomas Smith, was born in Connecticut and married Elizabeth Bigelow. Later he removed to Massachusetts, and afterward to Vermont, following farming in both States. Eight children were born of this union, one of whom became the mother of our subject.

On Feb. 14, 1801, in Addison County, Vt., Martin Allen was born. In early life he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in later years in connection with that occupation he followed carpentering. He was a man of advanced ideas and at that early period strongly advocated anti-slavery and prohibition principles. At one time he announced that he would have a barn-raising, stating that no whisky would be given at the time. Some of his acquaintances predicted that no one would respond to his call for assistance, but when the day arrived so many had assembled that he could not utilize them all. It was certainly an indication of his popularity and the high regard in which he was held throughout the community. On the slavery question too, his views were far in advance of the

general public sentiment, and he and his wife withdrew from the Methodist Church on account of the decided stand which he made for abolition. Mr. Allen, in Addison County, Vt., wedded Miss Hannah Smith, who was born in Belchertown, Mass., March 15, 1803. In 1854, they removed to Randolph, Columbia Co., Wis., where they passed the remainder of their lives, the husband dying in March, 1879, the wife in September, 1859. They were active workers in the Church and Sunday-school, and when they severed their connection with the Methodists, they united with the Wesleyans. In early life, he supported the Whig party, but when the Republican party was formed, to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks, continuing to give it his support until he pronounced in favor of the Prohibition party, believing the question of temperance to be the issue of greatest importance before the people.

James W. Allen, of this sketch, was the second child in a family of four sons and one daughter. He was reared to farm life, and in the district schools of his native county received his education. When he was twenty years of age, his father proposed to board him and give him all the charcoal which he could make during the year to exceed four thousand bushels. When the twelve months had expired, it was found that he had doubled the amount, his share being worth \$100. After adding to his capital by working by the month for a year, he then purchased a piece of land and began farming. He also helped to build the first railroad, the Burlington & Rutland, that ran through the State, and later engaged in the construction of wood sheds and bridges for the same company, having learned the carpenter's trade by watching his father when thus employed.

The marriage of Mr. Allen occurred Dec. 5, 1848, when Miss Nancy R. Mason, who was born in Essex County, N. Y., July 10, 1829, became his wife. Of her people we will speak hereafter. Five children were born of their union, as follows: James W., who died when three weeks old; Willard A., who died at the age of two months; Eliza M., wife of Wendell Murray, by whom she has one child, Edna R.; Cynthia E., wife of Clarence Flowers, of Fond du Lac; Charles W., who married

Susie Hanson, and has two children, James W. and Eva M.

In 1853, Mr. Allen, with his family, came to Green Lake County, and settled upon the farm which he still makes his home. It is one of the finest in the community, made so by the untiring efforts of the owner. The residence is a fine brick structure, the barns and outbuildings are models of convenience, and the well-tilled fields are indications of thrift and enterprise. The farm comprises 160 acres owned by Mr. Allen and fifty acres which is his wife's property. Like his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen left the Methodist Church on account of their abolition views and are now consistent Congregationalists. He supported the Republican party until within the past few years, since which time he has identified himself with the Prohibition party. Mr. Allen and family are held in high regard by all who know them. He is a valued citizen, true to his convictions of right and wrong, and has secured and retained the confidence of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

The father of Mrs. Allen, Joseph Mason, was born in Canada, in January, 1802, and when a lad removed with his parents to Vermont. He married Permelia Miller, a native of New York, born in 1809. They made their home in the Empire State for some time, after which they removed to Vermont, where Mrs. Mason died at the age of twenty-three years, leaving one child—Mrs. Allen. The husband was afterward again married, his second union being with Roxalana Bancroft, by whom he had twin boys. He was a highly-respected citizen and a prominent and influential man in the community where he made his home. See portrait on opposite page.



EDD A. BEAN, owner and proprietor of the Lincoln House, of Wautoma, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Aug. 28, 1856, and is a son of Albert and Arvilla A. (Connor) Bean, both of whom were natives of Merrimac County, N. H., where their marriage was celebrated. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom were born in the old Granite State, while the birth

of the two youngest occurred after the emigration of the family to Wisconsin. Charles, the first born, a blacksmith by trade, is a resident of Copenhagen, N. Y.; John is the present Judge of the County Court of Greeley County, Neb.; Frankie is the wife of James Mather, of Lincoln County, Wis.; George died in Wautoma, at the age of twenty-eight years; Katie became the wife of Charles Vail, and died at her home in Oshkosh; Fred C., a blacksmith by trade, died in 1878; Edd A. is the next younger; and Emma, wife of Charles Searl, a jeweler, of Merrill, Lincoln Co., Wis., completes the family.

As before stated, in the year 1855, Mr. Bean, accompanied by his wife and children, came to Wisconsin. He first settled near Ripon, where he followed farming for about two years, when, in 1857, he came to Wautoma and worked at his trade of blacksmithing for a year. In 1858 he purchased a farm of 150 acres in the town of Wautoma, and for the succeeding five years devoted his time and attention to its cultivation, but at the expiration of that time sold out and again resumed work at his trade, in connection with which he engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He was associated in business with Charles Kingsley, and carried on operations in that line until his death, which occurred on the 27th of March, 1872. Mr. Bean won the respect and high regard of all who knew him, and his memory will long be cherished by the many friends which he left behind. His upright and honorable dealings in all business transactions won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and his word was as readily received as his bond. Charitable and benevolent, he gave liberally to those in need, and was lenient in his judgment, always seeking the good rather than the evil in a person. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were always found at their places in the house of worship. Mrs. Bean survived her husband until May 3, 1880, when she too passed away, at the age of fifty-nine years. Like him, she was greatly beloved for her many excellencies of character and the manifold deeds of kindness which she performed.

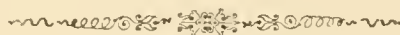
With such parents, it is not strange that our sub-

ject has become the honorable and respected gentleman which all know him to be. His entire life has been passed in Wisconsin, and with the history of Waushara County he has been closely connected. He received his education in the schools of Wautoma and then turned his attention to blacksmithing, learning the trade with his father. He also became a skilled mechanic, possessing a natural talent in that direction. At the age of twenty years he entered the blacksmith shop with his brother Fred, where he remained until 1876, when he embarked in business for himself, opening a general repair shop in connection with the blacksmith department. His thorough knowledge of the business, combined with his excellent workmanship, won him a liberal patronage, and he carried on business successfully until 1886, when he purchased the hotel property known as the Lincoln House. The following year his shop was burned down, and since that time he has devoted his entire attention to his present business.

In the month of November, 1879, Mr. Bean led to the marriage altar Miss Hattie E. Jones, who was born in Wautoma, May 29, 1861, and is a daughter of George W. and Abigail (Hayward) Jones, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Michigan. The mother died when Hattie was about three years old, and she then went to make her home with her uncle, John Jones, of Wautoma. She received her education in the schools of her native town, and for two years was one of the successful teachers of the county. Two children were born of the union—Anna C., who died in infancy; and Arthur E., born May 21, 1882.

Mr. Bean is an enterprising and progressive citizen. He casts his ballot with the Republican party, and is a warm advocate of its principles. He is cordial and genial in manner, gentlemanly in deportment and wins the respect and well wishes of all his guests. The Lincoln House, of which he is proprietor, is the leading hotel of Wautoma. It is conveniently situated near the centre of that thriving little city, and furnishes excellent entertainment to the traveling public, with which it has found great favor. When Mr. Bean purchased it, in 1886, he completely remodeled it and made it a

first-class hotel. It is light and airy, well-ventilated, and neatness everywhere abounds. Mrs. Bean, a most estimable lady, superintends the dining room and sleeping apartments, and in consequence everything is clean, wholesome and inviting. The guests are always made to feel at ease, and take with them on leaving a pleasant memory of their sojourn at the Lincoln House. We would recommend it to all who wish hotel accommodations in Wautoma, knowing that all will receive the most careful attention from its genial host and amiable hostess. Mr. Bean also has a livery stable in connection with his hotel, where he furnishes good rigs at liberal rates.



PHILLO DARLING, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, on section 35 in the town of Rose, Waushara County, is a native of Lower Canada. He was born on the 10th day of June, 1833, and is the eldest in a family of eleven children, ten of whom grew to mature years, while seven of that number are yet living. His parents were John and Marilda (Gaylor) Darling. The father was a native of Vermont, but when a young man went to Canada, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Gaylor. They afterward made their home in the Green Mountain State, and in 1854 became residents of Waupaca County, Wis., where Mr. Darling entered a claim and developed a farm upon which he resided until 1873, when he was called to his final home. His wife still survives him at this writing, in 1890. Their children yet living are—Philo, of this sketch; Hannah, wife of William Gibson, of Lawrence, Mass.; Lorinda, wife of Henry Darling, of Canada; Susie, wife of Henry Edwards, of Dakota; Melissa, wife of James M. Darling, of Waldo, Wis.; George, of Crystal Lake, Wis.; Lucretia, wife of Charles Herbert, of Waupaca; and Luman, of Wautoma.

The early life of our subject was passed in the usual manner of farmer lads, he assisting his father in the cultivation of the land and attending the common schools of Waterbury, Vt. On attaining his majority he left the parental roof and started

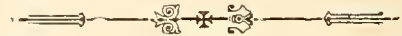
out in life for himself. He determined to try his fortune in the West, and bidding good-bye to his old home started for Wisconsin. On reaching Waupaca County he made a claim of ninety-five acres of land hitherto uncultivated, but after a year sold out and engaged in lumbering during the succeeding seven years. About the expiration of that time he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Jeffers, who was born in the town of Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1843, and with her father, James W. Jeffers, one of the honored pioneers of Wisconsin, came to the West. About two years after his marriage, Mr. Darling purchased fifty-seven acres of land in the town of Spring Water, Waushara County, and from the wild land developed a fine farm.

In February, 1864, our subject enlisted for the war as a member of Company B, 35th Wisconsin Infantry, and with his regiment participated in the siege at Spanish Fort, and other important engagements. During the entire service the regiment was engaged in active duty, and marched 8,050 miles. At length they were discharged at Madison, in February, 1866, after two years spent upon the Southern battlefields, when Mr. Darling returned to his home in the town of Spring Water and the young bride whom he had left to battle for his country. The same year he sold his farm in the town of Spring Water, and removed to the town of Wantoma, but in 1869 he purchased his present farm, where he has since made his home. He raises a good grade of stock, and 105 acres of highly cultivated land pay tribute to the care and labor which he bestows upon it. The farm comprises a quarter-section of land, but the remainder has not been improved. In his business transactions he has been quite successful, and has become one of the prosperous farmers of the community. When he first came to Wisconsin he used a breaking-plow, drawn by four or six yoke of oxen, but now has the latest improved machinery and everything necessary to a model farm of the nineteenth century. He entertains progressive as well as practical ideas, and has therefore made his business a prosperous one.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Darling have been born seven children: William, who married Miss Lizzie Davis,

is engaged in farming in the town of Spring Water; Henry, Etta, Frank, Cora, Philo and Gordon are still with their parents. The family circle remains unbroken, although the eldest has left the parental roof.

Mr. Darling has filled various offices of honor and trust in his township, and in politics is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. Socially he is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R., and his wife belongs to the W. R. C., an auxiliary of the post. He has ever taken an active part in all that pertains to the upbuilding of town and county, and as the result of his industry has gained for himself and family one of the most comfortable homes in the town of Rose.

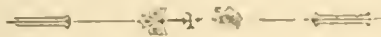


SIMEON POND, a retired lumber merchant of Westfield, is one of three brothers who have been identified with the growth and upbuilding of Marquette County since the days of its early history. He was born in Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., on the 26th of November, 1830, and was reared to the occupation of farming, which he followed with good success until after the war. He came to Marquette County in 1855, making his first home in the town of Packwaukee, where he remained for two years, when he became a resident of the town of Springfield. Ten years afterward he removed to Montello and nine years later made a permanent settlement in Westfield.

Mr. Pond was married Nov. 26, 1854, his union being with Miss Flora E. Hotchkiss, of Packwaukee. Unto them were born the following children—Frederick Eugene, born April 8, 1856; Ida May, born July 17, 1858; Charles E., born Dec. 9, 1869; and Frank L., born Sept. 24, 1872. The eldest son was formerly the proprietor and popular editor of *Willowoods Magazine* and is a writer of much merit, while the only daughter is the wife of Dr. P. E. Minckler of Westfield. Mrs. Pond was born July 5, 1837, in Green County, N. Y., and is a daughter of Willis and Samantha (Mallory) Hotchkiss. She is an estimable lady and like her husband is held in high regard.

Mr. Pond was a faithful and gallant soldier in

the War for the Union. On the 15th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and after serving faithfully with his command until the end of the war was honorably discharged June 26, 1865, and mustered out at Milwaukee on the 13th of July, following. His once robust constitution was much broken down by the exposures and hardships of army life and he has never fully regained his former health. Being unable to resume farming, Mr. Pond engaged in the lumber trade at Montello and later followed the same business in Westfield, but is now living a retired life. He has a pleasant home and comfortable competence as the result of his years of business industry and can spend his last days in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.



AUGUST SWANKE, President of the Town Board of Princeton, is engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons in that city. He is a Prussian by birth, having first opened his eyes to the light of day in that country on the 16th day of September, 1833, Charles and Augusta (Henke) Swanke, his parents, were also natives of Prussia, in which country they passed their entire lives. Their six children yet living are John, who resides in St. Marie township, Green Lake County; Henrietta, who resides in Eau Claire County, Wis.; Paulina who is living in Russia; Matilda and Amelia whose homes are in the same country; and August of this sketch. Two other children of the family have now passed away.

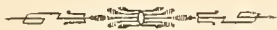
In the common schools of his native country our subject received his education and at the early age of fourteen years began life for himself. At that time he left home to serve an apprenticeship to the wagon and carriage maker's trade and in that way laid the foundation for his success in after life. For three years he worked as an apprentice, after which he engaged at his trade in various places until 1856, when he bade good-bye to home and native land and embarked for America. His destination was Princeton, Wis., and on landing on the shores of the new world he proceeded directly to that place, where he has made his home continu-

ously since. The year succeeding his arrival he was married, and knowing that he now had a wife dependent upon him, he resumed his labors with renewed zeal which resulted in a degree of success far succeeding his early expectations. The first two years of his life in America were spent as an employe, but in 1858, he rented a shop and began business for himself, there continuing operations until 1866, when he erected a large stone building that is now used as a blacksmith shop. That he occupied until 1873, when he erected another and more commodious stone building, where he now carries on his work. He not only thoroughly understands the construction of carriages and wagons but does all his own painting and decorating, and the goods from his factory have won high commendation. Though beginning at the lowest round of the ladder, step by step he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now at the head of a lucrative business, the income of which enables him to be ranked among the substantial merchants of Princeton.

As before stated, in 1857 Mr. Swanke was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Minnie Dundee. The ceremony was performed in the month of December, and to the happy couple eight children have been born, but two have now passed away. Those living are Julius, who is still at home; Ellis, a resident of Watertown, Wis.; Clara, August, Hanson and Sarah. The parents have provided their children with liberal educational advantages both in literary and musical studies, and may well be proud of their interesting sons and daughters.

Though Mr. Swanke had ever devoted himself with great energy and perseverance to his business affairs, he has yet found time to respond to the calls made by his fellow citizens to represent them in official positions. He has served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was Treasurer for two terms, was Trustee and now holds the office of President of the Town Board. He is a supporter of the Democracy and is a public spirited and a progressive citizen, who from the early history of the county has been connected with its growth and development. He came to Princeton when it was but a mere hamlet and has aided largely in its improvement by the erection of three store buildings,

a large brick planing mill and an elegant, commodious frame dwelling. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church and are faithful Christian people.



PATRICK CROARKEN, the present efficient County Clerk of Marquette County, was born in Deerfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 7, 1843, of Irish parentage. He is a son of James and Alice (McCarran) Croarken, both of whom were natives of County Monaghan, Ireland, where they were married July 16, 1842. In the spring of the following year they removed to this country, their first location being in Deerfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where they remained until 1849. One of the most important events of their life in Deerfield, was the birth of their son as above mentioned. In the spring of the year above stated, they left the East, and came to Wisconsin, locating in Wauwatosa, now Milwaukee, where they remained until the following October, when they came to Marquette County, taking up their residence in the town of Shields, where Mr. Croarken pre-empted a homestead, which he afterward improved until it became quite valuable. His widow is still living on that farm. On the 20th of December, 1861, he responded to the call of his adopted country for troops to put down the Rebellion, enlisting in Company C, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, and was with the 2d Battalion in Kansas, and other Southwestern States, through all of its service there, acting as train escort, fighting Quantrell's guerrillas, and skirmishing with the Indians. One of the most notable of the engagements in which he participated was the battle of Baxter Springs, Ind. Ter., on the 6th of October, 1863, when Quantrell's band disguised in Federal uniforms, assaulted Gen. Blunt, who was commanding the Army of the Frontier, escorted by about 100 cavalrymen and colored troops, en route for Ft. Scott. The General escaped, together with about fifteen men, including Mr. Croarken, but the remainder were all captured, robbed and murdered in cold blood. He became disabled, and was discharged May 6, 1864, under a special order issued

by the War Department April 26, 1864. His death occurred on the 4th of April, 1868.

Our subject made his home with his father, doing his share in the work of improvement and progress which the pioneers of this part of Wisconsin found awaiting them, and at times attending school until sixteen years of age, when, though a mere boy he enlisted in Company E, of the 7th Wisconsin Infantry without the knowledge of his parents, but they were made aware of his action before he was mustered into service, and the would-be soldier found his hopes suddenly dashed by parental authority. His father entered the service soon afterward as a member of Company C, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, and during his absence Patrick again enlisted in the same company to which his father belonged, on the 11th of November, 1863, and joined the regiment at Dry Wood, Mo. Both tall in stature, father and son were frequently placed side by side in the center of a company, certainly an odd occurrence, and one which rarely happened during the entire war, though thousands were engaged in the struggle. The following account of Mr. Croarken's military service has been published in a work devoted to a record of the boys in blue from Wisconsin.

"In the spring, his company was stationed at Ft. McKean, and did frontier duty. The nature of the service was necessarily of the most revolting character, as it was necessary for self preservation and for the protection of Government trains, to execute summary justice on bushwhackers, guerrillas and murderers of every grade, as that was the mode of warfare they themselves had followed. Mr. Croarken was a member of the Army of the Border under Gen. Blunt, and with the command was sent to the vicinity of Lexington, to ascertain the whereabouts of Price, and was in the action near that city, Independence and on the Little and Big Blue Rivers, and fought at Westport, Mo., where Price's army was in force, the rebel having crossed the river with 26,000 men. In the last engagement at Wine Creek, where 1,000 men, including Marmaduke and Gen. Cable were captured, and a large amount of ammunition and army stores, also, Mr. Croarken was mixed up in a hand to hand fight, and was injured. At the moment of the surrender of Mar-

maduke, he was within twenty feet of the rebel guerrilla chief. That campaign lasted forty-eight days, and some times the men were in the saddle a week at a time. After it was over, the command pushed on after Price, whom they fought at Newtonia, and were victorious. After they had driven Price across the Arkansas River, the company returned to Ft. Scott, where it remained until March, 1865, when Mr. Croarken was detailed with a number of others to proceed to Lexington, and was occupied in the guerrilla warfare until June, 1865, when orders were received to report at Leavenworth, for 'muster outs.' On arrival there they were sent to Denver, Col., and Mr. Croarken went as far as Ft. Riley, where he was left on sick leave. Soon after, he was sent back to Ft. Leavenworth, where he remained in the hospital until he was discharged Aug. 21, 1865, from Company H, to which he had been assigned in March, previous."

Upon his return to Wisconsin, Mr. Croarken was engaged in lumbering in the northwestern part of State for some time, and afterward devoted his energies to farming in the town of Shields, where he made his home until 1882. During that year he bought the Fountain House at Montello, which he has since owned and managed, making it one of the most popular hotels in the county. It is furnished with all the modern conveniences and improvements, and no effort is spared to promote the comforts of its guests.

In 1878, Mr. Croarken was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Anna Winn, both of whom died in Grant County during the childhood of their daughter. Two children grace the union of this worthy couple: Anne Eliza, born Nov. 10, 1879; and Francis James, born Oct. 15, 1887.

Though never in any sense an active politician, Mr. Croarken has always advocated and voted to support such measures as he believed would bring the greatest good to the greatest number. He was elected Sheriff of Marquette County in the year 1881, and served until the expiration of his term of office, with great credit to himself, and satisfaction to the citizens of all classes and parties; and had it not been for a law by which a man holds that office but one term without

intermission, it is safe to say that he would have been re-elected. He was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1888, and is the present incumbent, having entered upon the duties of that office in January, 1889. Socially, he is a member of the W. D. Walker Post, No. 61, G. A. R., of Montello, and is otherwise identified with the dearest and most important interests of the town and county. As a citizen, he has ever been liberal and loyal; as a husband and father, he has done all in his power to make those dependent upon him, happy and prosperous; as an official, he has ever had the public weal uppermost in mind, and considered the interests of the county paramount to his own; and as a soldier, he made a record of which his descendants may well be proud, placing him as it does, high on the list of those young patriots who have been often referred to as "the boy soldiers" of the Union," for he was little more than a boy when his military service began, and he grew to manhood amid some of the most soul-sickening scenes of a long, and sometimes inhuman war.



JOHAN M. STORKE, who resides on section 17, in the town of Marion, Waushara County, is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of this community. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 6, 1827, and is a son of Moses and Sally (Moore) Storke, who were also natives of Cayuga County, and were representatives of early New England families. His father was a farmer, and an industrious and energetic man. He labored earnestly and zealously for his children, but was called to his final rest in the prime of life, his death occurring in 1831; in the year 1837 his wife also passed away. They were parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, but the daughters have long since crossed the dark river to be again united with their parents on the other shore. Lewis, the brother of our subject, a carpenter and joiner by trade, is now living in Weedsport, Cayuga County, at the age of sixty-five.

John M. Storke was but ten years old when he was left an orphan. He then went to live with his grandfather, but after a short time, he too, was

laid in the silent grave. He continued then to reside with his widowed grandmother, remaining with her until he attained his majority. She would often beguile the long winter evenings by relating to him stories of the Revolutionary War, especially concerning the battle of Bunker Hill, which took place near her home. Although he resided with his grandmother, Mr. Storke has virtually been dependent upon his own resources since his tenth year, and may truly be called a self-made man. He began work as a farm hand in 1848, and at length emigrated to the West with the hope of securing for himself a home on its broad prairies. On the 13th of October, 1851, he crossed the Fox River, at Berlin, in a scow, there being no bridges built across the stream at that time. The now thriving little city of Berlin was then a mere hamlet, known by the name of Strong's Landing. He spent the night in a little tavern called the Taylor House, and the following day sought his brother, Lewis, who had previously come to the county. He worked for him until 1853, but the year previous had begun preparations for a home by entering land on section 17, in the town of Marion. He and his brother labored together for two or three years, cultivating the wild and undeveloped prairie into fertile tracts of farm land, but at length severed their connection, each laboring for his own interest.

On the 22d of February, 1855, Mr. Storke was united in marriage with Miss Jane Barnhart, who was born in Oxford, Canada West, and with her parents came to Waushara County, in 1850. Her father died in July, 1876, but her mother still survives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Jennis, having now reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The same year in which he was married, Mr. Storke erected a house upon his claim, 16x22 feet. It was made of sheeting and was neither lathed nor plastered, but he afterward made extensive additions to it and repairing the old portion had a good home. He has lived a useful and industrious life, and although he was in very limited circumstances on his arrival in this county he has become one of the substantial citizens of the town of Marion. His career, however, has not always been a prosperous one. He has

with a number of reverses, and twice suffered considerable loss by fire. On Dec. 14, 1875, his large barn, 30x60 feet with 16-foot posts was burned with most of its contents, including grain and fodder enough to feed his stock through the entire winter. Again in 1885, fire broke out upon the farm and swept away the pioneer home, but with characteristic energy, Mr. Storke at once replaced it with a commodious and substantial residence, two stories high, the main building of which is 16x24 feet, while the dimensions of the "L" are 16x24 feet and the kitchen 12x14 feet. It is one of the most comfortable homes in the county and is neatly and tastefully furnished. Other improvements have also been made and the work of development has been steadily carried forward until the 170 acres of land which he entered have been converted into a rich and fertile farm, which pays a golden tribute to the care and labor which he has bestowed upon it. The stock which he raises is of good grades and he is now making a specialty of the breeding of Jersey cattle.

Only once since Mr. Storke took up his residence in Waushara County, has he left home for any length of time. In 1865, he enlisted in Company C, of the 52d Wisconsin Infantry, for one year's service and after being mustered in at Madison was ordered to the front. He was engaged in active duty until June, 1865, when he was taken sick and was unable longer to perform the arduous tasks devolving upon a soldier. He did not care to enter the hospital, however, but remained with his regiment until mustered out at the close of the war. He possessed a strong and robust constitution when he entered the service, but the rigor and hardships of war broke down his health and he has never since possessed the strength of former years. In the early days of the county he could cut and cradle three acres of grain in a half day and cut two cords of wood per day. During his residence in this county he has filled various township offices and in many ways has aided in the upbuilding of the community and the advancements of its interests. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. and Mrs. Storke are the parents of three children: Della C., wife of John Deuel, a resident

farmer of the town of Dakota, Waushara County; Charles E., born Sept. 8, 1858, was united in marriage Jan. 29, 1887, with Miss Lizzie Davis, a native of the town of Warren, Waushara County, and a daughter of Ed J. Davis, and is engaged in farming; Lew B., born April 21, 1875, is still at home. The children received good educational advantages and are thereby qualified for useful positions in life.



WILLIAM B. DODGE has been one of the representative citizens of Montello since his settlement in that village in the spring of 1873. He was born in Madison County, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1823, and is descended from an old New England family. His paternal great-grandfather, Ira Dodge, left his home in Connecticut and removed to Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., at an early day in the history of that part of the country. His son Anson on leaving Connecticut, where he was born, went to Madison County, N. Y., and later became a resident of Orleans County.

Orrin Dodge, the father of our subject, was also a native of Connecticut, but removed with his parents to the Empire State in his childhood. He was reared in Madison County and received an excellent education for that day. He afterwards engaged in teaching and was very successful in the prosecution of that profession. He married Janet Beswick, a native of Madison County, who died at the birth of our subject, her only child. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Dodge removed to Troy, N. Y., and took charge of weigh-locks on the Erie Canal, which business he followed for several years. On severing his connection with the canal company he engaged in the mercantile and lumber trade at Troy as a partner of Jabez Burrows, whose sister Laura he married for his second wife. They carried on the business conjointly for a few years, when having been converted, Mr. Dodge entered the ministry of the Baptist Church and continued to follow that holy calling until disqualified by age and failing health. He took charge of churches at various places for a number of years, but in 1848 became

the District Secretary of the Missionary Union and for twenty-one years served his church faithfully in that capacity. He died in May, 1884, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a worthy Christian gentleman and did much to promote the interests of religion, especially in the missionary field, where his influence and power were greatly felt for many years.

As before stated, the mother of our subject died at his birth, so William was reared to manhood in the family of his paternal grandfather. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent upon a farm and in the common schools he began his education, but afterwards entered the Oneida Conference Seminary, of Cazenovia, N. Y. On leaving school, he engaged in teaching and farming for a number of years but at length altogether abandoned the former profession and devoted his entire time to the cultivation of his father's farm in Orleans County.

Mr. Dodge has been twice married. In the autumn of 1843, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Cook, and their union was blessed with a daughter, Orlina Janet, who was born July 15, 1845, and died Oct. 29, 1859. In 1856 Mr. Dodge led to the marriage altar Miss Rachel Seaver, who was born in Orleans County, Vt., in December, 1823, being one month younger than her husband. Her parents were Doreas and Henry Seaver, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State and removed thence to Dane County, Wis., in 1855, where they resided until called to their final home. Their family numbered twelve children, nine of whom attained to mature years, but only two are now living, namely: Mrs. Eveline Page of Rock County; George, the only surviving son, who is a resident of Milwaukee. Mrs. Dodge died Feb. 6, 1890.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dodge was celebrated in the town of York, Dane Co., Wis., on the 13th of April, 1856, and unto them has been born one son, Frank J., who was born in Johnstown Center, Rock County, Sept. 11, 1857. He was liberally educated, completing his studies in the Montello High School, and on the 11th of March, 1880, was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Houghton, by whom he has one child, Blanche O., born March 29, 1881. In April, 1882, while in the

employment of the Montello Granite Company, he met with a severe accident that resulted in the loss of his right leg. In the fall of the same year he was elected Clerk of the Court of Marquette County, and has been three times elected to that office which he still occupies. His popularity as an official and the ability and fidelity with which he discharges his official duties is indicated by the fact of his successive re-elections which have generally been without opposition.

The fall of 1850 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Dodge in Wisconsin, his destination being Dane County. In the town of York he purchased a farm, but after operating the land for three years sold out and removed to Johnstown Center, Rock County, where he engaged in merchandising for nine years, making his home in that place until his removal to Montello in 1873. In November, 1872, he and his brother-in-law, Jesse Seaver, purchased the flouring mill of Montello and a half interest in the fine water power here. Together they continued business until 1877, when Mr. Dodge became sole proprietor. He lost his mill by fire in September, 1882, and several years later sold the water power. He possesses the necessary qualifications for a successful business man, including energy, enterprise and judicious management and his possessions are the result of his own efforts, but not in business circles alone does he rank high. He holds an enviable position in the social world and is numbered among the esteemed citizens of Montello, where he is widely known although his residence is of comparatively short duration.



ELISHA J. STEWART, a retired farmer, residing in Wild Rose, is an honored pioneer of Waushara County, and deserves special mention in this volume for the active part which he has taken in its upbuilding and progress. In the years which have passed since his arrival he has seen wild prairies transformed into beautiful homes and farms, the rude log cabins of the few settlers replaced by commodious residences, churches and schools thickly scattered through the community, manufactories and industries intro-

duced, and the work of progress and civilization carried forward until the county occupies a front rank in the State. The noble band of men and women who bore the hardships and trials incident to frontier life have done a work for humanity which cannot be repaid, yet the future generations will revere them and in order to perpetuate their memory we present this written record of the citizens of the community.

Mr. Stewart was born in Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1825, and is of Scotch and German descent. His father was William A. Stewart and his mother was in her maidenhood Miss Mahala Husted. They were married in Schoharie County, N. Y., and unto them were born six children—Wealthy, who became the wife of Joseph H. Bailey, one of the early settlers of Wautoma, where her death occurred in 1887; Charles, a resident of Denver, Col., served his country in the 31st Wisconsin Infantry and accompanied Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea; Elisha J., of this sketch, is third in order of birth; John W., who was also a member of the 31st regiment, is now living in New Madrid, Mo.; Mary, who became the wife of David C. Clapper, died in New London, Wis.; and William is the pastor of the Christian Church in Sheboygan. The family became residents of Waushara County in 1854. In early life Mr. Stewart and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, but afterwards became members of the United Brethren Church. They were held in the highest regard by all who knew them and their loss was deeply mourned in the community where they made their home. The husband died several years ago and his wife in New London in 1877. He supported the Democratic party until the question of slavery became the leading issue before the people, when he joined the new Republican party, formed to prevent its further extension, and continued one of its warm advocates until his death.

Elisha J. Stewart, whose name heads this notice, passed the days of his boyhood and youth in the Empire State, and after attaining his majority was united in marriage with Miss Jane C. Jeffers, on the 1st of January, 1849. The lady is a daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Robinson) Jeffers, who

were natives of New York, and had a family of eight children, five of whom are living—Loren G., an architect of Kansas City, Mo.; Jantha, widow of Frederick Barnes, one of the early settlers of Waushara County; Jane C., the honored wife of our subject; Samuel, of El Paso, Tex., and John R., a soldier of the late war, who is now a resident of this county. The parents came to Waushara County in 1850, but are both deceased.

Believing that he could better his financial condition by a removal to the West, Mr. Stewart with his young wife started for Wisconsin in 1850. They made the journey by water to Milwaukee, and thence by teams to Dartford, where Mrs. Stewart remained while her husband sought a location. The traveler of to-day can scarcely imagine the unsettled condition of the country at that time. Much of the land had not yet come into market and in fact had not been divided into townships, but became the property of him who first settled permanently thereon. Mr. Stewart made a claim on section 1, in the town of Wautoma, Waushara County, and subsequently removed to section 36 in the town of Rose. On his arrival that town did not contain a single settler. The nearest mill was at Dartford and the market was some miles away. Oxen were principally used for farming purposes, especially in breaking prairie and the agricultural implements were very crude in comparison with those of the present day. Mr. Stewart developed a fine farm and was quite successful in his operations in that line, so much so that he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the county, although he had nothing when he came to the West. His perseverance and industry overcame all obstacles and he is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of his former labors. He has done much for the upbuilding of the community and has served his fellow citizens in various official positions, including that of Justice of the Peace, which office he has held for nearly forty years. He was also Chairman of the town board for six years and gave evidence of his loyalty to his country by gallantly defending the Union during the late war. He served as a member of Company D, of the 37th Wisconsin Infantry, and was principally engaged in guard duty near Peters-

burg, with the exception of nine months when he was confined in the hospital by sickness. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party which he has supported since its organization.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been born five children—Charles L., who married Ida Keeler, and resides in Osborne County, Kan.; James W., Justice of the Peace, of Harlan, Kan.; Kate, wife of Frank Taylor, of Wautoma, Wis.; Fred B., who wedded Lottie Cluetsman, and is a resident farmer of the town of Rose, while Hattie B., who completes the family, is the wife of Will Hughes of Wautoma. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their circle of friends in the county is extensive.



HON. THEOPHILIS F. METCALF, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising on section 26 in the town of Marion, is one of the most prominent citizens of Waushara County, and has been inseparably connected with its upbuilding and advancement. Few if any have done more for its best interests than he, and this volume would be incomplete without a sketch of his life. He was born in Ireland on the 10th of May, 1816, and is the son of William and Martha (Metcalf) Metcalf. Although the parents were of the same name they belonged to entirely different families. When our subject was a lad of two years, they crossed the broad Atlantic and with their children settled in Elgin County, in Upper Canada, where they spent their last days. Their family consisted of Francis H., who died in Toronto; John, Edward and Henry, who are now deceased; William, a farmer of Chehalis County, Wash.; Theophilis of this sketch; Catherine, wife of Alexander Summors, is now deceased; Eliza is the deceased wife of Dan Burgess; Isabella is the widow of Thomas Godwin; and Jane is the wife of Mr. Burgess of Kansas.

Without capital save energy, industry and a determination to succeed, our subject has made his own way in the world and may truly be called a self-made man. He had not even the advantages of a good common-school education, for the family

on their arrival in Canada settled in a wild region entirely destitute of educational privileges, so that experience has been his only teacher. In 1835, at the age of nineteen years, he left the parental roof to seek a home elsewhere, going to Michigan, he hired out as a teamster, hauling goods from Detroit to Muskegon, by way of Grand Rapids. On one of those trips he arrived at the latter place and having to wait the building of a raft, he at length shipped the goods to Grand Haven where he met the brother of the man by whom he was employed. Together they drove up the lake on the ice and made their way to the new cabin of Mr. Wheelock, they being the first white settlers in that portion of Michigan, where our subject remained until 1837. For two and a half years he worked for \$26 per month, but as the company failed and was unable longer to pay him, he went to Grand Rapids, where he was engaged to clean and change the channel of the Grand River. It had become so cold that the water was freezing ere he quit that employment. In November, 1838, he was paid in wild cat money and in December obtained a position to cut wood at fifty cents per cord. Later he worked upon the railroad and from Detroit went to Lyonsdale, where he worked at \$16 per month. Again his employers failed and he was unable to collect the meager sum which was to have been paid him. He had but little money and was the only one of the party that had any capital at all. Going to Jacksonburg, he remained at the tavern over night and the next morning he and three of his comrades got a position at fifty cents per day. Later he again worked upon the railroad and again lost all his money, after which he returned to Muskegon and engaged in getting out staves and hoop poles. Having in that way acquired some capital, in 1839 he went to Chicago and on to Dresden, Ill., where he went to work making and repairing wheelbarrows, which occupation he followed until July of the following year, when he went to Indiana with the intention of buying stock to ship to Chicago and engage as a stock dealer in that city, but on his arrival in the Hoosier State he procured work as a harvest hand and while thus employed was taken sick with typhoid fever. His illness was of such long duration that it exhausted all his money

and when he again reached Chicago, he had only fifty cents remaining. He at last secured a farm which he was to operate on the shares and again prosperity attended him for a time. In the winter of 1840, Mr. Metcalf split 5,500 rails, receiving as his compensation 62½ cents per 100 and his board. This proved a profitable investment of his time and labor and in the following spring he embarked in the manufacture of shingles, making 12,000 during a season. In July he again engaged in harvesting and in the fall began oak planing remaining in charge of a sawmill until 1843.

One of the most important events in the life of Mr. Metcalf occurred about this time. Believing it not good for a man to be alone, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Palmeter, daughter of Ebenezer and Lois Palmeter, who were natives of Oneida County, N. Y., whence they removed to Herkimer County, where Mrs. Metcalf was born Jan. 17, 1824. The family afterward emigrated to Michigan and subsequently to Lake County, Ill., where the parents passed their last days.

The wedding of the young couple was celebrated March 23, 1843. Mr. Metcalf was then engaged in operating a sawmill and made the lumber used in the erection of his house and the construction of the furniture. The following year he embarked in farming, which occupation he has since followed with excellent success. Removing from Lake County, he sought a home in Wisconsin. In the month of May, 1849, loading his household effects into a wagon, with his wife and two children he journeyed until reaching Winnebago County, where he left his family while he continued his search for a suitable location. In his travels he found no more pleasing section than Waushara County, and delighted with the land, the climate and the future prospects, he made a claim on what is now section 26, in the town of Marion, staking out 160 acres on which he erected a log cabin 11x13 feet. When his preparations were completed he brought his wife and children to the new home, they being formally installed in that pioneer residence on the 29th day of November. The following spring a frame addition was built to the cabin. Under its protecting roof their children were reared and married. The two eldest were born in Lake County,

Ill., and accompanied their parents to Waushara County. Isabella, the first born, is now the wife Thomas Patterson, a miller of Pine River, Wis.; Adelia is the wife of Thomas Hamilton, a shoe dealer of Berlin. The family circle was completed by the birth of Frank T., born on the old homestead May 22, 1855. His entire life has there been passed and he is now operating the farm for his father. He was joined in wedlock with Mary Moriarty, and they have a daughter, Katie B.

Although many are the reverses which Mr. Metcalf has encountered in his business career, he has overcome all opposition, surmounted the obstacles in his path and worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the county. The boundaries of his farm have been extended until it now comprises 328 acres of valuable land under a high state of cultivation. He has also made many excellent improvements, has erected all the necessary buildings and keeps a splendid grade of stock. In 1876, the pioneer cabin in which so many happy days were passed and which witnessed their struggles for a foothold and their efforts to overcome the disadvantages of frontier life, was torn down and replaced by an elegant frame residence. Many beautiful features have been added to their home and surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Metcalf and his estimable wife expect there to spend their last days. Great indeed has been the change during the forty years of their residence upon that farm. On their arrival Indian wigwams still dotted the prairies, the land was yet in its primitive condition and the forests stood in their native grandeur. Few men have done more for the upbuilding of the county and its growth and prosperity, than our subject, and scarcely another early settler that does not take to himself more credit for its advanced position. He is quiet and unassuming in manner, content to do his duty without the praise of men. To his children he has given the best advantages within his power. Feeling the great disadvantage in which he was placed by his lack of education, he would not allow them to suffer the same impediment but provided them with excellent school privileges and all three of his children became successful teachers of the county.

Mr. Metcalf, in his usual generous manner, attributes the greater part of his success to his wife, who indeed has been to him a true helpmate. Together they labored on when days were dark, and when the sun of prosperity shone upon them. They shared with each other the sorrows and pleasures of life, and the years but served to deepen the love which drew them together more than forty-three years ago. They are now passing down the hill of time, but in their old age they can look back over the days that are passed and gone with no regret for opportunities wasted and time unhonorably spent. In looking forward to the future it is with a strong and well founded faith that when this life shall have ended they can trust themselves to the promises of the Master. They have been members of the Methodist Church for many years and have ever been found among its most faithful workers. The cause of temperance has also enlisted their warmest sympathy and support.

As a citizen, Mr. Metcalf is loyal and in various official positions has faithfully served his constituents. He was one of three who cast a vote for abolition in Lake County, Ill., just after that party had been organized and with all his power he fought the slavery traffic. He was one of the delegates which met in convention to establish the Republican party and made opposition to slavery one of its strongest planks. That party has no more faithful advocate. For eighteen years he was Chairman of the town board and in 1875, represented his district in the Legislature. Surely this history should encourage young men who have met reverses to renewed effort, for with no special advantages and without one dollar capital, Mr. Metcalf has made himself a prosperous citizen and moulded a character well worthy of emulation.



WILLIAM H. FOOTE, who is engaged in farming on section 32, in the town of Westfield, Marquette County, has made his home upon that farm since April, 1855. He is one of the early settlers and one of the self-made men of the community, having by his own efforts acquired a competency which places him among

the substantial citizens of this section. He was born in Tioga, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1826, and is a son of William C. Foote, who was a native of Connecticut, but for many years made his home in Massachusetts. He married Sarah P. Brumley, a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., and then settled in Tioga County, N. Y., where he followed his trade of shoemaking until his emigration to the West in the autumn of 1853. Mr. Foote had previously visited Marquette County and located 120 acres of land on section 33, in the town of Westfield. It was entirely unimproved, but after building a house he immediately turned his attention to its development and made a good home for himself and family. He there passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1881. His wife was called to her final rest in 1867. They were numbered among the best citizens of the county and were widely known. They were consistent Christian people, members of the Baptist Church, whose acts of kindness and and words of sympathy endeared them to many. Mr. Foote supported the Republican party after its organization, but had previously been a Democrat.

Our subject was one of five sons who grew to manhood. Frank D. Foote, who resides in Sparta, Wis.; James, the eldest son, enlisted in an Ohio regiment in the late war and died in Tennessee during his service; Orton was a resident of Augusta, Wis., at the time of his death; Andrew died on the old homestead prior to the death of his parents.

William H. Foote was reared to the occupation of farming and has made that enterprise his life work. While residing in the town of Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., he led to the marriage altar Miss Susan Matthews, a lady of Irish birth. Her parents, John and Julia (Griffin) Matthews, were natives of County Down, Ireland, and came to America soon after their marriage, settling in Susquehanna County, Pa., where they resided until death. They were parents of four sons and four daughters but several member of the family are now deceased. Mrs. Foote is a native of the Keystone State, having been born in Susquehanna County, March 26, 1832.

Until 1855, our subject continued operations in his native State, but in that year cast his lot with the early settlers of Marquette County, whither his parents had removed a year and a half previous.

He settled on land which his father purchased and a short time afterwards bought his present farm, which adjoins the old homestead. Turning his attention to the development of his land, he worked zealously to make for himself and family a comfortable home. He possessed but little of this world's goods on his arrival but his unceasing toil, his enterprise and perseverance have at length been rewarded and he is now accounted one of the well-to-do farmers of the community. His wife also did her share, proving an able helpmate to him with whom she has traveled life's journey for many years. Their union has been blessed with five children, all sons—Charles F., Frank D., John, George H. and Andrew J. The children received good educational advantages, such as would fit them for the practical duties of life and three of the sons now own farms adjoining their parents and are comfortably situated. In 1887, Mr. Foote erected a fine residence, and in that pleasant home, surrounded by many of the luxuries of life, he and his worthy wife expect to spend their last days. Few citizens of the community are more widely known and none are held in higher regard. Their upright lives have won them the respect and confidence of all and from the early days of their settlement in Marquette County their circle of friends has been very extensive.



THOMAS JOSLIN, deceased, is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Waushara County, and ranked among its best citizens. He was a native of Rhode Island, and in Cumberland Hills, that State, in his earlier years, learned the trade of a blacksmith, which business he followed throughout his entire life. When he had completely mastered the occupation, he was placed in charge of a trip hammer in a rolling mill, then located in Winstead, R. I., and owned by Mr. Boyd.

While a resident of that city, Mr. Joslin was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Moses and during their residence in Winstead three of their children were born: Sarah, Mary and Phronia,

while Thomas H., the youngest, was born after the emigration of the family to Wisconsin.

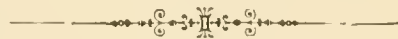
Severing his business connections in Winstead, Mr. Joslin removed to Wisconsin in 1815, and settled near where the city of Oshkosh now stands and during those early days worked for the Winnebago chief, Oshkosh, for whom the city was named. He became well acquainted with that personage and also was quite familiar with the habits and customs of that tribe of Indians. They were generally of a friendly mood, but sometimes committed depredations and occasionally when under the influence of whiskey, or "red eye" as the Indians called it, would steal the children of the settlers. Mr. Joslin continued to make his home in Winnebago County until 1855, when he removed with his family to Waushara County, where, as formerly, he followed the occupation of blacksmithing. Day after day he was found at his forge and to say that one was not acquainted with Mr. Joslin was almost to argue oneself unknown. He was held in the highest respect by all and his death was sincerely mourned. His wife still survives him and is making her home with her son.

Thomas H. Joslin, Jr., who is now a leading farmer of Marion Township, was born in Winnebago County, Wis., July 13, 1849, and with his parents came to Waushara County when a lad of six years. In the district schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education and amid the pioneer scenes of this community was reared to manhood. His father owning a farm, he aided in the cultivation of the land for a time, but during his youth and the early days of his manhood he followed various occupations. A portion of the time was spent in the pineries of Northern Wisconsin, but at the age of eighteen years he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he easily mastered as he possessed mechanical genius. He has aided in the erection of many of the best farm buildings in Marion and adjoining townships, and in that way has done much for the upbuilding of the county. Tiring of that life, however, he laid aside his tools and embarked in the general mercantile business at Spring Lake, Waushara County, and for six years successfully conducted the same. Ill health, brought on by close confinement, finally forced him to dis-

pose of his business and engage in some pursuit which would call him more into the open air and require him to take greater exercise. In consequence he traded his stock of goods for 175 acres of land in Marion Township, his present farm. In connection with its cultivation he is also engaged in the culture of bees, having an apiary, which consists of forty-two hives. This yields him a good income and is a profitable branch of his business.

On the 14th of July, 1872, Thomas H. Joslin was united in marriage with Miss Ella Fuller and unto them were born four children: Ira, Delmer, Mary and Gilbert. The mother was called to her final rest March 5, 1885. All who knew her loved her and her death was sincerely mourned not only by her immediate family but by her many friends also. Mr. Joslin was again married July 30, 1887, when Miss Lizzie Kemp became his wife. She was born in Wautoma and her parents were numbered among the honored pioneers of Waushara County. They have one child.

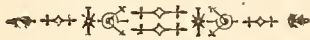
For the past thirty-five years our subject has been identified with the best interests and leading enterprises of the county. In his political affiliations he is a Republican and a staunch supporter of the party principles. During his residence in Spring Lake he served for five years as Postmaster and proved an able and efficient officer.



ANDREW H. SCOBIE, the junior member of the firm of Scobie & Son, manufacturers and dealers in plows, of Neshkoro, was born in the village where he yet makes his home on the 2d of October, 1859. He received his early education in the common schools of the village, afterward attended Ripon College for a year, and later pursued a business course under the direction of W. W. Daggett, of the Oshkosh Business College. When his education was completed he returned home and began traveling as salesman for his father, in which line of business he continued for a period of six years with good success. At the end of that time he purchased a half interest in the business, and united his energy and

enterprise with the experience and more matured judgment of his father. The firm of Seobie & Son has been remarkably successful, and is now at the head of one of the most prominent manufactories of Marquette County. Their trade is constantly increasing and extends over a wide territory.

Our subject displays much ability in business circles, and in all probability in the course of time will become one of the wealthiest men of the community. He is still single and makes his home with his parents in the village where his entire life has been passed.



WILLIAM W. COOPER, who is the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres, situated on section 34, in the town of Buffalo, is numbered among the early settlers of Marquette County. He is a native of New Jersey, and a son of David and Rachel (Wyman) Cooper. His father was born in England and came to this country in 1819, when forty-five years of age. He had previously been married, but his wife had died, and on his journey he was accompanied by his two children—a son, who is supposed to have been killed during the late war, and a daughter, Mary Ann, who is now the wife of Nathan R. Bird, of Dunn County, Wis. Two years after his arrival in America, Mr. Cooper wedded Miss Rachel Wyman, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Isaac Wyman, who was also born in the same State, but traces his ancestry through many generations until the family is found to have been of Holland origin.

The subject of this sketch was the only child born to David and Rachel Cooper. He was left an orphan when only four months old, his parents dying within a few weeks of one another. He had many relatives, and by them was cared for until he could earn his own livelihood. He was born Oct. 27, 1822, and at an early age began working in a paper mill. In his youth he also engaged in clerking, and afterward followed the profession of teaching until twenty-four years of age, when the aunt with whom he was living having died, he came to the West with the view of trying his

fortune in the Territory of Wisconsin. He settled in Columbia County, where he remained three years, and in 1850 located on the farm on which he now resides. He further completed his preparations for a home by his marriage with Miss Lurana Rood, a native of the Empire State, and a daughter of Augustus and Bertha (Hale) Rood, who were natives of Massachusetts. With her parents she came to Wisconsin in 1845. Two children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, daughters, but one is now deceased, Ella E., who died Aug. 2, 1881, at the age of twenty years and twenty-four days, and was interred in the cemetery near her home. Mary A., the other daughter, is now the wife of George Eastman, a resident of Ashland, Wis.

As before stated, Mr. Cooper is the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres, which is under a high state of cultivation. He has made farming his life work, and by his good management, industry and fair dealing has been very successful, and is numbered among the well-to-do citizens of the community. It was no easy task to convert the wild land into its present state, but now his broad acres pay a golden tribute to the care and cultivation which he has bestowed upon them. Mr. Cooper is a warm friend of the cause of temperance, and casts his ballot with the Prohibition party. Though not a member of any church, he is liberal with his means in the support of benevolent work, and is widely known as an honest, industrious and intelligent citizen, whom Marquette County could ill spare.



EPHRAIM KING, who resides on section 28, in the town of Marion, has made his home in Wauzara County during a longer period than almost any other of its citizens. Wisconsin was yet a territory at the time of his arrival, and this section of the State was not then divided into counties and townships. The nearest market was miles away, but few roads had been cut through, and there was little intercourse with the outside world. The county was thought to be on the extreme Western frontier. The Indians still frequently visited the neighborhood, wild game was

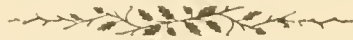
found in abundance, and wild animals were sometimes seen and would oftentimes enter the farm yard of a settler and carry off a fowl or perhaps a young pig. The present advanced condition of the county is due to the pioneer settlers, for they bore the hardships and trials of frontier life, performed the arduous task of developing its wild lands and laid the foundation for its present prosperity.

Mr. King, whose name heads this sketch and is enrolled among the honored pioneers of Central Wisconsin, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1821, and is a son of Richard and Hester (Ball) King, who were parents of four sons and two daughters, three of whom are yet living: George, who resides in Waushara County; Charles, who is still living in England, and Ephraim, of this sketch. Mr. King and his wife were members of the Church of England, and were highly respected people. They have long since passed to their reward.

In his native country our subject passed the days of his boyhood and early youth, receiving such educational advantages as the common schools of that day afforded. When a lad of fifteen years he left the parental roof and started out to make his own way in the world. He remained in England until 1842, when he determined to seek a home in America, and crossed the broad Atlantic. He located on a farm near the city of Albany, in the State of New York, but four years later started for the West, and became a resident of Waushara County, Wis., where he has since continued to reside, covering a period of forty-three years. He was then in limited circumstances. With money acquired through his own efforts he purchased eighty acres of land and began its development. Since that time he has carried on farming, and is now the owner of 440 acres, which yield to him a golden tribute for the labor that he bestows upon it. Braving all opposition and overcoming all obstacles, by perseverance and industry he has worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the substantial farmers of the community.

In Green Lake County, Wis., Mr. King was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Berry, a native of Ireland, and by their union three children have been born: Edwin, a farmer of Minnesota;

Arthur, who is living in Colorado; and Lester, at home. In his political affiliations Mr. King is a Republican. His honorable, upright life during all the years of his residence in Waushara County has made him many warm friends, and probably no man in the community is more widely known.



PHILO E. MINCKLER, M. D., of Westfield, joined the medical fraternity of Marquette County in 1876. He is a native of the Province of Quebec, his birth occurring in that country in 1844. His father, Dr. Ezekiel Minckler, a prominent physician, was a native of Vermont and a graduate of the medical department of the University of that State, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1826. He graduated with the highest honors, and equipped with a thorough knowledge of his chosen profession, located in Plattsburg, N. Y., where he engaged in practice for a number of years. He then removed to Canada, where he continued to prosecute his profession until his death, which occurred in September, 1882. His wife, the mother of our subject, makes her home with the Doctor in Westfield. Dr. Ezekiel Minckler was twice married, and by his first union had two children, a son and daughter, but the latter is deceased. After the death of his first wife he married Harriet N. Keep, and unto them were born three children: Dr. Philo; Alma, who received a superior education, and has recently entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and resides in Canada; Hattie M. C., the youngest of the family, is the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Longley, B. A., who is now in Minnesota.

Dr. Minckler, whose name heads this sketch, in early life determined to make the medical profession his life work, and under the direction of his father began making preparations to that end. He obtained a license to practice from the Canadian government, and in 1866 entered upon his chosen career in his native land. The following year he came to the United States, and until 1875 engaged in practice in Iowa and Missouri. In the year above mentioned he returned to Canada and en-

tered the medical department of the University of Bishops College in Montreal, where he remained one year, when he chose Westfield as the scene of his future operations, and located in that village. He at once secured a good practice, and devoted his attention to his professional duties until 1882, when desiring to receive a more thorough course of instruction he again returned to Canada and entered Bishops College, from which he was graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1883, as Master of Surgery and Doctor of Medicine, the University conferring upon him the degree of M. D. C. M. The faculty of the college of which the Doctor is a graduate was composed of men of high standing in the medical profession, and the Doctor's course of instruction was of a most thorough character, as the flattering testimonials of the various members of the faculty amply show. He has a wide reputation as a skillful surgeon and an able physician, and has established an excellent practice that is increasing from year to year.

The Doctor has been twice married, and by his first union has two sons—Frank and J. Alvin. His present wife was formerly Miss Ida M. Pond, daughter of Simeon Pond, of Westfield. Their marriage has been blessed with one child—Flora Evelyn—born April 3, 1879.



SAMUEL M. OLDS, who is engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens in Wautoma, Wis., is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Genesee County, N. Y., June 22, 1819. His father, Jeremiah Olds, was born in Massachusetts, in 1776, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. During that struggle he was engaged in running a ferry across the river at Fort Erie, on which the troops were conveyed over. In Massachusetts he married Miss Betsy Marsh, who was born in Connecticut in 1779, and soon after they removed to Otsego County, N. Y., being among its first settlers. Later they became residents of Genesee County, which was comprised within the Holland purchase. There Mr. Olds developed a large farm in the midst of a dense forest. It was no easy task to clear and cultivate that land,

but he persevered in his efforts, and his labors were at length crowned with success. His nearest market at that time was Buffalo, and he and his family underwent all the hardships and trials of pioneer life.

Mr. and Mrs. Olds were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in early life. The remaining seven lived to mature years, and in the family for more than half a century, no death occurred. Ermina, the eldest child became the wife of Harry S. Turner, and is now living in Viola, Richland Co., Wis.; Emeline died in Richland County in 1879; James D. died in March, 1888, in Chautauqua County, N. Y.; Orville J. is a professor of penmanship in London, England; Rev. Abner D., who was educated in Oberlin College of Ohio, and fitted himself for the ministry of the Congregational Church, served as chaplain in the 24th Regulars during the late war, and for six years was a missionary on the Island of Jamaica, but is now living in Oberlin; Horace P. died in Alabama in 1885; and Samuel completes the family. In early life, Mr. and Mrs. Olds were members of the Presbyterian Church, but afterwards united with the Congregational Church. They were respected and honored citizens, whose lives of usefulness and uprightness won them many friends. Mrs. Olds died in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on the 8th of July, 1855, and her family mourned the loss of a kind and tender mother and her acquaintances a faithful friend. Mr. Olds survived his wife many years, dying in 1872, at the very advanced age of ninety-six. Many years before the war he advocated the freeing of the slaves, and was known to be an abolitionist when it was considered very dangerous to betray one's principles on that subject. Immediately on the organization of the Republican party, which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks and with hope and fear watched the progress of the war until at length with great joy he witnessed its successful close.

The subject of this notice was reared to manhood in his native county, and in a primitive log school house acquired his education. The pupils were ranged in long rows on slab benches, and there conned the rudiments of knowledge. Having arrived at years of maturity, Mr. Olds was united

in marriage in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1843, with Miss Nancy Thompson, and unto them were born two children; Frederick S., a commercial traveler of Michigan, and Carrie A., who died in 1872. When the children were yet quite young, the mother was called to her final rest, dying in December, 1852. In April, 1855, Mr. Olds wedded Miss Susie A. Ames, a daughter of Luther and Ruby (Davis) Ames, who were natives of New York, and died in that State, leaving their daughter an orphan at the age of five years.

In 1857, accompanied by his family, Mr. Olds emigrated to Wisconsin, and in Fond du Lac embarked in hotel keeping, but after a year came to Wautoma. He then became proprietor of the Wautoma Hotel, but afterward turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and followed farming for a period of seven years. At the end of that time he entered upon his present business, the manufacture of gloves and mittens, which he had followed in the East. He has built up a good trade in that line and is now owner of one of the leading industries of the county. Enterprising and progressive, he labors not alone for his own interests, but does all in his power for the upbuilding of the county and the promotion of all that tends to increase its prosperity. He is a warm supporter of the Republican party, and has held a number of local offices. He was instrumental in establishing the County Agricultural Society, in which he held the office of Treasurer for eight years. Mr. Olds and his estimable wife are widely known throughout the community in which they make their home, and since coming to the county have secured many warm friends.



HORACE L. STRAIGHT. Princeton, the home of our subject, may well be proud to number among its citizens him whose name heads this sketch, for he is one of the most prominent dentists in either Green Lake or Marquette Counties. He is a native of the latter county having been born in the town of Shields, Jan. 1, 1860, and the family to which he belongs numbered twelve children, seven of whom are still liv-

ing. The parents, William and Betsy (Wittaker) Straight, were both natives of New York, and in 1853 removed from that State to Marquette County where Mr. Straight, who is a dentist by profession, located 215 acres of land in the town of Shields. For a number of years that farm continued to be his home, but in 1865 he rented his land, removing to Montello, where he has since been engaged in dentistry. He is a leading citizen, well known throughout the county and is highly respected by all who know him. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Straight yet living are: Franklin, who resides in Dakota; Lydia, wife of Ira J. Ward, a resident of Montello; Rosetta, wife of Jake Norcross, also of Montello; Diana, wife of John Johnson of the same place; Horace of this sketch; Melvin O., who makes his home in Westfield, Marquette County; and Allice, yet at home.

Dr. Straight, father of this family, has identified himself with the Republican party since its organization and as every true American citizen should do, feels an interest in political affairs. He is not only well versed in all topics pertaining to his profession but has a general knowledge of the leading issues of the day and is a worthy and valued citizen. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Horace L. Straight, whose name heads this notice, remained at home until arriving at mature years, when choosing Edith Adsit as his partner for life, he made a home for himself. He had received his education in Montello, completing his studies in the High School, and in the office of his father had learned the profession which he now follows. On the first day of January, 1881, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Adsit, and an interesting family of three children, two sons and a daughter, has been born unto them.

After his marriage, Dr. Straight continued to reside in Montello engaging in business as a partner of his father for two years, when his health failing he concluded to change his manner of living and removed to the farm of Dr. Straight Sr., hoping that the bracing air of the country would prove beneficial. After two years his health was so greatly restored that he came to Princeton, rented an office and again engaged in dentistry. Subse-

quent to that time he erected the office where he now carries on business. The liberal patronage which he receives is a high testimonial of his ability and we join with his many friends in wishing him the greatest success. He has worked for the interests of the county, has liberally supported its public enterprises and has ever faithfully discharged his duties as a citizen, and in return should receive the support of the people. Since he has engaged in business two young men have studied dentistry under his direction and within a year after entering his office passed successful examinations before the State Board.

The Doctor takes an active part in political affairs and in forwarding the interests of the Republican party, with which he has affiliated since attaining to mature years. The pleasant home of the Doctor and his estimable wife is the abode of hospitality and the high position which they hold in the social world is indicative of their popularity.



DR. GUSTAVE C. HOYER has since 1882 been engaged in the practice of his profession in Princeton, Green Lake County.

That period covers his entire career as a physician and the reputation which he has gained in those seven years is one which many an older practitioner might well envy. He received a thorough training at leading medical institutions, and by his untiring energy and ability has won marked success. The Doctor is a native of Germany, having been born in Hamburg on the 3d of February, 1860. His parents were John and Agnes (Moralt) Hoyer, further mention of whom is made in the sketch of Rev. A. G. Hoyer, pastor of the Lutheran Church, of Princeton, which appears on another page of this volume. Our subject began his school life at Princeton, there pursuing his studies until the age of eleven years when he entered the Northwestern University at Watertown. For five years he was a student in that institution and during that period he determined to make the medical profession his life work. With the purpose of further fitting himself for his intended labors he went to Oshkosh, where for two

years he engaged in studying medicine under the direction of Drs. C. and F. H. Linde. He then attended three courses of lectures at the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, graduating with honor in the class of 1882. When his studies were completed he determined to engage in practice in the town which had so long been his home and we have seen with what success.

Gustave Hoyer on the 6th of May, 1883, led to the marriage altar Miss Emma Kiesel and their union has been blessed with two interesting daughters, Emma and Lucy. The Doctor and his wife hold a high position in the social world and have many warm friends in Princeton and throughout the surrounding country. He is widely and prominently known in professional circles. His worthy ambition, ever urging him on to something higher, makes him a close student and one who is familiar with the latest theories and facts of the profession. He is local surgeon for the Northwestern Railroad, Medical Examiner of several insurance companies, Health Officer of Princeton and a member of the State Medical Society. He takes a deep interest in political affairs and since attaining his majority has supported the principles of the Republican party, while religiously, he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of which his brother, Rev. A. G. Hoyer, is pastor.



BYRON COLE, who is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Waushara County, of 1852, is now engaged in farming on section 1 in the town of Marion. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 17, 1831, and is a son of Daniel M. and Mary (Bigelow) Cole, both of whom were natives of Vermont. Their marriage was celebrated in the Green Mountain State, and in 1820, they removed to New York, settling in Cattaraugus County, where Mr. Cole followed carpentering for many years. He later engaged in farming, which was his business at the time of his death. Both he and his wife passed away in the native county of our subject. They were highly respected people, whose Christian characters won them many friends. In early life Mr. Cole was a

supporter of the Democratic party, but entertaining strong abolition principles, he joined the Republican party, which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. The family of this worthy couple numbered the children following: A. A., who was one of the earliest settlers and is still a resident of Waushara County; Edwin F., who was killed during the trouble with the Sioux Indians at Deadwood, Dak.; Allen T., who served as captain in a New York regiment for three years and is now a leading attorney of Waverly, Van Buren Co., Iowa; Lyman, who followed the sea as one of the crew of the old ship, "Columbus" for three years, but is now living in Dakota; Vernon, a resident of Black River Falls, Wis., who served in the late war and is living near the same city; Byron of this sketch; Ozro, who is living on the old homestead in New York, and Miriam, wife of a Mr. Wilcox, also of the Empire State.

In the usual manner of farmer lads our subject spent the days of his boyhood and youth. During the winter season he attended the district schools of the neighborhood, while in the summer he assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm. On leaving the parental roof, in 1852, he made his way to Wisconsin and from that time until the present has been a resident of Waushara County. Shortly after his arrival he entered eighty acres of his present farm, the land being then in its primitive condition. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but with characteristic energy he began the development of a farm, determining to make the pursuit which he had followed in his boyhood days, his life work. Those who know the circumstances in which he started out in this county, see that his choice has proved a wise one. The little frame house which he built in those early days still forms a part of his present commodious residence, but it is furnished with and surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, and gives evidence of the prosperity which has crowned the efforts of the owner.

Having made preparations for a home, Mr. Cole, in 1856, was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Sanders. They began their domestic life on the farm which he had made and every thing went

smoothly and pleasantly until 1861. From earliest days, the sympathies of Mr. Cole have been enlisted in behalf of the oppressed bondsmen of the South, and when war resulted from the strong feeling which had grown up between the rival sections, he felt it his duty to strike a blow for the preservation of the Union and his country's honor. Bidding a sad farewell to his wife and two little children, on the 9th of May, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 7th Wisconsin Infantry for three years service. The regiment was organized at Madison and then marched to the front. Many were the important engagements in which it participated, including the battle of Arlington Heights and Fredericksburg. During the summer of 1862, it did garrison duty for a portion of the time. Joining the Army of the Potomac, on the 28th of August, it participated in the famous engagement known as the second battle of Bull Run and on the 29th of the same month took part in the hotly contested battle of Gainesville. While in the act of firing, Mr. Cole was slightly wounded in the right arm and for a short time was forced to remain in the hospital. Rejoining his regiment as soon as he was able, with the command he participated in the most hotly contested engagement of the war, the battle of Gettysburg. He was also in the thickest of the fight during the battle of the Wilderness. On the 18th of June, 1864, while engaged in the siege of Petersburg, the 7th Iowa was ordered to charge the works. At the head of his men, Mr. Cole started forward but was struck by a ball in the face, the ball passing through the flesh under the nose and coming out under the right ear. He was then again sent to the hospital, where later he served on detached duty, remaining in charge of the government works and guarding the railroad from there to Washington. On the 14th of July, 1865, he was mustered out of service. Four long years, years of pain, toil and hardship, had he fought for the preservation of the Union and the freedom of the slaves. He was ever found at his post, faithfully discharging his duty and with his regiment performed no little service for the government. During the battle of the Wilderness, in an indirect manner, Mr. Cole was the means of saving Gen. Grant's army from de-

feat. The 2nd, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana and 24th Michigan regiments formed what was known as the Iron Brigade. On the 5th of May, they broke camp early in the morning and were stationed in advance of Grant's army. An attack was momentarily expected and while on the march a body of cavalry returned with the information that Lee was advancing. The Iron Brigade was a mile in advance of the main army and when the news reached them, they formed into line of battle and for twenty minutes held the enemy in check. An order was then given to double quick, charge, and with a rush they gained the top of the hill but the Iron Brigade was almost completely demoralized. Too much cannot be said in its praise for no other brigade showed more courage or daring, or did more effective service during the war. During the time that the army was in the most precarious condition Mr. Cole, rushing to the front and seeing the solid line coming took in the situation at a glance. He saw that in a short time, if some measure were not taken to prevent it, the entire army would be almost surrounded. Standing at the head of his men he gave the order to stand firm and then shouted "charge." The brigade succeeded in repulsing the enemy, but had it not been for his quick insight into the situation and his promptness in movement, the entire army would have probably been lost.

When the war was over, Mr. Cole returned to his home and his three little children, who had been left motherless. While he was engaged in duty at the South, his wife received the final summons, her death occurring on the 9th of April, 1862. He was again married July 14, 1865, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary F. Pyncheon. By his first marriage he had three children, namely: William H., who wedded Elsie Hynes and is now living in Washington; Byron E., who wedded Mary Rhode and is living in Wisconsin, and Lillian, wife of James Spencer, of Poysippi, Wauwasha County. Two children have been born of the second marriage of Mr. Cole, Frederick and Flora, who are yet at home.

From the wild and uncultivated land which Mr. Cole secured on his arrival in this county he has developed a fine farm, and is regarded as one of the most prosperous citizens of the town of Marion.

He has witnessed the growth of the county from its early infancy, has been an active participant in its development and has aided greatly in its up-building and progress. His honorable, upright life has won him the confidence of all; his war record is one of which he might well be proud and his success is that which comes of industry, enterprise and ability



FLORENTINE A. HOTCHKISS, who resides on section 12, in the town of Packwaukee, Marquette County, is a representative of one of the early families of this community, his father, Willis Hotchkiss, having settled on the farm where our subject now resides, in the fall of 1850. He was born near Catskill, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1806, and was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade but in after life followed farming. He married Samantha Malory and with his family emigrated to Wisconsin in the spring of 1850, settling in what is now Green Lake County, but in the fall of the same year came to Marquette County. He pre-empted land on section 11, in the town of Packwaukee and for thirty years there made his home. He was a good farmer, a prosperous business man and one of the leading and influential citizens of the community. His death occurred April 3, 1881, and his wife also died on the old homestead Jan. 11, 1886, at the advanced age of eighty years. Four of their five children are still living—Mrs. Mary J. Wells, who resides in Fond du Lac; Mrs. Flora Pond, of Westfield; Harriet, wife of Charles Richards, of Wausau, Wis.; and Florentine A. Frederick died March 9, 1853, at the age of eighteen years.

The subject of this sketch remained under the parental roof until he entered the army. He was reared to manhood upon the old farm, being subject to all the experiences and difficulties of pioneer life. He offered his services to the Government on the 1st of November, 1861, and was enrolled as a member of Company C, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. The regiment went into camp at Janesville,

and thence went to St. Louis, where after a month orders were received to proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Horses were there provided for the troops which completed their equipments and it was not long before they were engaged in active duty. His service was not a kind to win honor and distinction, but was often fraught with more perils and hardship than fell to the lot of those engaged in regular warfare. Ft. Scott remained the headquarters of the regiment during the entire service but it was engaged in guard duty and in warfare with the guerrillas and bushwhackers. Mr. Hotchkiss also acted as scout and as escort for emigrant and United States mail trains. The first engagement in which he participated was at Montevallo, after which he participated in the raid under Gen. Blunt to Van Buren. In September, 1863, he was sent with a detail from his battalion to Baxter Springs, who reinforced that post and was there attacked by the rebel guerrillas under Quantrell who rode their horses on to the very breastworks of the fortifications. When they left that place Quantrell and his band of guerrillas, disguised in Federal uniforms, attack Gen. Blunt, who with an escort of about 100 men was left to face the rebels alone. He stood his ground until the rebels advanced to a hand to hand encounter when those who had not before fallen retreated to the main body. Mr. Hotchkiss assisted in burying about eighty victims of that bloody battle. During Price's raid in Missouri during September, 1861, he was with his battalion in Lexington, that State under Gen. Rosecrans. When the army reached Lexington it was found that Price had fled to the Big and Little Blue Rivers, and he was in the skirmishing there and at Independence, and assisted in driving Price across the Kansas River. On the bank of that stream Gen. Curtis halted until reinforced by Gen. Pleasanton when he again started in pursuit of Price, whom he overtook at Wine Creek, where a large amount of ammunition and provisions were captured. While on the march the rations of the army were nearly exhausted but were increased by a supply train. The main part of the regiment to which Mr. Hotchkiss belonged was then sent to act as an escort for that train, returning to Ft. Scott to be mustered out. He

served several months beyond his term of enlistment and was twice offered a discharge while lying sick in the hospital at Ft. Scott from August, 1863, until the following March.

Mr. Hotchkiss was mustered out of service at Madison, Wis., Feb. 16, 1865, after which he returned home and resumed farming. Having provided himself with a home, he then looked about him for a helpmate whom he found in the person of Miss Emma Hadden, their union being celebrated July 21, 1869. She is a daughter of Lyman and Emily Hadden, who were parents of two children. Her brother Hiram enlisted in the 10th New York Cavalry, serving from 1861 until 1865, and when last heard from was a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich. Her father died when she was ten years old and her mother, when twenty years of age. Mrs. Hotchkiss was born in Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1818, and by her marriage became the mother of four children—Willie, born Sept. 3, 1870; Flossie, Aug. 29, 1871; Lettie, May 20, 1876; and Walter, June 5, 1880.

In his agricultural pursuits, Mr. Hotchkiss has been quite successful and now has one of the most highly cultivated and improved farms of the county. He takes an active interest in the welfare of the community and is ever willing to do his share towards its upbuilding. He was a faithful soldier during the late war. The blood of a Revolutionary patriot flows in his veins and like his illustrious grandsire he responded to his country's call in her hour of need and was ever found at his post of duty.



CAPT. J. N. P. BIRD, deceased, was for a number of years a prominent and respected citizen of Waushara County. He was born in Madison County, N. Y., on the 9th of October, 1835, and two years later was brought by his parents to Madison, Wis., where he remained until 1859. In the meantime he learned the trade of a baker, and engaged in that and the confectionery business until his removal to Wautoma, Waushara County.

On the 11th of February, 1861, Capt. Bird was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte T. Parker,

the wedding being celebrated in Woodstock, Ill. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he had entered the service of his country, Aug. 5, 1861, in Company I, 7th Wisconsin, and his marriage occurred during a furlough. He first enlisted in the three-months' service, and when that term had expired he re-enlisted for three years as a "North-western Tiger," belonging to Company I of the 7th Wisconsin Infantry. On the 27th of August, 1861, he was wounded, but on his recovery immediately joined his command. Previous to that time he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and on the 27th of February, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, in which he served until being mustered out of service. On bidding good-bye to their Captain his company presented him with a valuable sword, sash and belt. He won the love and esteem of those whom he commanded in an unusual degree, and their gift was a token of their high regard for him. By his gentlemanly conduct and his faithfulness to duty, he also won the confidence and respect of his superior officers. He continued to serve his country until Sept. 26, 1864, although his term had expired some time previously. He reached his home in Wantoma, December following, after more than three years spent upon the battlefields of the South.

Capt. Bird at once resumed farming, and followed that occupation until his death, which occurred on the 3d of September, 1886. Few men have been more honored in the community where they resided than he, and it is but justice to his friends and relatives that we insert his sketch in the volume which contains a record of the prominent and representative citizens of the county. He served as Chairman in both the town of Dakota and Wantoma, was for a number of years Justice of the Peace, and in 1869 represented his district in the General Assembly of the State. He served as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, from 1879 until 1882, when he was elected Clerk of the court, which office he continued to hold until his death. He was also Treasurer of his town several years, and his official career was marked with the greatest fidelity to duty. He won not only the confidence of his constituents, but also of his political opponents. For several years he successfully

carried on the general insurance business, and was an attorney and claim agent.

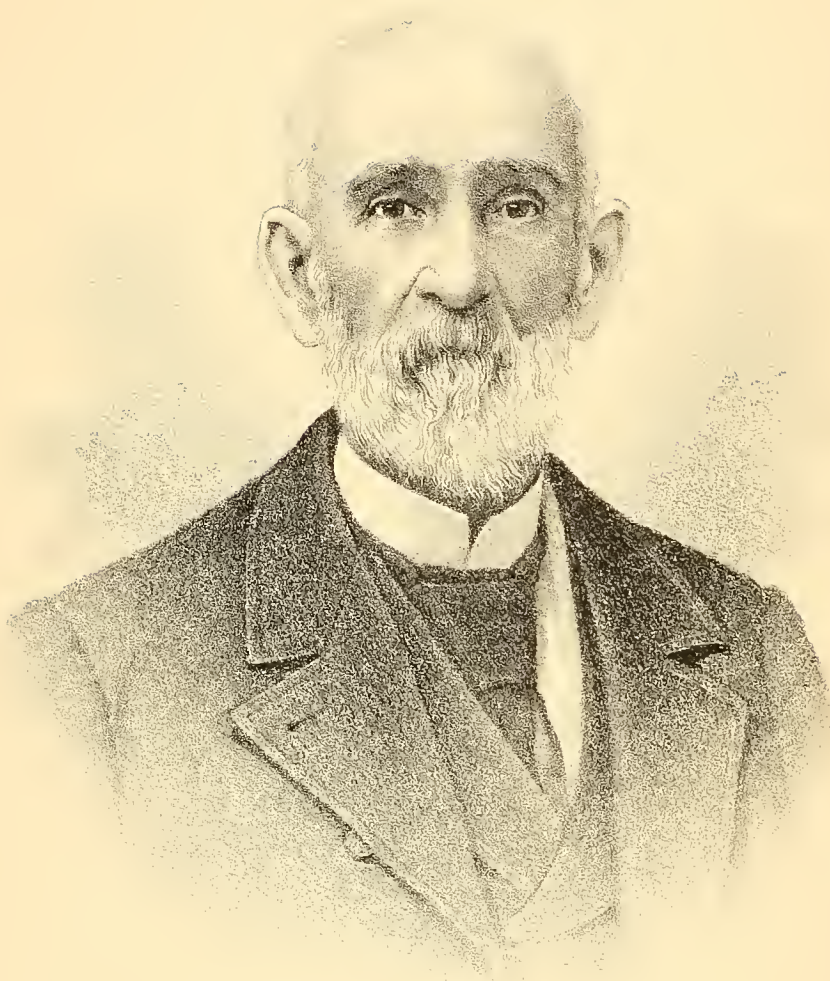
Capt. Bird was widely and favorably known by the citizens of Waushara County, and his loss was keenly felt by the whole community. The Masonic lodge of which he was a member aided the stricken wife and children in laying him away to rest. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in this part of the county, there being 111 vehicles in the procession. He was also a charter member and the first Commander of Ed. Saxe Post, G. A. R., and his comrades extended their heart-felt sympathy to the family, consisting of wife and three children—Katie, Mabel G. and Robert K. Capt. Bird was faithful in the discharge of every duty to his family, his neighbors, his comrades, his country and his God. It was not death for him to die, but was merely going

“Out of the shadow of sadness
 Into the sunshine of gladness
 Into the light of the blest;
 Out of the land so dreary
 Out of the world so weary
 Into the raptures of rest.”

WILLIAM ROBINSON, who resides on section 21, in the town of Westfield, is a worthy representative of the Irish citizens of Marquette County. He was born in County Down in the month of August, 1822, and is a son of James Robinson, who died when William was but a lad. His wife, the mother of our subject, survived her husband a number of years. They were parents of four children, all of whom grew to mature years, while two are yet living—William, who was the only son; and Eliza, widow of Hugh Coughran, a resident of Steele County, Dakota.

The boyhood days of our subject were unmarked by any event of special importance, but after attaining to man's estate he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Bennett, a sister of John Bennett, of the town of Westfield. They began their domestic life in their native country, but with the hope of bettering their condition in the New World, they bade good-bye to home and friends and in

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Wm H. Dakin
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1851, sailed for America. The first summer after their arrival was spent in Dexter, Mich., but in the fall of the same year we find them in Marquette County, where they have since made their home. Settling on land in the town of Westfield in 1854, Mr. Robinson began the development of the farm which is now his home. It was indeed no easy task to transform the hitherto uncultivated land into a tract of such great fertility, but nothing daunted by the trials and difficulties of pioneer life he began his work and day by day added to the amount of land which he had cultivated. When the land was cleared he planted crops and it was not long before his efforts were rewarded with bounteous harvests, and now his broad acres pay a golden tribute to the care and cultivation which he bestows upon them. He has also made many improvements of a substantial character and justly ranks among the leading farmers of the community.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, five sons and five daughters: James, John, William, Elmer, Sarah Ann, Isabel, Eliza and Jane Agnes. Two children are deceased—Samuel, who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Mary Jane, who died when three years of age. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are earnest and consistent christian people. They are now in their declining years but in looking backward need feel no regret for the past and in looking forward have no fears for the future. Their lives have been well and worthily spent and throughout the community they are held in the highest regard. As a citizen, Mr. Robinson is faithful and true. He loves Ireland as the land of his birth, but has never yet had occasion to regret casting his lot with the people of America.



HON. WILLIAM HENRY DAKIN, the earliest settler of the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake County, yet living, is now engaged in farming on section 36. He was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1816, and is a son of Ebenezer K. and Clarissa (Wilson) Dakin, who were also natives of the Em-

pire State, where they made their home until emigrating to this county some years after the arrival of our subject. William was educated in the public and private schools of his native county, completing his school life in Poughkeepsie Academy. When seventeen years of age he went to live with a brother-in-law, and upon reaching his majority sailed for South America, visiting several of the countries on that continent. Returning to his home, he then resided in New York until 1843, when he decided to cast his lot with the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, and became a resident of Green Lake County. Soon afterward he selected a tract of land—his present farm—but did not long remain in the West at that time. After his second arrival, he went to Illinois where he purchased five yoke of oxen and then began the improvement and cultivation of his land. His first crop of wheat yielded eighty bushels in all, and was the first wheat raised in this locality. Believing that land would rapidly increase in value, he made several judicious investments and branched out as a real-estate dealer, at the same time helping others to secure homes, and also enter claims. While assisting others to make permanent settlements, he was mindful of his own interests and at different times made purchases until his possessions aggregated between 3,000 to 4,000 acres. He has, however, since disposed of a part of that amount, but is yet an extensive land owner.

Mr. Dakin's first shelter when he came to this county was a tent, in one corner of which he made bed of hay, blankets and a buffalo robe furnishing the covering. He has often been heard to remark that those were the happiest days of his life. The independence and freedom exactly suited him. He afterward built a log house, living in one end of it, while his horse was stabled in the other until better arrangements could be made. Subsequently he hauled lumber from Portage and erected a frame dwelling. The nearest mill in those early days was at Watertown, and mail was received but once a month.

Mr. Dakin has never been a politician or an office-seeker, but has held some important trusts. He was one of three Commissioners appointed to conduct the county affairs under the old regime,

and when the county got involved with the railroad company over some bonds, was chosen Chairman of the town of Brooklyn, it then becoming his duty to assist in making satisfactory arrangements between the two parties. He assisted in saving the county some \$13,000. He retained his position until the county was free from indebtedness and placed on a solid financial basis, when he resigned. In 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature and served in the session of 1875, with satisfaction to his constituents. Before the county was divided, Mr. Dakin served as Treasurer of Marquette County for three years. He was Chairman of Brooklyn for several years while the lawsuit with the railroad company was in the courts. He supported the Democratic party previous to the war, since which time he has been an ardent advocate of the Republican party. He has never married, but still lives in single blessedness. Numbered among the leading and respected citizens of the community, we find William H. Dakin, and are pleased to record his sketch in this volume. His history is inseparably connected with that of the county which owes not a little of her progress, upbuilding and advancement to his untiring labors in her behalf. He was never known to shirk any duty of citizenship imposed upon him, but is ever faithful to a trust. See portrait.



SYLVESTER B. DIBELL is one of the early settlers of the town of Montello, Marquette County, where he has made his home since November, 1853, covering a period of more than thirty-six years. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, on the 12th of June, 1812, and is a son of John and Dency (Baldwin) Dibell. His father was born in Massachusetts, but was reared in the Empire State, of which the mother was a native, though her parents came from Connecticut. To John Dibell and wife was born a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to mature years, while two sons and a daughter are living at this writing, namely: Sylvester B., of this sketch; Timothy, a resident of Michigan; and

Calista, wife of Amos B. Luce, of Columbus, Ohio. The deceased are Mrs. Caroline Taylor, Harvey L., and John A. Another son, Elibu, died in infancy. In 1810 John Dibell removed with his family to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he and his wife spent their last days.

The subject of this notice was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has made his life work. As before stated, he came to Marquette County in the fall of 1853, settling on section 7, in the town of Montello, where he still makes his home. He was married in his native State to Miss Lucia Tiaker, a native of Ohio, but she was only permitted to enjoy her new home in Marquette County, Wis., for about a year. He was then again married in April, 1855, his second union being with Adeline Cook, who was born in the town of Sheffield, Caledonia Co., Vt., in 1830, and is a daughter of Nathaniel and Rachel (Hawkins) Cook. She came with her parents from the Green Mountain State to Marquette County in 1853. Her mother has been dead many years, but her father is still living in the town of Packwaukee, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and in recognition of his services receives a pension. His sketch is given elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Dibell still devotes his attention to farming and is the owner of seventy acres of valuable land, while his wife owns an adjoining eighty acres. He passed through all the trials and hardships of pioneer life, but though he had to contend with many disadvantages in those early days, he is now in comfortable circumstances. He and his wife are numbered among the respected citizens of the town of Montello, where they are so widely known and where they have so long made their home.

By his first marriage Mr. Dibell had four children, three sons and a daughter. His sons all served in the late war. Monroe was a member of the 3d Wisconsin Battery and was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Adelbert was a member of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, but was discharged on account of disability, after which he re-enlisted in the 48th Wisconsin Infantry, and died Sept. 16, 1863; Edward served in the 48th Infantry and is still at home. The daughter is

Mrs. Ann C. Washburn of Montello. The children born to Sylvester and Adeline Dibell are Sarah, wife of Austin Wilkins, of Montello; Lucia A., wife of Simon Eastman; and John N., who is on the old home farm.



NATHAN H. STRONG. The history of Green Lake County would be incomplete and it would be great injustice to his many friends if we should omit from this record the sketch of Mr. Strong, the founder of the city of Berlin. He was born on Isle La Motte, Grand Isle Co., Vt., on the 11th day of November, 1813, and was a son of Nathan and Sally (Westover) Strong. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in his native State, and on reaching maturity he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Sarah Sheldon, the wedding taking place in Michigan in 1831. A family of five children, three sons and two daughters, was born of their union: Lewis G., the eldest, was a Captain in the 5th Wisconsin Regiment during the late war, and is said to have been the first enlisted man of Berlin. He had studied the legal profession and was a young lawyer of much promise, but when his country became encompassed by danger he laid aside the work which he had chosen and responded to the Government's call for aid. He was shot in the assault on Mary's Hill, below Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, and the wound caused his death. He was a brave officer who had won his commission as Captain by his meritorious conduct and dauntless courage on the field of battle. His record as a student was a brilliant one and he had already gained prominence at the bar, when in his patriotic devotion to his country he enlisted in her defense and gave his life a ransom for her preservation. His brother, James R., was also a martyr of that struggle, being killed during the Seven Days' Battle of the Wilderness.

Mr. Strong was the first settler of the city of Berlin and was its founder. He settled on its site in the fall of 1816 and platted a village which he called Strongville, and which was afterwards known as Strong's Landing. He built the first saw-mill in the village and also erected the first resi-

dence. Time passed, and other settlers came, and as the years flew by the little hamlet continued to grow until it has now been transformed into the beautiful and populous city of Berlin, which contains 5,000 inhabitants.

The death of Mr. Strong's wife occurred in Ceresco, Wis., Nov. 5, 1845, after which he was again married, his second union being with Miss Amanda Carhart, by whom he had one child, a son, Nathan H., who is now living in Chicago with his mother.

Mr. Strong was an active business man and had his life been prolonged would no doubt have held his place in the community as a prominent citizen, but six years after settling in Berlin he was called home on the 23d of August, 1852. He was a Whig in politics and a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church. Though but comparatively few of the settlers of Green Lake County were acquainted with him, he is known by reputation to the present generation and through years to come will be remembered with love and gratitude as the founder of Berlin.



HENRY D. BAXTER has been a resident of Waushara County since 1851, and is now living a retired life in the village of Wautoma, enjoying a well earned rest after years of toil in which he accumulated the competency that now enables him to lay aside all business duties. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1813, and is a son of G. W. and Betsy E. (Horn) Baxter, both of whom were natives of the same State. Their family consisted of our subject, the eldest; James A., who is living in Waupaca, Wis., and was a soldier of the late war in the 30th Wisconsin Infantry; George F. is a merchant of Saxeville, Waushara County; Ettie is the wife of Henry Sattler, a resident farmer of Fond du Lac County; Peter makes his home in Saxeville; Elizabeth is living with her father, and the other members of the family are now deceased. Mr. Baxter, Sr., is yet living and makes his home in Saxeville, where he has resided for many years. Though of a rather quiet and reserved disposition, he is a man

of strong conviction and is numbered among the prominent citizens of the community in which he resides. He cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and in 1888, voted for the grandson of the Tippecanoe hero, who is our present executive. His wife was called to her final rest in August, 1888, dying in the faith of the Methodist Church of which she was long a consistent member.

Our subject was a lad of ten years when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, and since that time he has been a resident of Waushara County. His early life was passed in much the usual manner of farmer lads, assisting his father in the cultivation of land during the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to a shoemaker with whom he was to learn the trade, remaining in his employ for three years, during which time he was to receive his board and clothes while \$50 was to be paid his father for his time. Before his term had expired circumstances so shaped themselves that he felt he could no longer work, for the Civil War broke out and seeing the country's great peril he determined that his services should be given in defense of the Union cause. His employer was loath to release him, but after Mr. Baxter had given his note for \$100 he was permitted to leave, and on the 5th of October, 1863, became a member of Company H, of the 30th Wisconsin Infantry, to serve until the close of the war. He was mustered into the United States service at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and with his command was at once ordered to St. Louis, whence the troops were sent by water to Ft. Rice, Dak. That fort had been built to protect navigation and to check the ravages of the Indians. The following October, the regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., where it was engaged in several skirmishes and did provost duty until the close of the war, when it was mustered out in October, 1865, after which our subject returned to Poyssippi, Waushara County, and resumed the shoemaker's trade.

While there residing, on Christmas Day, of 1866, Mr. Baxter was united in marriage with Ellen Colt, who was born in Oakland, Jefferson Co.,

Wis., May 10, 1848, and is a daughter of R. P. and Emily (Boughton) Colt, who were natives of the Empire State, but who are now residents of Poyssippi. Mr. Baxter remained in that village engaged at his trade of shoemaking until 1875, when he removed to Berlin, Green Lake County, where he was engaged in bidding in mail routes and staging. His first contract was in 1872, the route being between Berlin and Waupaca. He carried five different mails for about ten years, making Berlin his home until 1882, when he purchased a farm of 160 acres adjoining the village of Wautoma. He is still engaged in staging, having the contracts from Wautoma to Berlin, east, and Plainfield, west.

Mr. and Mrs. Baxter are parents of four children—Arthur A., born October 5, 1867, married Anstice Jones, and is now living in Wautoma; Della L., born June 13, 1871, is now attending school at Janesville; Daisy B., born April 21, 1873; and Fred H., born Nov. 5, 1876, are still at home. The children have all received good educational advantages and are, therefore, prepared to become useful citizens in any community where their lots may be cast.

Mr. Baxter and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are faithful laborers in the Master's vineyard. They give liberally to the support of the cause of Christ and do all in their power to aid in the upbuilding of his cause. Socially our subject is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R., of Wautoma, and his wife belongs to the W. R. C., an auxiliary of that organization and also holds membership in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Charitable and benevolent, they are ever ready to extend a helping hand to the poor and needy and their lives of usefulness, of honesty and uprightness, are well worthy of emulation.



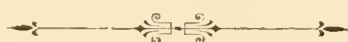
PHINEAS WALKER, deceased, was born in Poland, Maine, on the 18th of December, 1820, and was a son of James P. and Johanna (Snell) Walker. He grew to manhood in his native State, receiving in its common

schools a liberal education. At length he determined to try his fortune in the West and chose the new State of Wisconsin as the scene of his future labors. Leaving his old home in the Pine Tree State in 1851, he emigrated to Waushara County, settling in Wautoma, where he made his home until his death. Four years later, in 1856, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Stratton, a most estimable lady, and a daughter of Gardner and Clarrissa (Bemis) Stratton, who are numbered among the early settlers of Waushara County. By their union were born four children, who are yet living, namely: Nellie, George P., Hattie and Arthur. George is now engaged in the hardware business. Gardner Stratton was born in Chenango County, N. Y., married Clarissa Bemis and together with his family settled in Wautoma, in 1850, where both yet reside.

Mr. Walker was called to his final rest June 17, 1882, dying of consumption. In 1879, his health began to fail him and symptoms of the disease were discovered. Urgently advised by his friends to do so, and believing that he might possibly be benefited thereby, he spent the winter of 1880 in Florida, but on his return home his friends could discover no preceptible change for the better. Gradually he grew weaker until at length the flame of life flickered and went out. His remains were interred in the Cemetery near Wautoma on Sunday, June 18, 1882, a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends following him to his last resting place, where they consigned his body to the cold earth and his spirit to the God who gave it.

Mr. Walker was a man of strong convictions and when he had determined that the course which he was pursuing was a right one, nothing could cause him to swerve from that path. In political sentiment he was a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party but accorded to all the right of determining for themselves the principles which they wished to advocate. He exerted his influence for the promotion of the social, educational and moral interests of the community and lived a life of such uprightness and honesty that his word was as readily received as his bond. Charitable and benevolent, he was always ready to help those upon whom misfortune had laid a heavy hand and the poor and

needy were never turned away from his door without taking with them a substantial testimony of his sympathy. In his business career he was quite successful, owing to his industry and close attention to all details, and left his family in comfortable circumstances. The name of such a man is well worthy of perpetuation by such a record and it affords us great pleasure to insert his sketch. The family of Mr. Walker is still living in Wautoma, where they have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances and are held in high regard.



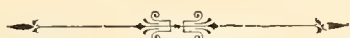
STEPHEN FALLIS, the present Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the town of Montello, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Marquette County. His father, William Fallis, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1792, and was reared to manhood in that country. On attaining to years of maturity he wedded Ann Teven, who proved to him a noble helpmate. Mr. Fallis was a farmer and land agent in his native country, but in 1849 he severed all business connections with the Emerald Isle and crossed the broad Atlantic to America, where he had determined to make his future home. On leaving the vessel in which he made the voyage he came to Marquette County, and in the town of Meean entered a claim from the government, which he transformed into a fine farm, making his home thereon from 1850 until 1865 when he sold out and became a resident of Montello, where he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1867. His wife survived him about four years. They were parents of three children who lived to adult age but Stephen is now the only surviving member of the family. John, the eldest, remained in Ireland several years after the emigration of the family to America but at length came to this country and went to the home of his father in the town of Meean, but died a few days after his arrival. The sister, Margaret Ann, wedded Robert Page, and died after about four years of married life.

Stephen Fallis, the subject of this sketch was born on the Emerald Isle, on the 14th of February,

1833, and in that country his early boyhood days were passed. He was seventeen years of age when he came to America and since that time has made his home in Marquette County, covering a period of forty years. He lived in the town of Mecan until his father sold his farm, when he came with his parents to the village of Montello. He has long been one of the representative men of the County and has served in various public positions. He entered upon his official career as Chairman, in the town of Mecan, and in 1866 was elected Sheriff. In 1875 he was elected County Treasurer, the duties of which office he discharged four years, and has been Chairman of the town of Montello for many terms.

Mr. Fallis united his destiny with that of Miss Mary Jane Foster, daughter of William Foster, of Montello, and by their union have been born four daughters—Margaret, Sarah, Lilly and Aggie, all born in the village where they are still living.

In political sentiment Mr. Fallis is a Democrat and is a man who keeps himself well informed on the leading issues of the day, whether political or otherwise. The many official positions which he has held attest the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity by his fellow citizens, and well may they thus honor him for he has never been known to betray a trust or intentionally injure another.



S IDNEY C. WATERMAN, who resides on section 24, in the town of Plainfield, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Waushara County, and the name of Waterman is inseparably connected with its history. His father was the founder of the village of Plainfield, and did more for its upbuilding in the early days than any other of its citizens, and our subject also deserves no little credit for the part he has borne in the promotion of the public interests of the community. Almost his entire life has been passed in Wisconsin. He was born in Beloit, on the 30th of March, 1840, whither his parents, Elijah C. and Elizabeth (Hall) Waterman, removed in an early day. His father was a native of Ver-

mont, his mother of Ohio, and their marriage took place in the State of Illinois. For many years Elijah Waterman operated a lead mine near Galena, where he made his home until 1839. He then removed to Beloit, where he engaged in the hotel business, owning and operating the Beloit House. The family afterward resided in various places in Wisconsin, and at each point would embark in some different line of business, which they later sold out. At length we find them, in 1849, in Waushara County, their home being situated on part of the land now comprised within the corporation limits of Plainfield. Mr. Waterman laid out that village, and to induce settlers there to locate offered each a lot if he would build and reside upon it. A number of the old settlers now living in the village had their first property given them by its honored founder. He there erected an hotel, and in many other ways aided in its upbuilding and advancement. At that time Stevens' Point had not yet sprung into existence, and the now thriving city of Portage was but a mere trading post. He did not belong to that class of men who believes the world owes them a living, but on the other hand provided liberally for himself and family, and aided many others less fortunate than himself. By his timely assistance he has tided many over bankruptcy, where if it had not been for his aid they would probably have sunk to the bottom never again to rise to their former level. He was lenient in his judgments, yet strongly discouraged all underhand business or wrong doing. He was truly one of nature's noblemen, and when called to his home the deep regret felt at his loss was sincere. He had made friends of all with whom he came in contact, among both the rich and poor, the young and old. His excellent wife, who was his co-laborer in many of his lines of work, and like him delighted in doing good to her fellow creatures, survived him many years. Every one throughout the community knew Aunt Betsy Waterman, as she was familiarly called. The children loved her, the older people respected her, and all delighted in her companionship. She peacefully passed away, in 1885, and her remains were laid to rest by the side of her husband.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Waterman were born eleven

children, two of whom died in infancy. The remaining nine grew to maturity, and are as follows: Ora C., an hotel keeper of Park River, N. D.; Sidney, of this sketch; Alvin, of Grafton, N. D.; Walter, who enlisted in the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and was killed during the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1864; James, who is a lumber dealer, of Ashland, Wis.; George, a merchant of Ashland; Theresa, wife of Peter Mitchell, Sheriff of Waushara County; Jane wife of Allen Jenkins, of Wood County; and Charles, who is engaged in farming near Mansfield, S. D.

Sidney C. Waterman, whose name heads this sketch, had little opportunity to secure an education, but by spending his leisure hours in reading and study, and closely observing man and his ways, he has gained a practical general knowledge which has been of much use to him through life. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming until he offered his services in defense of the honor of the old flag that now proudly floats over a united nation. He enlisted, in August, 1861, for three years, in Company I, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered in at Madison. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in Washington, and after being equipped for war, marched to the front, participating in the second battle of Bull Run and other important engagements. At North Ann, Mr. Waterman was wounded by a ball passing through his left thigh, after which he was sent to the hospital, where he remained until November, 1864. Re-joining his command he remained with the Army of the Potomac until the surrender of Robert Lee at Appomattax, after which the 7th Wisconsin was sent to Jeffersonville, Ind., where, on the 3d of July, 1865, it was mustered out. For almost four years Mr. Waterman had endured the hardships of army life, but returned with the proud consciousness of having done his duty, and aided in bringing about the result which will cause the name of the soldiers to be ever encompassed with honor.

On the 8th of December, 1867, Mr. Waterman wedded Mary H. Adams, daughter of William and Harriet (Benton) Adams, the former a native of England, the latter of New York. After the marriage of their daughter they made their home with

our subject until death. Mrs. Adams died Jan. 16, 1868, and Mr. Adams on the 25th of February, 1870. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. A family of eight children was born of the union of the young people: Edith T., born Nov. 5, 1868, died Nov. 14, 1874; Ora W., born March 26, 1870; Hattie E., April 25, 1873; Ralph S., Feb. 17, 1876; Carrie M., May 24, 1878; Franklin Earl, Jan. 23, 1880; Lucius Ray, Nov. 1, 1882; Mary, born June 22, 1885, died on the 18th of July, of the same year. In 1880 Mr. Waterman was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 26th of May. She was a devoted member and active worker of the Presbyterian Church, and her loss to her family is immeasurably great.

In 1868 Mr. Waterman purchased forty acres of land, on section 24, in the town of Plainfield, but his farm now comprises 120 acres, and is under a high state of cultivation. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. Post, and in politics is a staunch Republican. For five years he was Clerk of the town of Plainfield, and has filled various other offices since his return from the war. Forty years have passed since he became a resident of Waushara County, and though his business affairs have been many, he has found time to devote to the interests of the public, and belongs to that noble band of men and women who laid the foundation for the present prosperity of the county.



THEODORE WHEELER is one of the oldest living settlers of the town of Green Lake, Green Lake Co., Wis. He yet resides on section 23, where he has made his home for many years. He was born in Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., March 27, 1820, and is the son of Daniel and Betsy (Burk) Wheeler. His father was a native of Massachusetts, where he made his home until eighteen years of age, when he removed to New York. The mother was born in Vermont, but went with her parents to the Empire State. The young people there became acquainted, were married and made their home in that State until within a few years of their death, when they came to this county to spend their declining years. Before he had at-

tained to his majority Mr. Wheeler enlisted in the War of 1812, and in after years received a pension for his services. He was a strong supporter of the Whig party, and a highly respected citizen. He died at the age of eighty-five, and his wife was called home at the age of eighty-four years. In their family were eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Our subject was the eldest of the family, and had to aid greatly in the cultivation of the old home farm while the younger children were growing up. He received his education in the district schools, and remained under the parental roof until 1841, when he wedded Sarah L. Connable, a native of Wyoming County, N. Y. The following year the young couple left their Eastern home and emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Walworth County, where Mr. Wheeler entered 240 acres of land, but in October, 1845, he sold that farm and came to Green Lake County, settling in the town of Green Lake. On his arrival he made his home with Jacob See, who had a log cabin 14x32 feet. In it were living two families, numbering respectively eight and eleven members. Mr. Wheeler's party was also composed of eight persons, and for a week the entire twenty-seven lived in that little room. They were so crowded that the last one in had to be the first one out. As soon as possible Mr. Wheeler built a log house upon his own land, and there shared in the hardships, the trials and pleasures of pioneer life. He at once began the development of a farm, but afterward sold his land and purchased his present homestead, consisting of 360 acres.

In 1857 death entered the household, claiming the wife and mother as its victim. Five children were born of their union—Samuel, Homer D., Lydia, Alice and Laura. Mr. Wheeler was again married, on the 24th of July, 1864, when Miss Julia M. Barrett became his wife. Her father, Jesse Barrett, was born in Westchester County, N. Y., June 25, 1811, and married Margaret Smith, a native of New York City, born March 10, 1813. He engaged in farming in his native county until 1857, when he emigrated to this county. His last days were spent in Walworth County, where he died at the age of sixty-six years, his wife dying in the same county, aged sixty-seven years. Both

were members of the Congregational Church, and in political sentiment he was a Republican, having been a Whig previous to the organization of that party. Their family numbered nine children, and three of the sons served in the late war—Ellis S., James J. and Samuel, who died while being brought home. Mrs. Wheeler is the only one now living in this county.

Numbered among the prominent citizens and leading farmers of the town of Green Lake, Mr. Wheeler is well worthy of representation in this volume. He has occupied various official positions, and for about four terms served as Chairman of his town. He supported the Republican party until the fall in which Greeley ran for President, when he entered the ranks of the Democracy, where he has since been found. Socially, he is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Markesan Lodge and Ripon Chapter. He is one of Green Lake County's most successful farmers and respected citizens, and deserves no little credit for the prominent part he has taken in the upbuilding and progress which have placed the county in its present advanced position. He has witnessed many great changes and has seen the once sparsely settled frontier converted into as fine an agricultural section as can be found in the country. His own fine farm testifies to his enterprising and progressive spirit, and he is certainly deserving of a representation in this volume.

Of the children born of the first union of Mr. Wheeler, Samuel died at the age of thirteen years; Homer D. married Sarah Millard, by whom he has two children, and is now engaged in merchandising in Seattle, Wash.; Lydia died at the age of eight years; Alice is the wife of S. A. Shurburn; Laura became the wife of Farnham Chickering, and died at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving one child, Elbridge, who lives with Mr. Wheeler.



A LLEN L. TRUFANT, senior member of the firm of A. L. Trufant & Sons, has been engaged in general merchandising in Wautoma for thirty-four years, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of the county. The business was established under the

present name in 1871, although our subject had previously followed the same vocation. The liberal patronage which they receive is due to the courteous treatment of all, prompt attention to the orders received and the excellent stock of goods which they carry. They have built up a trade which would be an honor to a much larger city and have won the confidence and high regard of all with whom they have come in contact.

Mr. Trufant, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Charleston, Mass., on the 15th of October, 1824, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Fowler) Trufant, the former a native of Maine, the latter of Salisbury, Mass. By occupation Benjamin Trufant was a ship builder, and for many years was foreman of the United States Navy in Charleston. He died while in the employ of his country in the year 1832. The family numbered four children, two sons and two daughters, but Benjamin F. and Emeline are now deceased. Mary E., the sister of our subject, is the widow of James Smith, and is now living in Boston, Mass. The mother died in Boston about the year 1876, having survived her husband many years, aged seventy-three.

The early life of our subject was spent in his native town. He was a lad of fifteen years when his father's death occurred, and as no patrimony was left to the children he was thrown upon his own resources. The sad news had hardly been received when he received an appointment from the Government as Midshipman on the United States vessel "Ohio," under Commodore Hull, and he served in that capacity for three years, visiting many countries during that time. His travels proved an excellent school of learning to him, and during that period he passed one of the most pleasant experiences of his life. On abandoning the sea he went to Winthrop, Maine, where he served an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade with an uncle, Allen Trufant, a manufacturer of that city. At the end of three years, having thoroughly mastered the trade, he embarked in business for himself, opening a boot and shoe store in Winthrop. He also carried a full line of gents' furnishing goods, and continued business in the Pine Tree State until 1850, when he was attacked by the gold fever and went to California, working in the mines

in the northern part of that State for three years. He was quite successful in his mining operations, and in 1853 he returned home much richer than when he started. He then resumed business in Maine, carrying on that enterprise until 1855, which year witnessed his arrival in Wautoma, where he has resided almost continuously since. In company with his brother, Benjamin F., he opened a general merchandise store, they carrying a very large stock and doing an extensive business until 1876, when Allen Trufant sold out and again went to California, where for two years he engaged in farming and fruit growing. Disposing of his property in 1878, he purchased the store which he formerly owned and has now successfully carried on business for eleven years. He is recognized as one of the leading merchants of the county, and the firm of Trufant & Son has a wide reputation.

In political sentiment Mr. Trufant is a Democrat and one of the stalwart supporters of that party. He has always steadily refused public office, although he feels a deep interest in political affairs, preferring to give his entire attention to his business and the pleasures of the home circle. Socially, he is a Mason, member of Wautoma Lodge, No. 118, having been a member of that organization for many years. He has labored long and earnestly for the upbuilding and advancement of the county, in which he has made his home for a third of a century, and has identified himself with its best interests. Respected and esteemed by all with whom he has come in contact, none stand higher in the community than our subject, who is one of the honored settlers of Wautoma.

In the month of May, 1845, Mr. Trufant was united in marriage with Miss Delia A. Joy, a native of Winthrop, Me., and a daughter of Moses Joy. She and one sister were the only members of the family that ever came to Wisconsin. After forty years of happy wedded life, on the 26th of March, 1885, she passed away and was laid to rest in the cemetery near Wautoma. She was a devoted member of the Congregational Church, in which she was an active worker, and sincere was the grief expressed by her many friends when she was called home. Mr. Trufant was again married in 1885 to Mrs. Diana S. Colby, widow of Mason S. Colby,

That estimable lady died in 1889. There were three children born of the first marriage: Ella F., born in Winthrop, Me., is now the wife of A. H. Walker, a merchant of Wautoma, by whom she has one son, Elmer J.; Mary E. is the wife of Allen B. Burnham, a hardware merchant of Cedar Rapids, Neb., and they have two sons—Arthur and William. Allen L., junior member of the firm of Trufant & Sons, completes the family.

Allen L. Trufant was born in Winthrop, Me., May 19, 1850, and when a lad was brought by his parents to this county. He received his literary education in the common schools, and his business instruction in his father's store, which he entered at the age of sixteen years as a salesman, continuing in that capacity until 1876, when he was admitted to partnership. On the 26th of December, 1871, he led to the marriage altar Miss Attie E. Brown, a native of Lyman, Wis. Two children graced their union—Stella F. and Mary B. The mother died Jan. 14, 1881, and Mr. Trufant was again married in March, 1883, when Mrs. Elizabeth Beach became his wife. Her maiden name was Newby, and she is a native of Canada. By her former marriage she had one child, William H. A daughter, Lena D., has been born of the second union.

The firm of Trufant & Son by their upright manner of dealing with the public has won the confidence of the entire community. The senior member has been engaged in general merchandise in Wautoma for thirty-four years, and with his experience and knowledge of the business is now united the life and energy of the younger man, thus forming a combination which cannot but be successful. Allen L., Jr., is a member of Wautoma Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 148.



JOHAN W. BLAND, a retired farmer and one of the honored early settlers of Green Lake County, Wis., now residing in Princeton, is a native of England, having been born in Braunston, on the 16th of February, 1808. He is a son of William and Ann (Childs) Bland, who were natives of the same country. But two

children graced their union, William, the brother of our subject being still a resident of the old homestead. The father was a man of more than ordinary ability and during his business career engaged in the profession of teaching, but the later years of his life were passed in retirement. He came to this country with the intention of here passing the remainder of his days but found that he could not be contented away from the old home where so many years of his life were spent, and returned to England. The parents died within two months of one another and were laid to rest in the old burying ground near their home.

The educational advantages which our subject received were such as the common schools of the country afforded, he pursuing his studies until the age of sixteen years, when he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker and upholsterer, serving a term of four years. At the end of that time he was thoroughly master of the business and with no other preparation started for America, determining to try his fortune in the land of freedom. The fall of 1829 witnessed his arrival. After a long and tedious voyage he arrived safely in New York City, whence he continued on his way to Troy, visiting a friend in that vicinity for two or three weeks. Knowing that he was dependent on his own resources, he then began the search for employment and was soon rewarded by obtaining a position in a piano factory, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time the establishment was removed to New York City, and his employers, loath to lose a faithful clerk induced him to accompany them to the metropolis, where the succeeding two years of his life were passed. About that time he had an attack of chills and fever and was just recovering when word was received of the serious illness of his father. He hastened home, remaining in his native land until the recovery of Mr. Bland, when he returned to America.

About that time, in the year 1833, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Nix, of England, and unto the worthy couple was born one child, who died in infancy. In 1870, the mother was also called home. She had been a faithful and true wife, and a devoted friend and neighbor, and to Mr. Bland was extended the sincere sympathy of

her many friends. He was again married Dec. 25, 1870, to Mrs. Jane (Parsons) Stiles, widow of Charles Stiles, who gave his life in the defence of the Union during the late war. He left two children, namely: Almer, who is residing in Iron Mountain, Mich.; and Medora, wife of W. Whiting, a resident of Warsaw, Wis. Mrs. Stiles was one of the the first two women of Princeton. With her husband and children she located in that place, then known as Treat's Landing. Not a house was in sight. Her husband began work at his trade of carpentering, which he continued until the breaking out of the war, when he shouldered a musket and started out to strike a blow for his country's cause. For two years and a half he was ever found at his post of duty, valiantly defending the right, but at the battle of Fair Oaks he was struck by a rebel shell and instantly killed. After five years of widowhood, Mrs. Stiles became the wife of John W. Bland, by whom she had one child, Lettie. The little daughter, who was the pride and joy of her parents' hearts, lived to be only four years old.

On his return from his visit to England, Mr. Bland embarked in business for himself, in West Troy, as a cabinet-maker, in which line he was successfully engaged for about ten years. He also carried on an undertaking establishment, but after a decade of prosperity a destructive fire occurred and his store and stock was burned to the ground. His loss induced him to make the West his future home, as he believed that here he might more speedily retrieve his fortune. He reached Green Lake County in the year 1854, and shortly afterwards purchased 100 acres of land in Princeton Township, the greater part of which was in an uncultivated condition. He at once erected a stone dwelling and then turned his attention to the development of a farm, which during the succeeding ten years he placed under a high state of cultivation and improvement. At the end of that time he sold out and came to Princeton, where he has since lived a retired life. Dependent upon his own resources since the early age of sixteen years with nothing but a strong arm and determined energy to assist him in his struggle for fortune, he has gradually worked his way upward until he has now not only a comfortable competence, but has the means suffi-

cient to pass his declining years in comfort and ease, having laid aside all business cares. His life has indeed been well spent. In looking back over the past he need feel no regret on account of unimproved opportunities, as he did what he could for the advancement of the family's interest, the promotion of those enterprises for the benefit of the State and county, and for the cause of humanity. In early life he supported the Whig party, casting his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. On the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has ever been faithful in his allegiance to that body. He served as Alderman in West Troy, N. Y., for ten years. Socially, Mr. Bland is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Princeton. Early and respected citizens, their upright lives and high rank in the community justly entitle them to a representation in this volume and it is with pleasure that we present this brief sketch to the readers of the ALBUM, thereby perpetuating their memories when they shall be no more.



RICHARD BOND has one of the finest homes in Green Lake County, and is one of its most successful farmers. His residence is situated on section 25, Manchester Township. He is of English birth, having been born in Cambridgeshire on Feb. 4, 1825. His parents, Reason and Margaret (Pettitt) Bond, were also natives of the same county, where to them were born a family of three children—John, who died in his native land; Sarah, who became the wife of Richard Richards, of England, and is now living in Green Lake County, having emigrated from England with her husband, who has since died; and our subject. The father of this family was called to his final rest in England, about the year of 1828, but the mother survived him some years. She was again married in 1837, becoming the wife of John Masters. The succeeding year they crossed the Atlantic to this country, making their first location in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where Mrs. Masters died in 1840. She was a member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church and an earnest Christian lady, She was ever found in her place in the house of worship, and it was her delight to minister to the poor and needy and relieve the distressed. Her kindness to all won her many friends, and though years have come and gone since she was laid in the quiet grave, she is remembered as one who made the world better for her having lived. Mr. Masters purchased a farm in Ohio, and there made his home until he too passed away in 1857.

Our subject was a lad of twelve years when he came with his mother and step-father to the new world. He had attended school in England but completed his education in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where for a number of years he resided. When only fifteen years of age, he was left an orphan. Thrown upon his own resources with no one to whom he could look for aid and counsel, he began life's battle, and has been victorious. When a child he had formed the desire to own land and make farming his occupation. The fulfillment of that wish has come, and he is now numbered among the most substantial farmers of the community. When he found that he must look to his own labor for sustenance, he sought and obtained a position as farm hand, working in that way during the summer, while in the winter time he attended school. We thus see that his education was acquired under disadvantages, but he desired to fit himself for business, and undaunted by his difficulties, pursued his studies until he had gained a knowledge of all the elementary branches.

Years rolled on and he became a man. He had become acquainted with Miss Harriet Jillett, and, desiring a helpmate on life's journey chose that lady as his wife. Their union was celebrated on April 28, 1847, in Ashtabula, her native county, and immediately afterward they started for the Territory of Wisconsin. Choosing Green Lake County as the scene of his future operations, Mr. Bond entered eighty acres of land, also claiming forty acres in Dodge County. He erected a log cabin upon the first claim and at once began the development of a farm, the work having to be carried forward from the beginning as not even a furrow had been turned. Although hardships were encountered and obstacles had to be over-

come, prosperity attended the efforts of our subject, who at one time owned 500 acres of land. He has since disposed of a part of it, however, investing his money in other directions. In 1855, he purchased eighty acres of land on section 25, Manchester Township, and has resided there continuously since, but 265 broad acres now pay tribute to his labor. His present handsome residence is composed of a main building and a wing, the dimensions of the former being 20x28 feet and of the latter 16x24 feet. The surroundings are in keeping with the home; the barns and outbuildings are models of convenience, all the latest improved machinery is there found and the stock raised is of the best grades.

Through the years when Mr. Bond was acquiring his property his excellent wife proved a true helper. Her household affairs were managed in a most able manner, and she was always ready with a word of cheer and encouragement should times look dark. Her presence seemed a very benediction resting over the home, but at length the lips that were ever ready to speak words of love and counsel were silenced in death. She was called to her reward on April 26, 1884, at the age of fifty-six years and eight days. She had been a sincere and faithful Christian, and one of the most useful and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When death came she was ready to respond to the Master's summons, resting on the promise of a blessed resurrection. Her loss to the family is immeasurably great, and a feeling of sadness prevailed the whole community when her death was announced.

Six children had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bond, but two had passed away before their mother—Lydia, who died Feb. 5, 1850, when an infant; and Gertrude, who died Feb. 13, 1877. Louisa is now the wife of Corey Currie, a native of Canada, who is now a prominent merchant of Mason City, Iowa; Frank W., who wedded Kittie Smith, is one of the enterprising and well-to-do young farmers of the town of Manchester; Sarah H. is the wife of Barnhard Taimber, a conductor on the Santa Fe Railroad; and Lillie is still with her father. Mr. Bond is also a member of the Methodist Church, and one of the earnest workers in the Master's vineyard. His upright life is an example

well worthy of emulation, and his course has ever been such as to win the confidence and respect of all. As a citizen, he is loyal and discharges his duties to the best of his ability. In political sentiment he is a Republican, being numbered among the staunch advocates of that party.



JAMES LYMAN, who has made his home in Wautoma since 1855, is one of the most popular and prominent citizens of that village, where he is now engaged in cabinet-making and also deals in furniture. He was born in the town of Rose, Wayne County, N. Y., on the 11th of January, 1827, and is a son of Thomas J. and Rebecca (Swift) Lyman, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. Their family numbered five children, our subject being the only son. Julia is the wife of Albert Barrett, a resident farmer of the town of Wautoma; Betsy, widow of W. H. Stewart, is living in Pittsfield, Wis.; Sarah is the deceased wife of Peter Sleight; and Nancy wedded Charles Boyce, but both are now deceased.

Thomas J. Lyman, accompanied by his family, emigrated to Waushara County, Wis., in 1855, settling in the little village of Wautoma, which had been established but a few years. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and followed that occupation in Wautoma until his death, which occurred in 1867. His wife survived him until 1871, when she too passed away. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a most estimable lady. Mr. Lyman was numbered among the leading citizens of the county and was greatly respected by all who knew him. He was rather quiet and reserved, but was strong in his convictions of right and wrong and was highly esteemed for his honesty of purpose and upright life.

The subject of this sketch acquired his education in the schools of New York, and from an early age has made his own way in the world. He chose the trade which his father followed and with him learned carpentering, which he followed during his residence in the Empire State. Having attained to years of maturity he, on the 20th of January, 1850, led to the marriage altar Miss Betsy A. Jeffers, who

like her husband was a native of the town of Rose, Wayne County. Her parents, William and Phoebe (Wiley) Jeffers, became residents of that county in an early day, locating in the town of Rose, Waushara County, in 1855, where they passed the remainder of their lives. To Mrs. and Mrs. Lyman was born one daughter, Mary E., who became the wife of Ira Coon, a prominent citizen of Plainfield, Wis. Their union has been blessed with three children: Carrie, Ira L. and Royden J.

Believing that his financial condition would be benefited thereby, Mr. Lyman, accompanied by his wife and little daughter emigrated to Waushara County, Wis., in 1855, and chose Wautoma as the scene of his future operations. His residence in that village covers a period of more than a third of a century and it is safe to say that none of its citizens are more widely or favorably known. His upright life commends him to the confidence of all, and his genial manner and gentlemanly deportment have made him very popular and won him many friends. On his arrival he resumed work at the trade of carpentering and as it soon became known that he was an expert workman he received all the patronage to which he could well attend. To him great credit can be given for the rapid advance made in the way of improvements in this community since 1855. He continued to carry on business successfully in that line until 1876, when he established himself as a cabinet-maker and furniture dealer. He also has an undertaking establishment in connection with the other branches of his business. The same enterprise and progressiveness which characterized his earlier transactions is shown since he embarked in the new line and his efforts have been attended with like success in consequence. Excellent ability and judicious management combined with his unflinching industry, have made him one of the most prosperous citizens of Wautoma.

Though his duties have been manifold he has yet found time to devote to the public interests and has served in various official positions. For many years he was Chairman of the Town Board and was also Town Clerk. He takes a deep interest in political affairs and is a warm advocate of the Republican party and its principles. When the

historian visited Mr. Lyman in his pleasant home in Wantoma, he had but just returned from a six weeks' visit to his native State after an absence of thirty-two years. Once more he looked upon the scenes of his childhood and the old familiar haunts where many happy hours were passed, but many great changes had taken place. The companions of his boyhood were gray haired men and women, those that remained in the county, but many, like himself, had sought homes elsewhere and others had been called to that land whence no traveler returns. Though glad of the chance to again travel the old beaten paths and look upon his old home, nothing could induce him to change his present residence, where, surrounded by many warm friends and all the comforts of life, he and his estimable wife expect to pass their declining days.



JOHAN CALVIN TRUESDELL, an eminent pioneer lawyer of Wisconsin, came into the Territory in 1847, and at the time of his death was the oldest practitioner in the State with the exception of Mr. Finch, of Milwaukee. He was born in the town of Liberty, Susquehanna Co., Pa., on the 11th of January 1825, and his father was a native of Litchfield County, Conn. Mr. Truesdell, Sr., removed to Susquehanna County, Pa., where his iron will, energy, strict business methods and individuality of character placed him among the prominent men of that portion of the Keystone State. For over a quarter of a century, 'Squire Truesdell was the favorite local magistrate. His wife whose maiden name was Lucy Upson, belonged to one of the oldest Connecticut families.

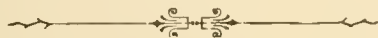
Our subject began preparing himself for the legal profession in the law office of R. B. Little, Esq., of Montrose, one of the best jurists of the State, and at once gave evidence of a great legal mind. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, in Sunbury, Pa., in 1847, and in the same year, in company with O. B. Tyler, came to Wisconsin and established an office in Oshkosh, whence he removed a year or two later to Fond du Lac, where the firm of Truesdell, Gillett & Tyler

was formed, shortly becoming one of the foremost in the State. He also became interested in several business enterprises of considerable note, including the toll bridge across the Fox River, at Oshkosh, the Sheboygan plank road, land entries and village plats, also inland navigation. He owned and ran the steamer "Peytona" on Lake Winnebago between Fond du Lac and Berlin, and transported a large number of immigrants to the so-called Indian lands. Severing all connections with outside speculations, he decided to leave Fond du Lac and in 1857 removed to Berlin, where he remained until the close of the war. The year 1866, he established an office in St. Louis, where he intended to make his future home, but upon the breaking out of the cholera, again came North, where he remained until his death which occurred in Berlin, Dec. 26, 1883. During his later years, he had an office for a time in Princeton and also in Fond du Lac, but closed an eventful career in Berlin. In early life, Mr. Truesdell was a Whig in politics, and was once the candidate of that party for Attorney General for Wisconsin. At the dissolution of the party he became a Democrat and affiliated with that organization until his death. He was nominated by his party for the State Senate and for the Assembly and against previous large majorities was defeated in each case by less than ten votes. During the war he ranked with Matthew Carpenter, Col. C. D. Robinson, Judge Ryan and other prominent war Democrats. Captain (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) J. H. Carleton's company of the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, was largely raised by Mr. Truesdell and went to the front under the name of Truesdell's Rangers.

Returning to his native State in 1849, Mr. Truesdell was united in marriage, on the 29th of November of that year, with Miss Julietta Smith, daughter of Lambert and Margaret Smith, of Susquehanna County, Pa. Of the family of five sons born to them, two died in infancy and three are living: Lambert S., who made newspaper work his profession, was for a number of years one of the editors of the *La Crosse Republican and Leader*, and a correspondent for several of the metropolitan journals; Louis is a railroad engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

Railroad, at Savanna, Ill.; Harry C., the youngest, is a merchant clothier of Berlin. The mother of this family, who is now sixty-six years of age, resides with her son Harry.

As a public speaker, Mr. Truesdell had few superiors and as a conversationalist was most instructive and entertaining. Gifted with a remarkable memory, he had ever at his command an inexhaustible store of facts, anecdotes and illustrative incidents that made his society a source of pleasure and profit. Thoroughly versed in the law, he possessed a mind peculiarly adapted to his profession. Clear and logical in his analysis of a case, strong in the presentation of evidence to a jury, possessing unusual oratorical power and fortified with authorities, he combined all the elements that make a jurist strong before a court and powerful in the interests of his clients—a brilliant lawyer, whose thorough culture, natural ability and eloquence entitled him to first rank with the most eminent in the State.



NATHAN KIMBALL, proprietor of the Kimball House, and Postmaster of Pine River, is numbered among the early settlers of Waushara County. He is a native of the State of Maine, his birth having occurred in the village of Buxton, York County, on the 8th of September, 1831. The family was established in this country during the early part of the eighteenth century, or perhaps prior to that date. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Kimball, was a native of York County, Me., born March 27, 1768. He was joined in wedlock March 2d, 1790, with Mary Bryant. He died in Buxton, June 22, 1851. The father of our subject, Nathan Kimball, who was born Aug. 16, 1790, was a Maine farmer and shoemaker. He married Abigail S. Files, who was born in Gorham, Me., May 3, 1791, and their union was blessed with seven children: Jonathan, Eliza A., Melvin, Sarah, Nathan, Ira and Louisa, all of whom are living with the exception of Jonathan and Louisa. He came to Wisconsin in 1872, and spent one year with his son, after which he returned home and passed his last days in his native State.

His death occurred in 1873, at the age of eighty-three years. In politics he was a Democrat, and religiously, both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Kimball died Feb. 11, 1851.

In the Pine Tree State our subject passed the days of his boyhood and youth, but in the early days of his manhood cast his lot with the pioneers of Waushara County, settling in Pine River, on the 8th of September, 1855, before the town was laid out. In 1867, he purchased 120 acres of wild land which he partly cleared, retaining possession of the same for twelve years, when he sold. In 1857, he entered the store with A. M. Kimball, with whom he remained for fourteen years, at the expiration of which time, in 1871, he embarked in the mercantile business for himself and successfully continued in that line for sixteen years, doing a general mercantile business. At length he sold out in January, 1888, and opened the Kimball House, which he has since conducted with good success. It is furnished with all first class appointments, and has won favor with the traveling public.

On the 24th of June, 1860, Mr. Kimball led to the marriage altar Miss Lyda A. Chamberlain, who was born in Franklin County, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1810, and is a daughter of Franklin and Eliza Chamberlain, who were also natives of the same county. They came to Wisconsin in 1855, making their first settlement in Berlin, then called Strong's Landing, where Mr. Chamberlain engaged in railroad contracting and building bridges for eight years, although he was a millwright by trade. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was recognized as one of the prominent and influential citizens of the community. Previous to 1855, he at various times located land warrants until he became owner of 100 acres. He was the first to introduce the hop culture in Waushara County, bringing roots from New York and planting a large hop yard near Plainfield, on what is known as the Decker farm. From Berlin he went to Sacramento, the former seat of justice of Waushara County, and purchased property, on which he made his home until his death, Dec. 2, 1888. Mrs. Chamberlain still survives her husband. In early life he was a Whig, but afterwards affiliated with the Republican

party. He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, having been a member of that organization for more than forty years. His family numbered two sons and four daughters: Edgar, who served four years in the late war as a member of Company H, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, but recovered in time to take part in the famous March to the Sea. The other members of the family are: Lydia A. Emeline, Helen M., Newton F. and Martha Eliza. Mrs. Kimball's grandfather, Thomas Chamberlain, was a native of New York, and married Ann Canada, a native of Vermont, who was descended from the old Puritan stock. They resided in Franklin County, N. Y.

At the age of sixteen years, Mrs. Kimball came to Wisconsin, and for six successive years taught in the district schools of Waushara County. To our subject and his worthy wife have been born three children: Hattie, born Dec. 25, 1862, was married Nov. 17, 1886, to George P. Walker, a well known hardware merchant of Wautoma, who was also postmaster for four years; Edgar F., born Feb. 24, 1865, is at home; Fannie Mabel, born March 15, 1872, was educated in the Berlin High School, and is now engaged in teaching. Politically, Mr. Kimball is a Republican, and was appointed to the office of Postmaster by President Harrison, July 3, 1889. Much satisfaction has been expressed with the management of the office so far, and he will doubtless prove a popular official. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Congregational Church, and have an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county which has so long been their home.



JAMES A. OSBORN, who resides on section 4 in the town of Oxford, Marquette County, where he is engaged in general farming, was born in Erie County, Pa., Oct. 28, 1838, and belongs to one of the early established families of New York. His parents, Leonard and Betsy (Thyer) Osborn, were natives of Western New York, whence they removed to the Keystone State. They became residents of Adams County, Wis., in 1842, and are now residents of Shawano

County, Mr. Osborn being seventy-three years of age, while his wife is in her seventieth year. The mother of Leonard Osborn, and the grandmother of our subject, is living, at the very advanced age of ninety years, and makes her home with a daughter in Rock County. A family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Osborn, but only two are living—James and Mrs. Lydia Boyington, of Shawano County. Two of the sons were soldiers in the late war: George, a member of the 32d Wisconsin Infantry, fell a victim to disease after a few months' service and died in the hospital at Washington, D. C. Charles W. enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin Infantry, but was transferred to the 4th Cavalry. He served during the war, but contracted disease from which he died in April, 1867. The other members of the family died in childhood.

In his youth James A. Osborn learned the carpenter's trade with his father, who followed that occupation. He has made Wisconsin his home since the age of four years, having resided under its territorial government for six years and has made his home within its boundaries during its whole existence as a State. When but nineteen years of age he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Ann Nixon, daughter of John and Margaret Nixon, who were natives of County Down, Ireland, and Mrs. Nixon crossed the Atlantic to America in 1849. For four years they resided in the Empire State, when, in 1853, they came to Westfield. Unto them were born four children, one of whom died in infancy. William is living in Jewell County, Kansas; Sarah is the wife of John Worden, of the town of Oxford, Marquette County; and Mrs. Osborn completes the family.

The union of our subject and his wife was celebrated on the 28th of October, 1857, and has been blessed with six children: Minerva, who is at home; William, now a resident of Adams County, Wis.; John, who died in Kansas, in January, 1885, in the twenty-fourth year of his age; Margaret, wife of George Yroman; Walter, who is living in Oxford, Wis.; and Alice.

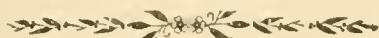
Mr. Osborn has resided on the farm which is now his home since 1871. He devotes his attention

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almost exclusively to the cultivation and improvement of his land, and now has a fine farm, which indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. A staunch Republican is he, yet no politician. He held the office of School Clerk for nine years and has been Town Treasurer and Road Supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith they have brought up their children, who have also joined the same church.



HERBERT D. B. DUSTIN, physician and surgeon of Markesan, Wis., is a native of White River Junction, Vt., and is descended from old New England stock. His father, Jonathan Dustin, was born in Windham, N. H., in 1802, and married Miss Elizabeth Emery, who was born in Biddeford, Me., in 1808. She was a small child when the War of 1812 broke out, but well remembers seeing the red coats coming up Sago Bay. Her father, Joseph Emery, was a sea captain throughout his entire life and met his death on the ocean. She had seven brothers who were also captains on the sea and four of them were drowned. They were a hardy people and were descended from an old New England family.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dustin were born seven children, four sons and three daughters—Emery, the eldest, died at the age of three years; Eliza, is now a resident of Waltham, Mass.; Eben, who enlisted in Company A, 2nd Massachusetts Infantry, served in the Army of the Potomac and was wounded at the battle of Antietam, a ball passing from his elbow to his wrist. He died in the hospital at Harrisburg, Pa., one of the noble martyrs of the Union cause. Samuel C., is a noted oculist, having charge of that department of Wright & Kay, of Detroit. He married Miss Clara Root, of Oneida County, N. Y., daughter of Ward Root, one of the prominent settlers of that county; Gertrude L., who was partially blind from her birth until seventeen years of age, when she recovered her sight, is living in Waltham, Mass.; Sarah C. died in the twenty-third year of her age.

In early life, Mr. Dustin supported the Whigs

and was a great admirer of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. In his youth he learned the trade of manufacturing machinist and engaged in that business in White River Junction, Vt., also in Nashua, N. H. In the latter city, while engaged at work, he received an injury in the knee which caused his death. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability, respected by all who knew him and his loss was deeply mourned. In early life he united with the Congregational Church and was one of its most faithful members. For many years he taught in the Sabbath-school and did all in his power to advance the cause of Christianity among men. His excellent wife, who is also a member of the Congregational Church, is now living in Waltham, Mass., at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Dr. Dustin of this sketch passed his early life in the East. He was educated in the grammar schools at Nashua, and in the grammar and high school at Waltham, Mass. He did not immediately begin the study of the medical profession, but devoted his attention to other interests, as his health permitted. We find him in Wisconsin in 1871, having left his home in New Hampshire for the West with the hope that he might be restored to health. It was feared that he had already become a victim of consumption but the Western air seemed to agree with him and he was speedily restored. On forming the desire to become a physician, he entered the office of Dr. Pierce Tyrrell, under whom he pursued his studies until 1877. However, in the winter season, he attended lectures at the Bennett Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated on the 23d day of March, 1877. He first located at Earlville, Ill., but as the water there did not agree with him he was compelled to leave his practice, and came to Markesan, where he has since been engaged in the prosecution of his profession with the exception of a short time spent in Minnesota and Dakota. Dr. Dustin is a great admirer of fine horses, especially pacers, owning "Tyrone" 1591, also "Autante" a grandson of "Almont," and several fine bred mares, believing in quality more than quantity.

Step by step, Dr. Dustin has mounted the ladder of fame until he now stands in the front rank amid his professional brethren of the community. He

takes great pride in keeping abreast of the times and is familiar with all the latest discoveries and theories pertaining to his profession. He is a most indefatigable worker in whatever he undertakes and possessing intellectual abilities of a high order, has been remarkably successful in his chosen career. When in Minnesota, he was chosen as surgeon of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and also held the office of County Physician. He is now serving as examiner of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and is Health Officer of Markesan. He is a member of the Wisconsin Eclectical Medical Society, and in 1879, was Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. Socially, the Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Blue Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., of Markesan; Hoka Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., of Hoka, Minn.; Cordelion Commandery, No. 3, K. T., of Winona, Minn.

The reader's attention is called to the portrait of the Doctor upon another page.

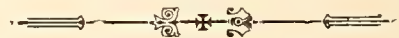


NORCROSS BROS., are proprietors of one of the leading enterprises of Montello, a sash, door and blind manufactory, where is also done general planing and all kinds of repairing in their line. They established business in 1877, and from the beginning their trade has constantly increased until it has assumed extensive proportions considering the village in which it is located. The Norcross Bros., have all the local trade in their line, and frequently receive orders for shipments elsewhere. The firm is composed of Jacob F. and David Norcross, who are natives of Orange County, Vt., and sons of Solomon and Sarah (Fisk) Norcross, who were also born in the same State. J. F. Norcross, the elder of the brothers, was born Oct. 29, 1837, and David, the junior member of the firm, opened his eyes to the light of day in 1852. The former was reared to mechanical pursuits, and in the early days of his manhood came to the West, being the first of the family to settle in Wisconsin. The date of his arrival was April, 1856, and he located in Johnstown Center, Rock County, where he worked at the trade of a carpenter and joiner for

a time and later opened a wagon and repair shop, where he carried on operations for a number of years. He was joined by his parents and the other members of his family, including his brother David, in Rock County, in 1858. The father died in the spring of 1887, but the mother is now living with her son J. F., in Montello.

J. F. Norcross has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Elizabeth McKellips, daughter of Daniel McKellips, one of the pioneers of Rock County, where he is still living. Mr. Norcross was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in 1879. He afterward married Miss Rosetta Straight, daughter of William Straight, of the town of Shields, Marquette County. Mr. Norcross has living three children by his first marriage and lost a son, Daniel, who died in Montello, Aug. 19, 1889. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability, and for several years was engaged as engineer of a steamboat owned by his father and used on the Fox River. He later went to Detroit, Mich., where he filled the responsible position of head engineer, but his health failed him and he was compelled to seek his home. Though the best medical aid was procured, human assistance was of no avail and he passed away as above stated. The surviving children are Mabel, Jessie and Genevieve, and one child born of the present marriage.

The Norcross Bros., have been established in business together since the opening of their manufactory in 1877. They are excellent mechanics, and have gained an enviable reputation for fine work in all their departments. They are numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens of Montello, and deserve that success should crown their efforts.



RICHARD HOYT, one of the progressive farmers and leading citizens of the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake County, residing on section 4, is numbered among the early settlers, dating his residence from 1855. He was born in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1832, and is a son of Ezra and Patty (Forrest) Hoyt. The Hoyt family probably originated in England, and in

an early day of American history, was established in this country by a progressive member who determined to cast his lot with the emigrants who had already sailed for the shores of the new world. One of the chief characteristics of the family is longevity, several of its members having lived to the very advanced age of one hundred years.

Ezra Hoyt was also a native of Connecticut, and on reaching manhood wedded Miss Forrest. Their entire married life was spent in Fairfield County, where were born unto them nine children, of whom four are yet living. Mr. Hoyt engaged in farming for a livelihood, and became one of the well-to-do citizens of his native county, but in trying to tide his friends over the abyss of bankruptcy, he himself was nearly ruined. He lost his wife when about forty-five years of age, he surviving until eighty-seven years of age. He was a firm believer in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Hoyt was a member of the Methodist Church.

In the family to which he belonged, our subject was the seventh in order of birth. He received no special advantages in his youth, not even being afforded the opportunity of securing a good common school education. Since the early age of eight years, he has made his own way in the world, leaving home at that time to live among strangers. In 1851, we find him in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was for some time employed at various occupations, both there and in the surrounding country, whereby he might earn an honest dollar. He traveled far and wide over the country to find a piece of Government land and thus secure for himself a home, but about the time he thought his efforts were to be successful, he would discover that another party had just entered it. By reason of exposure on those long trips, he fell sick and was compelled to go to a more healthful section. Emigrating to Walworth County, he there made his home until 1855, when he came to Green Lake County, at the same time purchasing the farm on which he now resides. It was then unimproved, and he was without the necessary means to carry on the work of development. With characteristic energy, however, he set to work, struggling along under the most adverse circumstances, until the sun of prosperity began to dawn upon him. He not only possesses great en-

ergy and perseverance, but is a man of excellent business ability. Had it been otherwise, he would probably not have overcome the obstacles in his path. He is also sagacious and far-sighted, and when other farmers were mortgaging their homes to invest their money in railroad stock, he kindly gave them timely warning, but many of them did not heed his voice to their great sorrow.

For a companion in life, Mr. Hoyt chose Henrietta De Witt, who was born Jan. 29, 1842. Their union has been blessed with two children, Herby and Hattie. On March 29, 1884, Mrs. Hoyt was called from the toils of earth after many years of suffering. She bore her affliction with Christian fortitude. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a lady greatly beloved by her many friends for her acts of kindness and excellencies of character.

Mr. Hoyt is a man of sterling worth, and is accounted one of the best citizens in the community. Like his wife, he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of its faithful and active workers. He is now the owner of a fine farm, comprising 15 1/2 acres of land, which he has acquired by the most untiring labor.



GRANVILLE C. SLADER, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Marquette County, Wis. He was born in Aekworth, Sullivan County, N. H., June 29, 1826, and in that community was reared to manhood, receiving a liberal education. Leaving home in the days of his early manhood, he went to Gilsum, where he became acquainted with Miss Eliza Vilas Banks, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Isham) Banks. The friendship of the young couple ripened into love and they were united in marriage. The lady was also a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Gilsum, Cheshire County, Aug. 12, 1830. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Slader and his young bride became residents of Wisconsin, settling in the town of Wyosena, Columbia County, in 1854. The following year they became residents of the town of Newton, Marquette County, where the husband purchased eighty-three acres of

land. He immediately turned his attention to the development of a farm and extended its boundaries until it comprised 183 acres. He thoroughly understood his business and was quite successful, but in November, 1861, left home, and became a soldier of the 34th Wisconsin Infantry. He remained with his regiment until stricken with typhoid fever, when he was taken to Columbus, Ky., where he died July 7, 1863, a martyr to the cause.

Mr. and Mrs. Slader were parents of three children, one son and two daughters, namely: Carrie H., William J., and Mabel R., and all are yet living.

When the Republican party was formed, Mr. Slader joined its ranks and continued one of its firm supporters until his death. He took a deep interest in political affairs and the success of his party, but never sought or desired the honors and emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of his home. He was a great reader and was always well posted in the affairs of the country. His upright life won him the confidence of all and his word was as readily received as his bond. Naught could be said against him, for he lived a conscientious and God-fearing life. For many years he was a faithful member of the Methodist Church and served as Class Leader and Steward. Mrs. Slader still survives her husband, and resides on the old homestead farm on section 33 in the town of Newton. She has ever been true to his memory and by all who know her is highly respected as an estimable lady and sincere Christian.

ARDIN L. BUELL, merchant tailor and dealer in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, of Berlin, began business in March, 1878, when he succeeded J. L. Bridge & Co. He was born in Waukegan, Ills., Jan. 17, 1852, and is a son of Orange G. and Catharine F. (Hamilton) Buell, both of whom were natives of Sheldon, Genesee Co., (now Wyoming Co.) N. Y. They emigrated to Waukegan, Ill., and in 1856 came to Berlin, where our subject was

reared to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. He began his business career as a traveling salesman for a wholesale hat and cap house of Milwaukee, and after four years spent in that line embarked in business for himself, purchasing the store of J. L. Bridge & Co., as before stated. He has since carried on operations in that line with marked success, having built up an excellent trade.

On the 27th of August, 1879, Mr. Buell was united in marriage with Miss Mary Turner, daughter of Dr. J. H. and Adelaide (Jackson) Turner, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Buell was born in Berlin and her parents were pioneer settlers of Green Lake County.

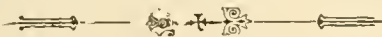
In political sentiment, Mr. Buell is a Republican with strong Prohibition sympathies. Socially, he is a Knight Templar Mason and holds membership in Berlin Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M.; he also belongs to Berlin Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., and Berlin Commandery No. 10, K. T. He has filled the highest offices in all those bodies and is a respected member of the brotherhood. He is also a member of Berlin Lodge No. 7, K. of P. and of the N. W. T. M. A., of Chicago.

NATHANIEL COOK is one of the oldest citizens of Marquette County, as well as one of the early settlers of the town of Packwaukee, where he is now living. He was born in Wakefield, N. H., Dec. 21, 1795, and is a son of Jonathan Cook. When a child he removed with his parents to Porter, Me., and in 1813, when eighteen years of age, enlisted in Capt. Stark's company as a defender of his country during the War of 1812. He was afterward transferred to the command of Capt. Lyons, but subsequently was again placed in the regiment in which he enlisted, and assigned to the company commanded by Capt. Goodrich. He took part in the battle of Chippewa on the 5th of July, 1814, and on the 25th day of the same month participated in the celebrated battle of Lundy's Lane, his term of service covering nineteen months.

Soon after the close of the war, Mr. Cook returned

to Wakefield, the place of his birth, and in that city married Rachel Hawkins. He continued to reside in New England until about 1848, and came thence to Marquette County, in the fall of 1854. Settling on a farm in the town of Packwaukee, he has since continued to make his home on that farm. Many happy days have there been passed, but his joy has not been unmingled with sorrow. In 1865 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 4th day of September, at the age of sixty-seven years. They were parents of eleven children, but only five are living at the time of this writing, 1889—Eliza, Adeline, Sally, Lyman and Elvira. The daughters, Eliza and Sally, are with their father on the old homestead, and Lyman is a resident of Montello.

Mr. Cook is now in his ninety-sixth year, but still retains his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. His memory is certainly wonderful, especially concerning the events that occurred prior to the War of 1812, and during that struggle. Physically, however, he is not so strong. He has lost his eyesight entirely and is partially deaf. He is one of the oldest settlers in the county, and certainly deserves mention in this volume. He was prominently identified with many of the leading interests of the community during the early days, and still feels an interest in the prosperity and welfare of the county, though not able to take an active part in the promotion of its interests.



HILL, M. D., of Westfield, is one of the leading citizens of Marquette County, and has been engaged in practice at his present place of abode since the 1st of November, 1881. The village of Westfield has been the residence of several physicians of note, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Erastus P. Buck, who settled in that place in the fall of 1855. He was a man of much general information as well as a learned and successful doctor. Previous to the War of the Rebellion he served a term in the Legislature, and at the breaking out of that struggle entered the army as a surgeon. On his return to the North, at the close of the war, he settled in

Platteville, where he is now living. Dr. S. H. Duley succeeded Dr. Buck, and was for a time associated with Dr. Stewart, who came soon afterward. Dr. Jenkins and a few others have ministered to the wants of the sick and afflicted of Westfield at different times during her history, and Dr. Hill has attained to a like prominent position with some of the foregoing ones. He was born in McHenry County, Ill., in 1855, and is a son of the Rev. W. P. Hill, a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was a member of the West Wisconsin Conference for seventeen years and belonged to the Rock River Conference many years. Finally, when he was so far superannuated as to be unable to take charge of a circuit, he filled appointments for a number of years as a supply, in which capacity he had charge of the church in Westfield from 1880 until 1883. His wife, the mother of the Doctor, died in Westfield in April, 1888, but the Rev. Mr. Hill is living and makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Clark, of Logansport, Ind. Their family numbered only three children: Dr. Hill; Adda, wife of Leonard Westerman, and Helen A., wife of Charles Clark, of Logansport.

Our subject passed his boyhood days in the various places where his father was called to take charge of a church. He attended the common schools for some time and was afterward a student in the Platteville Normal School, and subsequently attended the high school of Pecatonica, Ill., for several years. When his literary education was completed, he engaged in business in the city of Chicago for some time, but at the age of twenty years began the study of medicine in La Salle, Ind., under the direction of Drs. Corbus and Gillette, with whom he remained one year. He then went to Dundee, Ill., and entered the office of Dr. E. F. Cleveland, a physician and druggist of that place, but completed his studies in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Feb. 24, 1880. After his graduation the Doctor located in Algonquin, Ill., where he prosecuted his profession until coming to Westfield, in 1881. Two years later he opened a drug store, which he carries on in connection with his professional duties. The Doctor is a gentleman of culture and is highly popular both as a

physician and citizen. He acquired an excellent knowledge of his profession, and although still a young man has become a prominent physician of Marquette County, and has a practice of which he may well be proud.

On the 10th of December, 1888, Dr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Dora E. Fenner, daughter of John Fenner, who, like her husband, holds a high position in the social world and is greatly esteemed by her many friends.



COVELL A. PECK, hardware merchant of Berlin, was born in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., and is a son of Frederick B. and Hannah (Park) Peck. The branch of the Peck family from which our subject is descended was founded in America by Henry Peck, who emigrated, presumably, from England in the spring of 1637 to this country, landing at Boston on the 26th of June, that year, from the ship "Hector" in company with Gov. Eaton, the Rev. John Davenport and others. He settled in New Haven in the spring of 1638, and died in 1651. His son Joseph was baptized Sept. 5, 1647, was married to Sarah Alling Nov. 28, 1672, and died in 1720. John Peck, who was born of their union on the 6th of October, 1682, married Esther Morris, Jan. 30, 1706, and their son, Joseph Peck, was born Jan. 27, 1707. He married and at an early date settled in Norfolk, Conn., whence he is supposed to have removed to what is now Bethel. The date of his death or the name of his wife could not be learned by the writer. His son Levi resided in Danbury, Conn., and was twice married. His first wife was Jerusha Starr, of Danbury, and the second was Sarah Booth, of Startford, Conn. Mr. Peck died March 4, 1815. Levi Peck, son of Levi and Jerusha (Starr) Peck, was born Aug. 23, 1778, and was also twice married, first to Martha Rogers, of Norfolk, Conn., and second to Mrs. Ruth Hart, a widow whose maiden name was Ruth Stebbins; he died Feb. 17, 1852.

Frederick B., son of Eli and Ruth Peck, was born in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 15th of November, 1815, and on the 4th of

October, 1837, married Hannah Park, and emigrated to Marquette County, Wis., in 1853, settling on the part which has since been separated and called Green Lake County. He located on a farm in the town of Berlin, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he formed a partnership with his son and S. H. Warner in the hardware business in Berlin. He also opened a bank in that city under the firm name of F. B. Peck & Co.

Our subject is the only child of his father's family. His primary education, obtained in the Berlin schools, was supplemented by a course in Ripon College, and his education completed in Wayland University of Beaver Dam, Wis. He began his business career as a clerk in the mercantile house of Avery Brown, of Ripon, and continued in that position between three and four years. While in that city, on the 2d of October, 1861, Mr. Peck was united in marriage with Miss Theodora Russell, daughter of J. C. and Harriett Russell, and a native of Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Four children have been born of their union as follows: Minnie M., Fred R., Louis C. and Bertine H. The eldest son is about to become a partner in the hardware business of his father.

Mr. Peck began business for himself as a grocer, on the corner of Capron and Main Streets, Berlin, in 1863, but a few months later, joined his father and Mr. Warner in a double store, putting his stock of groceries in one, while in the other they carried a general line of hardware, stoves and tinware. He also became interested in the bank of F. B. Peck & Co., the mercantile business being carried on under the firm name of Peck, Warner, & Peck. In 1864 they sold out the grocery department and continued in the hardware business, the firm remaining unchanged until April 9, 1868, when Mr. Warner withdrew and the business was conducted by Mr. Peck and his father until the death of the latter, Nov. 4, 1877, under the firm name of F. B. & C. A. Peck. Since that time our subject has been sole proprietor. He carries a full line of hardware—stoves, iron, nails, farming tools, tinware, glass, sash, doors and blinds—does an extensive business, and is widely and favorably known as a fair-dealing and successful merchant,

Mr. and Mrs. Peck are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Berlin, in which he has been an officer twenty-five years. He is Steward, Class-Leader, and served as Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for twenty-one years, during which time he has worked earnestly and faithfully to maintain the school in a flourishing condition and has succeeded in a marked degree. He has also been active in support of the church, and is recognized as one of the most influential members of the society. In political opinion he has always been a Republican with strong prohibition sympathies, but has never sought or desired public office. The educational interests of the city have always enlisted his warmest sympathy and support, and he has served eight years as a member of the School Board. Mr. Peck is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M.; of Berlin Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., and of Berlin Commandery, No. 10, K. T. He has been Treasurer of the Blue Lodge for fifteen years, High Priest of the Chapter one year and Prelate for the Commandery ten years. Mr. Peck is a thorough business man, a genial, social gentleman, and enjoys in the fullest degree the respect and esteem of all who know him. His mother survives her husband and is a cherished member of her son's family.



GEORGE W. WESTFALL, Esq., of Oxford, has been engaged in the practice of law since 1872. In recording his sketch in this volume, we present to the readers of the ALBUM one of Marquette County's most prominent citizens, who is not only well known in the village where he resides, but has an extensive acquaintance throughout the surrounding country.

Mr. Westfall is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Huron County, in 1817. His father, Henry C. Westfall, died when George was but a lad of thirteen years of age, leaving no patrimony to his children. His son was thus thrown upon his own resources, and from that time has made his own way in the world. He certainly deserves no little credit for the success to which he has attained. Possessing a determined

energy, no obstacle which he met was too great to be overcome, but successfully opposing all difficulties, he has worked his way upward, step by step, until he now holds an honored place in the foremost ranks of his professional brethren. He received his education in the district schools, and began fitting himself for the legal profession in 1866. He pursued his studies under the direction of H. H. Taylor, and, as before stated, was admitted to the bar in 1872. He immediately thereafter located in Oxford, where he has since been engaged in practice. He not only attends to his duties as attorney and counselor-at-law, but is also engaged in the insurance business, collecting and pension business, and holds the offices of Notary Public and Court Commissioner. He has secured a good practice, and is an able lawyer. He is numbered among the representative men of his town, and takes an active interest in whatever tends to promote its welfare.



JESSE A. RINDLETT, of Westfield, is one of the pioneers of Marquette County. He was born in the town of Bedford, Hillsborough Co., N. H., on the 9th of August, 1817, and is a son of Thomas and Fanny (Ayer) Rundlett. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Nathan Rundlett, was a native of Scotland, but came to America when a lad, previous to the War of the Revolution. During that struggle he was employed as ship carpenter on the "Constitution," which vessel belonged to the naval force of the Colonies. He afterward settled at the mouth of the Kennebec River, in Maine, and later removed to Bedford, N. H., where he died at the home of his son. The Ayer family is of English origin, and one of the early and well-known families of New Hampshire. The celebrated Dr. Ayer belonged to a branch of that family.

The parents of our subject passed their entire married life in Bedford, where were born unto them seven sons and five daughters, two of whom died in early life while the remaining ten grew to manhood and womanhood. The children were as follows: Leonard, William A., Jesse A., Thomas,

James, Charles, Thankful, Frances, Susan, and Lucy. All are now deceased, with the exception of our subject, but several were married, and have children yet living. Many of their descendants are residents of Manchester, N. H., and vicinity. Lewis, a son of William, is Superintendent of the High School in Concord, N. H.

Jesse A. Rundlett, whose name heads this notice, passed the days of his boyhood and youth on the old homestead in his native town. His father was a hatter by trade, and with him he learned the business which he followed for a livelihood for several years. Soon after attaining his majority, he left home and went to Painesville, Ohio. That was in the spring of 1840. There he engaged in the fur business in connection with carrying on operations as a hatter, but three years later removed to Milan, Huron Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1848. The California gold fever was then raging over the country, and Mr. Rundlett became one of its victims. He resolved to try his fortune on the Pacific Slope, and at once returned to his native town in the old Granite State and leaving his family in Manchester, he sailed from Boston for San Francisco in the bark, "Daniel Webster" on the 23d of September, 1849. The voyage was made by way of Cape Horn, and after twenty-one days spent upon the water, Mr. Rundlett landed in the Golden State. He at once went to the mines, where he continued work from May until November, when his health failing him, he resolved to return home to his family. He sailed from San Francisco on the 2d of November in the ship, "Obad Mitchell," and on reaching Realoa in Central America, crossed overland, by way of Lake Leon and Lake Nicaragua to San Juan, and thence by schooner to New York. At length he reached his home in Manchester, having been absent about a year and a half. Immediately afterward, however, he again started westward with his family, but this time his destination was Marquette County, Wis., where he arrived in November, 1851. He settled in the town of Westfield upon 160 acres of land which then had not been surveyed, but as soon as it came into market, he purchased it, and made the old homestead which he still owns. The wisdom of his selection is shown by the worth of the land at the present day. By

cultivation and improvement, it has been transformed into a most valuable tract, and is considered one of the finest farms in the township.

One of the most important events in the life of Mr. Rundlett, occurred Sept. 7, 1842, when he was united in marriage with Miss Martha St. John, daughter of Silas and Eunice St. John. Their wedding took place in Painesville, Ohio, whither the lady had removed with her parents when a child from her native city, St. Catherine's, Canada, where she was born June 5, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. St. John afterward removed to Painesville, Ohio, where they died some years ago.

Four children, three sons and a daughter, graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Rundlett, and are as follows: James, who is now a physician and druggist of Augusta, Wis.; Charles, who is engaged in mining in Denver, Col.; Adin, who died in his twentieth year; and Bell, wife of M. N. Bliss, of Baraboo, Wis.; the latter have one child, Ida May, aged fifteen years.

As stated, Mr. Rundlett still owns the old homestead, upon which he settled on his arrival in Marquette County, but he and his wife now reside in the village of Westfield, where they have a pleasant home. In early life, he was a Democrat, having been reared in that school of politics, but when the Republican party was formed, he endorsed its principles on the subject of human slavery, joined its ranks, and has since been one of its faithful adherents. When the war broke out he gave his support to the cause of the Government. His eldest son, though but sixteen years of age, enlisted in the war, and by its trials and hardships, permanently lost his health. Mr. Rundlett has never aspired to political honors, preferring a quiet and retired life to the turmoil and excitement of the political arena. He has always done his part as a citizen, and aided in the organization of the town of Westfield, and was a member of its first Board of Supervisors. In religious views he is liberal, but contributes to the support of all moral interests. In educational matters, he has ever been among the foremost, and has been Clerk of the School Board for many years. He is one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Westfield, and for forty years has been an esteemed citizen of Marquette

County. During that time he has met with reverses and difficulties in his business career, but by perseverance and industry has steadily worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the substantial men of the community. Mrs. Rundlett is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and has always taken an interest in Sabbath-school work. James graduated from the Rush Medical College about 1868, and was married in May. He served during the war in the 19th Wisconsin Infantry, Company I; Charles, the second son, was educated in the Ripon College, graduating as a Civil Engineer, afterward he entered and was graduated from the Portage Business College.



JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, was one of the well-known early settlers of the town of Westfield, Marquette County, and when called from this earth his loss was deeply felt. He was born in County Down, near Belfast, Ireland, in 1796, and passed the days of his boyhood and youth in his native country, where he married Jane Bennett, a daughter of Samuel Bennett, and a sister of John Bennett, a leading farmer of the town of Westfield, who is represented elsewhere in this sketch. They began their domestic life in their native land and continued to reside in that country for many years, but in 1852 they resolved to seek a home across the water and sailed for America. They spent a few months in Canada, and then came to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Westfield, Marquette County, where Mr. Hamilton devoted himself to farming and made a comfortable home for his family. Upon the farm which he located he resided until his death, which occurred Sept. 30, 1877, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. His wife, who was born April 15, 1812, is still living, and resides with her youngest son, Hugh, on the old homestead. She enjoys good health for one of her years, and may survive for some time to come.

James Hamilton was one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Marquette County. He possessed much of that sturdiness of character

which is the natural inheritance of the Scotch-Irish people, and by his manliness and upright life made many friends. He was, however, rather retiring in disposition and conservative in his views, but he was just to all and strove to do well the part in life assigned him. He was a loyal citizen, but retained to the last a deep love for his native land and never omitted to speak in its praise. He was well informed on the history of that country, and was also well versed on the leading American issues. He possessed a remarkably strong constitution, and enjoyed excellent health until within a short time of his death.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were born eight children, seven of whom are living: Thomas; Sarah Jane, wife of Samuel Russell; Mary, wife of Frank Russell; James and William, who are residents of the town of Westfield; and John, who is associated with his younger brother, Hugh, in the hardware business in the village of Westfield. All are comfortably situated in life, and have homes of their own in the town of Westfield. Samuel, the only member of the family now deceased, was killed by being thrown from a horse. That sad event occurred Aug. 25, 1859, when he was twenty-two years of age. He was a worthy and estimable young man, and his sudden death was a terrible shock to his family and friends. All of the children were born in Ireland with the exception of Hugh, who was born after the arrival of the family in America, Jan. 23, 1854. He still resides on the old homestead and cares for his mother in her declining years. He married Miss Etta Russell, daughter of Hance Russell, and they have two children, Robert and Edith.

The Hamilton family is one of the representative families of Marquette County, and has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the community since 1852.



JAMES HAMILTON, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 32 in the town of Westfield, Marquette County, is a son of James Hamilton, Sr., who is represented elsewhere in this volume. Thirty-seven

years have passed since the family settled in Wisconsin, and that entire period has been spent in this county. Our subject was born in County Down, Ireland, March 20, 1845, and was a lad of seven years when he crossed the Atlantic with his parents to become a resident of America. He has made farming his life work. He was reared to that occupation and when he had attained to man's estate determined to follow that pursuit for his life-work, and has been quite successful in his undertaking. As before stated, his home is situated on section 32, in the town of Westfield, the farm comprising 200 acres of arable land. He has a substantial residence, and many excellent improvements and is familiar with farming in all its details, consequently he knows how to manage his interests to the best advantage.

The wife of Mr. Hamilton was in her maidenhood Miss Nesbitt, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Nesbitt, who is living in the town of Westfield. Their union has been blessed with six children, five sons and a daughter, who are as follows: Jennie Frances, James E., William H., Frank, Leonard, and an infant son.



LS. WALKER, a prominent merchant of Plainfield, was born in Poland, Me., Sept. 17, 1840, and is a son of James and Joanna (Snell) Walker, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. He continued to reside in his native State, remaining under the parental roof until twenty years of age, and in the meantime received a good common-school education. Starting out in life for himself, he determined to cast his lot with the citizens of Wisconsin, and in 1860 landed in Wautoma, where he was employed as salesman in the store of B. Markwell, with whom he remained until the following August, when he responded to the President's call for troops and enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Battery. With his company, he was stationed at Racine during the winter, and then sent to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment remained about sixty days. Being taken sick, he was sent to the hospital in Nashville, Tenn., where he was lying when news reached him that the company was about to

march forward. He asked leave to rejoin his command, but it was not granted, so in the night some of his comrades brought a carriage to the hospital and took him to the boat. When they reached their destination and were encamped, Mr. Walker continued to grow worse until at length he was taken back to Nashville, where he received his discharge on account of disability.

Our subject arrived at his home in Wautoma, in June, 1862, and spent the remainder of the summer in recruiting his health. In the fall he began selling fanning mills for Blake, Elliott & Co., with whom he remained for six months and then entered the employ of Bridgeman Bros., of Berlin, serving in the same capacity for a year. His next venture was as a stock-dealer. Buying cattle and hogs, he shipped the same to Chicago, and successfully engaged in that business for two years, when he embarked in general merchandising in Wautoma, continuing in the mercantile trade in that village from 1866 until 1880. Five years previously he established a branch store in Plainfield, and on selling out in Wautoma, in 1880, he assumed the personal management of his business in this village. From the beginning his trade has constantly increased, owing to the excellent stock which he carries, his fair and honest dealing and energy and good management. He also buys and ships produce of all kinds, and is a partner in the hardware store of L. S. Walker & Co., and is the present efficient postmaster of Plainfield.

Llewellyn S. Walker and Miss Narcissa Barber were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Nov. 22, 1864, and by their union a family of nine children has been born—Francis, a resident of Ashland, Wis.; Jessie, who is now deceased; Lucy, Lena, Melvin, Albert, Charles, Grace and Harry, all of whom are at home.

The subject of this sketch is a self-made man. Having successfully battled with the hardships and disadvantages which one meets in life, he has steadily worked his way upward by that energy and ambition which is characteristic of him. His large business interests yield him a splendid income, and he is one of the prominent citizens of the county. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and does all in his power for the success

and welfare of the Democratic party, which he has long supported. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, of Plainfield, and the Chapter of Stevens' Point. He and his wife are supporters of the church, and also give of their means and influence for every worthy enterprise.



ELIJAH OVETT RUNDSELL, who is engaged in general farming and cranberry culture on sections 9 and 10 in the town of Aurora, Waushara County, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on the 10th of July, 1816, and is a son of Nehemiah D. and Lucy A. (Brooks) Rundell, who were also natives of the Empire State. His father was born on the 7th of April, 1821, and on the 11th of April, 1844, wedded Miss Brooks, who was born March 2, 1824. They came to Wisconsin in 1855, settling first in Fond du Lac, where they remained for over five years. In 1860 they came to Waushara County and located on a farm on sections 9 and 10 in the town of Aurora, where Mr. Rundell engaged in the culture of cranberries to a remarkable degree. He supported the Republican party by his ballot, but has never been an active politician. He died of heart disease in February, 1881, in the 57th year of his age. Just and honorable in all his relations in life, he was honored and respected by all who knew him and was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. His wife still survives him and is living on the old homestead farm.

Our subject was the only child of the family and was reared to the occupation of farming. The greater part of his life was spent in this State and he is numbered among the early settlers of Waushara County. He acquired his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and on the death of his father took charge of the farm and the care of his widowed mother. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Balch, a native of Wisconsin, born in Fond du Lac County, in December, 1851, and a daughter of John and Mary A. (Stoddard) Balch. They are numbered among the pioneers of 1848, having removed thither from Ohio, but are now residents of Wood County, this State.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Rundell has been blessed with two children—Nina, who is now fifteen years of age; and Hayes Allen, aged thirteen years.

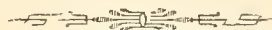
Mr. Rundell is the owner of a well-improved farm of 160 acres, 100 acres of which he devotes to the raising of grain and other farm products, while the remaining sixty acres, which is marsh land, is devoted to cranberry culture, in which he is quite successful, that branch of the business yielding him a good income. He has a commodious and beautiful home surrounded by shade and ornamental trees and the entire appointments indicate him to be a prosperous farmer. He is enterprising and progressive and the success with which he has met is due to his own efforts. He is a strong and inflexible adherent of the Prohibition party, believing the legalized liquor traffic to be a blot on the Nation's honor which can only be erased by its banishment altogether. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church and a firm believer in its doctrines. This worthy couple are widely and favorably known and their many friends delight to gather at their hospitable home. Socially, Mr. Rundell is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 56, of Berlin, and of the K. of P. Lodge, No. 7, of the same city.



TOWNSEND W. MILLER. The history of Green Lake County would be incomplete were the sketches of the Miller family omitted. Its members are not only numbered among the honored pioneers, but they rank among its best citizens, and are prominently identified with the agricultural and stock-raising interests of Central Wisconsin. Our subject still resides on the old homestead farm, where he first saw the light of day, May 11, 1849. His parents are William A. and Ann R. (Gardinier) Miller, who are more fully mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Town, as he is familiarly called, remained under the parental roof until the death of his mother, in 1881, when the home was broken up and the property divided. To his share fell the old farm, comprising 372 acres of highly cultivated and finely-improved land. There the happy days of his boyhood were

passed, also the earlier years of his manhood, and now it has become his, to be his home as long as he wishes to make it such. His educational advantages, like those of most of the boys of his day, were confined to the district schools. When he became owner of the old home farm he began his labors with great zeal and energy, which have never abated in the least, and to the original amount he has added until now 870 acres yield to him the fruits of bounteous harvests. He is also one of the most extensive stock-raisers and shippers in Green Lake County, and owns some splendid head of both cattle and horses. In connection with "Ned" Smith, he is owner of an imported Percheron and a fine Kentucky trotter, stallion.

Politically, Mr. Miller is a Republican, and in 1887 was elected by that party to the position of County Treasury, the duties of which office he creditably and satisfactorily discharged for a term of two years. He is now serving his third term as Supervisor of Green Lake Township, which attests his efficiency as an officer. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and ranks among the leading business men of the county. He is sagacious and far-sighted, and manages his business interests in a methodical manner, carefully attending to all details. In manner, Mr. Miller is noted for his jollity and thoroughly enjoys repartee and wit. He is a general favorite, and his comrades say of him that he will lie awake all night to plan and carry out a joke.

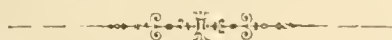


WILLIAM MORRIS resides upon section 27, Manchester Township, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has passed his entire life in this county. Of him it can be said, what is true of but few, that he was born and reared upon the farm which is still his home. His birth occurred on the 5th day of June, 1847, his parents being Hugh and A. (Parry) Morris, who were natives of Wales. They were married in that country, where they resided until 1844, when they bade good-bye to home and friends and set sail for America. Their first location was

near Racine, Wis., where Mr. Morris engaged in the occupation of teaming for a period of two years. The year 1846 witnessed his arrival in Green Lake County, which was then a part of Marquette County. He entered quite a large tract of land, and at once turned his attention to its development, that he might make for himself and family a comfortable home. Not a single improvement had hitherto been made, but the entire tract was in its primitive condition. During the first summer the family lived in a wagon, but in the fall of 1846 a cabin was erected, built of logs in the usual manner of that day. For thirteen years that little dwelling continued to be the home of the Morris family, but in the meantime their financial resources were increased, their efforts were attended with success, and in 1859 they were enabled to erect a frame residence. It was the second frame building in this part of the county, and is still the home of our subject. The father, however, was not long permitted to enjoy its comforts, as in the year 1865 his death occurred. His excellent wife survived him for many years, dying in 1884. Both were members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Morris was an inflexible adherent of the Republican party. As a citizen he was ever faithful to his duties, and won the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. To him and his wife was born a family of eleven children, but only five are left to perpetuate the name of that worthy couple: Hugh, who is engaged in farming in Fillmore County, Minn.; Gersham, who was born in Racine and is also a farmer of Fillmore County; William, of this sketch; Ann, who became the wife of a Mr. Evans, and after his death married Augustus Smith, of Vernon County, Wis.; Harry, a merchant of Minneapolis, Minn.

Like so many thousands of others, our subject received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. The school house was built of logs and had the usual plain furniture of such a primitive structure. His life occupation has been that of farming, to which he was reared. He grew to manhood upon the old homestead, and in all probability his entire life will there be passed. He is now the owner of 120 acres of the old home farm,

and takes just pride in it, as being one of the best cultivated tracts in the county. He also owns 320 acres of land in Marshall County, S. D., which is partly improved, making his entire possessions aggregate 440 acres. In connection with the operation of the farm, he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of Hambletonian horses, owning some of the best stock of that breed in this part of the State. In both branches of his business he has been quite successful, and is recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the community. He is a representative of the first Welsh family of Green Lake County. Known throughout the entire community, he has many friends, both among the younger and older settlers, and well deserves the high regard in which he is held.



AARON WALKER, a retired farmer of Berlin, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Green Lake County, and is one of the few left to relate the history of life on the frontier of the Badger State. He was born in Yorkshire, England, March 15, 1817, and as far back as the ancestry can be traced, we find the family were residents of the same country. His parents, Philip and Betsy (Petch) Walker, were also natives of Yorkshire, where they passed their entire lives, the father working as a day-laborer. In their family were seven children, five sons and two daughters, two of whom, a brother and sister, went to Australia, while the other five became residents of America. The father died in the prime of life, and his widow afterward married a Mr. Johnson, by whom she had three children.

The subject of this sketch was reared amid the hardships and toils of comparative poverty. As soon as he was old enough to work at all, he had to earn his own livelihood, and from that time forward has been dependent upon his own resources. When a young man he conceived the idea of becoming an American citizen, believing that in this free country of ours better opportunities were furnished young men than the countries of the Old World afforded, so he set to work to obtain the

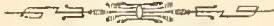
necessary means. His brother Christopher resolved to accompany him, and in 1841, they embarked on a sailing-vessel bound for Quebec. For seven weeks and two days they were upon the bosom of the broad ocean, and it certainly must have been a pleasing sight to them when they first caught a glimpse of land. The brothers found that they had but little over a pound sterling on their arrival, but this they divided equally between them, and then started out to fight life's battle. It remained to be seen whether they would meet with defeat, or whether victory would perch upon their banner.

Knowing that he must at once find work in order to provide for his daily wants, Aaron Walker went to New York, where he sought and obtained a position as a farm hand, in which capacity he served for six years. At the expiration of that time, he secured the appointment of Superintendent of the farming department of the asylum, at Utica, where he remained for two years. In the meantime, he chose for himself a life companion and helpmate in the person of Miss Elizabeth Fenwick, who was born in Barnsley, England, Feb. 5, 1821, and emigrated to this country in 1846. Their union was celebrated Oct. 7, 1848, and the same year witnessed their emigration to Wisconsin. Locating in Sacramento, Waushara County, Mr. Walker pre-empted 108 acres of land, to which he added until he owned a fine farm of 300 acres. They began life in true pioneer style; their home was a log cabin of one room; their table a board laid upon pegs in the logs, their chairs, the trunks in which they kept their clothing. As the days passed, however, bounteous harvests began to reward their efforts, and as their financial resources increased, comforts were added, and improvements made until they had one of the best farms in the community. In 1886, they laid aside the cares of other years, and removed to Berlin to spend their declining years in retirement. On the 22d of September, 1888, Mrs. Walker was called to her final rest.

The children born to that worthy couple, seven in number, are James H., who married Josie Troxell; Charles, who died in infancy; Charles A., who married Annie Sager, and has four children; Bartholomew married Martha Sager, and has one child;

Sarah A., who is the wife of Spencer Angle, and has two children; Frank died at the age of fifteen years; and Jennie I. is at home.

Mr. Walker supports the Republican party, and for some time was Supervisor of the town of Aurora. He is now living in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.



PETER WINCELL, a respected citizen of Marquette County, living on section 16, in the town of Montello, was born in Germany, Sept. 20, 1840, and is one of eight children born to Andrew and Julia (Arnold) Winzell, both of whom were natives of Germany, where their marriage was celebrated in 1826. Of their family of six sons and two daughters, five are living at this writing (in 1889), namely: Mathias, who is married and lives in Minnesota; John, who is married and located in Illinois; Michael, who is married and resides in Fond du Lac; Julius, who is married and makes his home in Montello. Accompanied by his family, Andrew Winzell sought a home in the New World in 1845, and chose a location in Waukesha County, in the Territory of Wisconsin, where he resided for six years, removing thence to the town of Harris, Marquette County. Some years later he changed his place of residence to Montello, and now resides with our subject.

The subject of this sketch is numbered among the early settlers of Marquette County, and since his sixth year has resided in Wisconsin. He has therefore witnessed much of the growth and progress of the State, and since arriving at years of manhood has done all in his power to advance its best interests. When twenty-seven years of age he was united in marriage with Miss Gusta Buholtz, a lady of German descent and a daughter of Martin and Caroline Buholtz, who died in their native country long since. Mrs. Winzell came to America with her brother-in-law, Albert Zimrow, who still resides in the town of Mecan, Marquette County. The lady was born in 1846, and the marriage took place in 1867. They became parents of

seven children, but five of that number they have laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Montello, all dying in infancy. But one son and one daughter yet survive—Julius, aged sixteen years; and Elizabeth, who is now thirteen years of age.

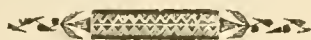
Mr. Winzell served his country as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in Montello, in 1864, as a member of the 36th Wisconsin Infantry, under the command of Col. Haskin, who was killed at Cold Harbor. He was assigned to Company B, and faithfully discharged his duties as a defender of the Union cause until the engagement at Cold Harbor, during which charge he was seriously wounded by a minie ball passing through his left foot, which caused the amputation of that member. After serving six months, being unfitted for duty, he was honorably discharged. The Government expresses its gratitude for duty faithfully performed and sympathy for his misfortune by giving him an adequate pension. Not long after his return from the South, Mr. Winzell was married, and since that time has devoted his attention to farming, in which he is still engaged. He supports the Democratic party, and as every true American citizen should do, feels an interest in political affairs, but has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and consistently follows the teachings of that faith.



REV. TIMOTHY JOSEPH RYAN, a Catholic priest in charge of St. Joseph's Church of Berlin, was born in Killaloe, County Clare, Ireland, July 21, 1860, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Fitzgibbon) Ryan, who were natives of the same county. Our subject received a classical and literary education at Ennis College, and took a regular theological course in the famous missionary college, All Hollows of Drumcondra, near Dublin, where he spent seven years in study, and was ordained in August, 1883. He then came to America, and was assigned to duty in Marinette, Wis. After serving ten months at that place in charge of a large congregation, he was transferred to Winneconne and Omro, having charge of those two churches at the same time. In

January, 1885, he was assigned to Berlin in charge of St. Joseph's Church, where he has continued to serve until the present time, covering a period of five years.

Father Ryan is an energetic, enterprising clergyman, and has made substantial improvements in the church property in his care. While at Winnetonne he was instrumental in building a fine wooden church, 60x40 feet, the ceiling of which was twenty feet in height, in place of a church which was destroyed by a storm just before his advent in that community. He also built the priest's house in Berlin for the St. Joseph's Church, a comfortable habitation, and has made other substantial improvements. By invitation of the committee on arrangements, Father Ryan prepared and delivered an oration at the Centennial celebration held in Berlin April 30, 1889, in the presence of an assembled audience of people, on the subject of "George Washington 100 years ago." The address, which was patriotic and eloquent, touched a sympathetic cord in the hearts of his hearers, and showed a deep veneration on the part of the speaker for the noblest character in American history, and a warm and earnest devotion to the broad principles of human liberty on which the Government of the United States is founded.



GEORGE FRIDAY, who is engaged in farming on section 31, in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, is a native of Prussia. He was born in Wetzlar, in the Province of Cobleritz, Aug. 24, 1825, and was a son of Peter and Susanna P. (Baker) Friday, both of whom were born in the same locality. In his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, following that occupation for about four years. He then, in 1817, enlisted in the Prussian army, in which he served two years and four months, aiding in crushing out the rebellion. At the end of that time he was allowed to return home on a furlough, as his father was disabled and could not work. While there news reached him that he would be recalled to the field, but he did not wish to again enter the army, and after due consideration determined to emigrate to

America. His grandfather Baker furnished him with \$28 to pay his passage. When he arrived in New York his funds were all exhausted, and he borrowed \$12 of a friend, but as he had to go to a hospital that he might be cured of a disease contracted on board the ship, he left the money with an acquaintance, who proved unfaithful to the trust reposed in him and spent the money. Again penniless, he looked for work in New York City, and at last obtained employment with a blacksmith at \$1 per month and board, but the board was such that he ended the contract in a half day. He was unable to speak the English language, and found it impossible to obtain work in New York City, so boarding a steamer he made the captain understand that he wished to go to the country to seek employment. The captain allowed him free passage to Albany, where he landed and obtained a position, working until he had money enough to pay his expenses to Wisconsin. He believed that he might better his financial condition by removing to the West, and in 1850 we find him in Columbia County, where he located a claim and began the development of a farm. The first money which he earned in this State was used in defraying his father's expenses to this country. Mr. Friday reached America in 1851, and worked at his trade near Milwaukee. As soon as possible he sent for his mother and the other members of the family, directing them to meet him in Milwaukee, but when he reached that city he found that the fare had been raised, and he lacked \$16 of having enough to meet the expenses of their passage. With some misgivings, he went to a stranger, who trusted in his honesty and loaned him the money.

The family was again united, but only a short time elapsed before death entered the household. The father one day walked into his shop, when a gun, loaded with buck-shot, in the hands of his son-in-law, was discharged, killing him instantly. The man was tried, and the evidence showed that it was intentional murder, but he was never convicted. Mr. Friday was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death. He was the father of eight children, having been twice married. By his first marriage one child was born, and by the second seven children were born, our subject being of the

latter family. The mother was called home in 1862, at the age of fifty-six years.

While a resident of Columbia County, Mr. Friday was united in marriage, in 1850, with Ernestina E. Vinz, who was born in Elxlaben, Prussia, July 18, 1829, and when eighteen years of age came to this country. Thirteen children have been born unto them, eight of whom are living, namely: Margaret, Albert, George, Louisa, Solomon B., Henry P., Sarah and Rosa.

In 1851 Mr. Friday removed from Columbia County to Green Lake County, locating on a claim in the town of Manchester, where he made his home for about twenty-eight years. In 1878 he removed to his present farm, in the town of Green Lake, where he now owns 226 acres of land. His possessions at one time amounted to more than that, but he has aided his children in starting in life by giving to them some of his property. To his own efforts can be attributed his success, and he may truly be called a self-made man. He labored on, battling with hardships and discouragements when many would have given up in despair, but his perseverance, energy and diligence have at last been rewarded, and he is now numbered among the substantial and prosperous farmers of the community. When he purchased his present farm he had to give his note for \$10,000, and many of his neighbors predicted that he would never be able to pay for it, but ere six years had passed it was not only free from all indebtedness, but he had also made many excellent improvements and greatly increased its value by placing it under a high state of cultivation. Great indeed is the contrast between his present home and that in which he began life in the county. His first residence was a little log cabin, which afforded neither sufficient shelter nor warmth; now his residence is one of the finest in the community. It is neatly, yet elegantly furnished with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, but in the parlor is still seen one of the relics of pioneer days. Below a beautiful hanging lamp is suspended the old grease lamp which was used in lighting the log hut. As a citizen, Mr. Friday is public-spirited and takes an active part in promoting the best interests of the community. He has identified himself with all worthy enterprises,

and has given liberally for the upbuilding of the community. He is a strong supporter of the temperance cause, and is also deeply interested in education. He provided his children with excellent advantages, and three of them have been successful teachers in the county. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are highly esteemed by all for their upright lives and Christian characters.



DANIEL D. KINGSLEY, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of Marquette County, residing on section 10 in the town of Packwaukee, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Franklin County, Oct. 31, 1830. His parents were George and Betsy (Drake) Kingsley, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New Hampshire. The paternal grandfather, Uriah Kingsley, was born in Connecticut and served his country in the War of the Revolution. He was long a pensioner of the Government on account of his services and attained to the advanced age of nearly one hundred years, and was well remembered by the subject of our sketch. The Kingsley family have produced a number of men of ability who have been highly influential and well known in their respective spheres of life. The maternal grandfather of Daniel, was Daniel Drake, a native of New Hampshire.

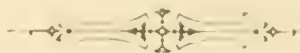
George Kingsley and wife were the parents of four children who grew to mature years, one son and three daughters, who are yet living at this writing in 1889: Lydia, the eldest, is the wife of a Mr. Stevens, of Grafton County, N. H.; Betsy is the wife of Jasper Hawkins, a prominent lawyer of Des Moines, Iowa; Maria is the wife of Henry Hamlin of St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; and several members of the family died in early life. George Kingsley, the father of the above-named children passed away in 1849, and several years after the death of her first husband, the mother became the wife of a Mr. Hawkins, who died in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. She then came to Marquette County, in 1885, to make her home with her son and one year later went to Des Moines to

visit her daughter, returning in 1887. She died on the 8th of September, 1888, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. In the home of our subject she was surrounded by all the love and care which a dutiful son can give and her declining years were thus passed in peace and quiet. Mrs. Kingsley was an excellent Christian woman and labored earnestly for the welfare of her children.

The subject of this sketch was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has made his life-work. His father died when he was a youth and he attributes much of his success to the teachings and example of his Christian mother, who early instilled into his mind lessons of industry, economy and uprightness. When he had attained to man's estate he chose for a life companion Miss Margaret Arquit, who was born in Canada, and is a daughter of Peter and Mary (Pepper) Arquit, who were also natives of the same country. Immediately after his marriage he started with his young bride for Wisconsin, landing in Sheboygan in the spring of 1855, thence removed to Fond du Lac, and in April, 1857, we find him engaged in farming in the town of Packwaukee, Marquette County. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres which is now owned by Florentine Hotchkiss. In 1863 he settled upon the farm which has since been his home, covering a period of twenty-six years. His landed possessions aggregate 335 acres, all in one body, and the entire amount is under a high state of cultivation and well improved, indicating the thrift and unceasing industry of the owner. To know that one has been successful in his business enterprises is certainly very gratifying, but the knowledge that one's entire possessions have been acquired by his own efforts is a fact of which any might well be proud. Such is the case with Mr. Kingsley who came to this county a poor man and encountered all the privations and trials incident to frontier life. But by industry, economy and good management on the part of himself and estimable wife, who has indeed proved a helpmate to him, all difficulties and obstacles vanished and they are now surrounded not only by the comforts but many of the luxuries of life and are accounted substantial citizens of the community.

To this worthy couple has been born one child, a

daughter, Mary Celestia, who is now the wife of William Barrows of the town of Moundville, Marquette County. He is her second husband and by her former marriage she had a son, Merrett, who was born Aug. 29, 1879, and is now living with his grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley are numbered among the esteemed and worthy citizens of Marquette County, and are faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church of Packwaukee, whose daily endeavor it is to live in harmony with their professions. They are liberal in their support of all enterprises which are calculated to promote the moral and intellectual growth of the community and it is with great pleasure that we present their sketch to the readers of the ALBUM.



EW. UNDERWOOD is the proprietor of "Oakwood," which is conceded to be one of the most beautiful homes in Marquette County. It is located about 200 rods from the postoffice at Montello, on the northern shore of Buffalo Lake, and the beautiful residence is situated in the midst of a grove of noble oaks that give to the place its name. This palatial home was completed in 1889 and its tasty and well-chosen furniture together with all its surroundings are in harmony with its exterior. The farm embraces eighty acres, twelve of which are comprised within the oak grove. No prettier or more desirable site could have been selected than the one chosen, for it has all the advantages of the city and country combined and commands a splendid view of the lake, the ground rising in a gradual slope from the bank. To the enjoyment derived from witnessing the improvements and the growing beauty of his place as the result of his labor and care, rather than the profits to be derived therefrom, is the motive that actuates the possessor of "Oakwood." Much of his time and attention Mr. Underwood devotes to fruit culture, especially the cultivation of the cranberry, for which his land, from its character and location, is well adapted. Already he has a number of acres of that plant in bearing condition and expects eventually to include about fifty acres

in a cranberry farm. Other fruits are also found there in profusion, including strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc.

Mr. Underwood is a native of Orange County, Vt., his birth having occurred there Oct. 4, 1832. His parents were Benjamin and Mary Ann (Newhall) Underwood, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State. They had but one other child (Lucy) who became the wife of Judge William Whittaker, who while a resident of New Orleans obtained national fame from his connection with the "Returning Board" following the election of 1876. He died at the home of Mr. Underwood in November, 1887, having been in failing health for some time previous.

When a youth, our subject moved with his parents to Grafton County, N. H., where he was reared to manhood. He assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm until attaining his majority when he left the parental roof, locating in Sauk County, Wis. He had determined to try his fortune in the West, believing that it furnished better opportunities for young men than the older States of the East, so he purchased a farm on Sauk Prairie. The following year his parents also settled in the same county, where they made their home until death. Our subject continued to reside upon his farm until 1873, then sold out and removed to Prairie du Sac, whence he came to Montello in the autumn of 1875. He then engaged in business with L. A. Perkins, as proprietor of the woolen mills of that village and when the partnership was dissolved, being pleased with Montello and its surroundings, decided to make it his future home and put forth efforts to that end, which have resulted in one of the finest country seats in this section.

While residing in Sauk County, Mr. Underwood was united in marriage with Miss Orsina Barber, but was deprived of his wife by death. Later he married Miss Ellenor Keysar and unto them has been born one child, a daughter, Jessie. This family holds a high position in the social world and their home is noted for its hospitality.

In his business enterprises Mr. Underwood has been eminently successful, and has acquired a handsome property. He is a gentleman of varied and extensive reading and is especially well in-

formed on matters pertaining to his vocation. The proximity of his residence to the lake and Montello River, which abound with the finny tribe, affords abundant opportunity for the sport of fishing in which he is an adept, as the frequent fine specimens of pickerel and bass which his skill with the rod produces, abundantly testify.

WILLIAM WORTH COLLINS, a leading merchant of Green Lake County, engaged in business in Berlin, was born in the town of Aurora, Waushara Co., Wis., June 14, 1858, and is a son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Wray) Collins, who have been residents of Berlin for many years. The Collins family is of German origin and as they were Protestants in the beginning of the seventeenth century, they were driven from their native land by religious persecution during the reign of Philip II of Spain and the Duke of Alva, and took refuge in the North of Ireland. The family of Vance, to which the great-grandmother of Mr. Collins belonged, was driven from Scotland in 1725, also on account of religious persecution and she too settled in the North of Ireland. No consecutive history of the family has been preserved for an interval of several generations following their settlement in Ireland. According to tradition, they were farmers and lived quietly and peacefully, undisturbed in their religion. The first of the family of whom there is positive knowledge was Felix Collins who married a Miss Maguire who was born in 1730. One of the sons of their union, Hugh, was born in 1766, and engaged in farming in County Fermanagh, where he was married and became the father of seven children: Mary, Elizabeth, James, William, Hugh, Joseph and Annie.

Of these, James Collins is the grandfather of our subject. He was born on the 12th of January, 1802, in the town of Clorna, Parish of Drumkee, Barony of Lurg and County of Fermanagh, Ireland. He married Miss Belle Phillips and reared a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters: William, Annie, James, Hugh, Mary, Joseph, Robert B. and Thomas. All were born in Ireland except Thomas, who was born in New York City after the

emigration of the family to America in 1849. They arrived on the 28th of April of that year and became residents of the Empire State. Mr. Collins was reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but in 1825 after hearing a powerful sermon by a Methodist minister, he was converted to that belief as the true one and later was ordained a minister of his Church. In 1856, he removed with his family to Eldred, N. Y., where for thirty years he labored faithfully in the church and Sunday-school and was highly esteemed for his purity of character and religious zeal. His death occurred at his home in Eldred on the 26th of April, 1886.

His children are nearly all living at this date. William, the eldest, married Maria Moss and engaged in the hardware business at New York City, where he died at the age of thirty-one years, leaving a wife and two children. Annie is single and resides in South Orange, N. J.; James is a farmer of Newburg, N. Y. Hugh resides in Berlin, Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. Badger, is living in South Orange, N. J.; Joseph is a commercial traveler residing in Chicago; Robert B., a Methodist Episcopal minister, is now Pastor of his church in Washington, N. J.; Thomas, the youngest, is a carpenter of New York City. Joseph Collins, a brother of the Rev. James Collins, father of this family, is clerk of the Bankrupt Court of Ireland, and his son is a surgeon in the British Navy.

Hugh Collins, the fourth child of James and Belle Collins, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 16th of November, 1826, and came to America with his parents when fourteen years of age. He resided in New York City until he had attained to man's estate, when he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he was married June 2, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth B. Wray, a daughter of Henry Wray. She was born in New York City, Feb. 3, 1830, and was educated in the Methodist Seminary at Lima, N. Y. She is of English descent and was a resident of Rochester the most of her life prior to her marriage. Mr. Collins removed from Rochester to the town of Aurora, Waushara County, in 1856, and purchasing a farm near that city turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins, two sons and two daughters: Maria Isabel, who was born in

Rochester, July 1, 1853, became the wife of F. A. Kendall, of Berlin, in June, 1877; Charles H., who was born in Rochester, Aug. 20, 1855, married Louisa Barnes of Winona, Minn., and is now a merchant tailor of Brookings, S. D.; William Worth is the subject of this sketch; Florence E., the youngest, was born in Aurora, June 17, 1861, and is now a practicing physician of Austin, Texas. She was graduated from the Women's Medical College of Chicago and was the first lady physician of the Lone Star State. The Texan physicians treated her with great courtesy and not only admitted her to the State Medical Society, but elected her secretary of that body for the years 1887 and 1888.

Mr. Collins Sr. operated his farm in Waushara County for ten years until 1866, when he came to Berlin and embarked in the general produce and commission business, to which he devoted his entire energies, until 1888, when he retired from active business. He is a Republican in politics but has never been an active partisan, and his wife is a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are held in high regard by all who know them and rank among the best citizens of Berlin.

William W. Collins passed his childhood on the home farm in Waushara County, but when eight years of age came to Berlin with his parents. He attended school in that city until nearly fourteen years of age, when in March, 1872, he was employed as errand boy by G. F. Jones, merchant tailor of Berlin, on a salary of \$2 per week. Mr. Jones had established his business in 1871, and at the time of his death, in February, 1877, had built up an extensive trade, giving employment to seventeen men and women. Young Collins was promoted to salesman and continued with Mr. Jones until his death when he succeeded to the business, going in debt largely in the transaction. He was then but eighteen years of age, but he was ambitious and self-reliant and having had five years experience believed that he could make a success of his undertaking. Later he was joined by his brother, whom he bought out after they had been together three years and continued his business alone. In July, 1886, Mr. Collins bought an interest in the extensive dry

goods and clothing establishment of F. A. Clark, and the business was conducted under the firm name of the Clark Company (limited) of which F. A. Clark was president and W. W. Collins secretary and treasurer. An extensive business was carried on by that firm until July, 1888, when Mr. Collins purchased the remainder of the stock, dissolved the company and has since conducted the business alone. He now has the most important mercantile house in his line in Green Lake County, having a double store 44 feet front by 90 deep, with basement, and also occupies the second story of the entire building with the exception of a front of one half which is occupied by the *Journal* office. He carries an extensive stock, consisting of dry goods, clothing, cloaks, carpets, millinery and shoes. He has fifteen employes in that store and his trade has assumed gigantic proportions for a city of the size of Berlin. In addition to his establishment there, Mr. Collins is the principal owner in two other large mercantile houses which he has established by starting two of his former clerks in business, one a merchant tailoring and ready made clothing house, at Marinette, Wis., was opened in 1887, under the firm name of W. A. Tanner & Co., Mr. Tanner being the resident partner and manager, while Mr. Collins is the principal proprietor. That concern employs twenty-five hands and is the largest establishment of the kind in Northern Wisconsin. The second store is located in Fond du Lac, under the firm name of T. E. Ahern & Co., and carries a general stock of ready made clothing. In that too, our subject is the larger owner, while Mr. Ahern, a former clerk, is the resident partner and manager.

On the 15th of February, 1882, Mr. Collins was married in Berlin, the lady of his choice being Miss Addie Cora Thomas, who was born in Bluffton, Green Lake County, where her parents, German L. and Harriet Thomas, were early settlers. They are now residents of Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have two interesting little daughters: Zolitta Belle was born Dec. 7, 1882; and Bessie Blossom, the youngest, was born Aug. 21, 1884, both born in Berlin.

In political sentiment, Mr. Collins is a Prohibitionist but has no taste for practical politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Berlin, and both he and his wife are members of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church of the same city and are earnest workers in both Church and Sabbath-school. Although covering but the brief period of twelve years, Mr. Collins' business career has been important in its results and remarkably successful. He is emphatically a self-made man and has made a brilliant record by his close application to business, the exercise of superior executive ability and strict observance of correct business principles. It is unusual and remarkable to find so young a man whose progress has been so rapid and whose success has been so marked. That he commands the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens who have known him from boyhood is only natural, while his life has been that of an upright Christian gentleman.



HIRAM WILCOX, who for forty years has been numbered among the prominent citizens of Waushara county, is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 26, in the town of Plainfield. He is a native of Vermont, having been born in Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Aug. 1, 1831. His father, John Wilcox, was a native of Connecticut and married Altha Spaulding, who was a true helpmate and his loved companion until his death. He followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire life and died in Vermont in 1865, his excellent wife surviving him until 1868. They were parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living: Leonard of Minnesota; Lewis of Vermont; Henry of Michigan; Hiram of Waushara County; and Daniel, Silas, Laurie, Sophia and Louisa of Vermont.

Our subject spent his early boyhood days in the Green Mountain State and remained under the parental roof until eighteen years of age, when he started out to fight the battle of life for himself. Bidding good-bye to his old home, he started for the West, believing that he could better his financial condition on its broad prairies, where farms could be secured for the cultivation and all stood a fair chance of rising in the world. He chose Waushara County as the scene of his future labors, but ten years passed ere he made a permanent location. During that time he spent the winters in the

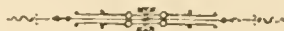
pineries and in the summer months engaged in rafting on the river. When he had acquired some capital by his industry and perseverance, he made an investment in 160 acres of wild land and began the development of a farm. It was yet unbroken, not a furrow having been turned or an improvement made, but after building a small cabin and seeing his family as comfortably settled as possible, he began the work of cultivation and as success attends those who diligently labor, his efforts were crowned with prosperity.

An interruption of his labors came in the shape of the late war. Believing it his duty to strike a blow for his country he enlisted in 1862, in the 30th Wisconsin Infantry, serving for the period of two years and two months, the regiment being principally engaged in guard duty. The exposure and hardship of war broke down his health and in consequence he was discharged from the service, in Madison, in October, 1861, and immediately thereafter returned home.

In December, 1854, Hiram Wilcox was united in marriage with Catherine Furman, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Peter S. and Elethea (Besley) Furman, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and unto them have been born three children: Ella, wife of L. Frost, of Portage County; Mary at home, and Florence, wife of Almond Lane, a resident farmer of the town of Oasis.

A fine farm of 200 acres now pays tribute to the care and cultivation of our subject. Its fields are well tilled, the latest improved machinery is there found, all the necessary buildings have been erected and he raises good grades of stock. Everything about the place denotes the care and supervision of an energetic and industrious owner, while the many improvements stand as monuments of his labor in former years. As a citizen, he is public spirited and progressive, and in all public matters which pertain to the welfare of the community he feels a deep interest. He is a Republican in politics and himself and family are well and favorably known throughout the county. He has lived to see the great changes which have transformed this section of Wisconsin, and not only been a witness of its progress and development but has been an active participant in the labor which has been required to

bring about the result. His upright life and courteous manner have won him many friends and placed him in the ranks of the worthy and valued citizens of Waushara County as well as the honored pioneers.



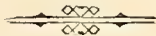
GERMAN L. THOMAS, senior member of the firm of G. L. and D. W. Thomas, dealers in groceries, provisions and wool at Berlin, was born in Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., July 11, 1833, and is a son of Reuben and Sophronia (Rollins) Thomas. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in Rutland County, Vt., in 1795, and died March 9, 1850. He was of Welsh descent, the family having been founded in America by his grandfather, who was born in Wales and emigrated to America long prior to the War of the Revolution. He was one of a family of fourteen children, twelve sons and two daughters, and with the exception of one who died at the age of twenty years, all lived to be over seventy and some attained the advanced age of ninety years. The mother was ninety-four years of age at the time of her death and was a woman of remarkable vigor and superior intelligence. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Sophronia Thomas, was a native of Rutland County, Vt., and was descended from English ancestry. Her death occurred in the Green Mountain State, in 1852.

The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood upon his father's farm and for two years prior to his emigration to the West he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He came to Wisconsin when twenty-two years of age and chose Marquette (now Green Lake) County, as the scene of his future operations. He settled in the town of Brooklyn and began the development of a farm, continuing to devote his energies to its cultivation until 1863. Having made some preparations for a home, he then completed his arrangements by his marriage with Miss Harriet M. Willis, daughter of Anthony Willis, celebrated Nov. 1, 1855. Mrs. Thomas was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1838, and by her marriage became the mother of three sons and four daughters. Davenport W., the eldest, wedded Miss Maggie Heald and is the

junior member of the firm of G. L. & D. W. Thomas, grocers; Adelaide C. is the wife of W. W. Collins, a leading dry-goods merchant of Berlin; Lillie C. clerks in the store of her brother-in-law; Nettie S. resides at home; Tina M. is a book-keeper in her father's store; Grant M. is a machinist; Eugene, the youngest, is attending school.

Mr. Thomas gives his support and influence to the Republican party, but has never held an office though solicited to do so. Socially, he is a member of the Odd-Fellows society, belonging to Berlin Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F.

As before stated, Mr. Thomas engaged in farming in Brooklyn Township until 1863, but in that year sold his first home in the county and removed to the town of Berlin, where he pursued the same occupation until 1870. He then sold out and came to Berlin, where he has since resided. He was first engaged in the express and transfer business and in buying and selling wood, but in June, 1882, joined his son in their present business, which they have now carried on for more than seven years. The firm of G. L. & D. W. Thomas have an extensive grocery and provision trade and buy and sell large quantities of wood. They have an 80-acre cranberry marsh, which though not now very productive is capable of improvement to a degree that will eventually make it valuable. The firm is one of the substantial grocery houses of the city, and both father and son hold a high position in social and business circles.



THOMAS HAMILTON is engaged in farming on section 21, in the town of Westfield, Marquette County, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres. His name has been prominently connected with the agricultural records of the county for many years, and it is with pleasure that we record his sketch in this volume. His possessions comprise not only the home farm, but he also owns 320 acres of valuable land in the town of Springfield.

Mr. Hamilton is the eldest son of James and Jane (Bennett) Hamilton, and was born in County Down, Ireland, on the 29th of December, 1833.

His boyhood days were passed in much the usual

manner of farmer lads and until nineteen years of age he remained in the land of his birth, but at that age he bade good-bye to friends and accompanied his parents to the New World. Great indeed have been the changes which have taken place in Marquette County, during the thirty-seven years of his residence in the town of Westfield. It was then an almost unsettled wilderness, the land was still in its primitive condition and the echoes of the forest had been unawakened by the woodman's ax. He aided in transforming the wild prairies into rich and fertile farms and in all possible ways has given his support to the advancement of those enterprises which he believed would benefit the public.

The most important event in the life of Mr. Hamilton occurred Nov. 24, 1864, when he was united in marriage with Miss Grace Long, daughter of James and Grace Long. Her parents were natives of County Down, Ireland, and the month of May, 1851, witnessed their arrival in this country. They settled in New York, but after ten years came to Marquette County, Wis., reaching their destination on the 15th of September, 1861, and are still residents of the town of Westfield.

Mrs. Hamilton was born in Ireland in 1847, and by her union has become the mother of three children: Samuel, born in 1867; William, in 1869; and Edwin, in 1875. Mr. Hamilton is one of the representative and valued citizens of the town of Westfield and has won the respect and confidence of all by his manly bearing, upright life and fidelity to all trusts reposed in him. He devotes his entire attention to his farming interests, in which he has been quite successful and to the enjoyment of the pleasures of the home circle.



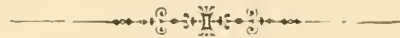
RICHMOND NOBLE, who resides on section 36, in the town of Marquette, Green-Lake Co., Wis., is a representative of one of the pioneer families that settled in the county in 1847. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Leroy, Genesee County, on the 22d day of Nov., 1827. His parents, Hezekiah and

Electa (Richmond) Noble are fully mentioned in the sketch of John H. Noble, which appears on another page of this volume. The days of his boyhood and youth our subject spent in his native State, and in its common schools he received his education. He was a young man of twenty years when the family came to the Territory of Wisconsin, settling in what was then Marquette County, but now forms a part of Green Lake County. He has there since made his home and is now the owner of that farm. He was united in marriage with Miss Olive W. Brown, on New Year's Day of 1852, the lady of his choice being the daughter of Lucius and Mary A. (Whitecomb) Brown, who came to the county in 1850. By their marriage ten children were born, eight of whom are yet living. Wesley S., is now a farmer of Marquette Township; Phœbe, deceased wife of John Hughes; Rosetta C., also deceased; Ellen at home; Rosetta, the second of that name, also yet with her parents; Bertha D., wife of Charles Smith, a resident farmer of Green Lake County; Electa A., who is engaged in teaching; Galen, Hattie and Horace.

Mr. Noble, in 1819, entered 120 acres of land from the Government, the entire amount being in a wild and totally uncultivated condition. Nearly all other parts of the county were then alike destitute of settlements. Marquette consisted of a log house which was used by an Indian agent, the Menomonee Indians being encamped just across the lake Puckway. They far outnumbered the white settlers and it was some years before all had left their haunts for the reservation beyond the Mississippi. In 1852, on his marriage, Mr. Noble began the improvement of his land and afterwards purchased eighty acres of section 34 of Marquette Township, where he made his home until 1868. At the death of his father, he bought the old homestead and has since there continued to reside amid the surroundings of his early manhood. He is now the owner of 255 acres of arable land and takes a just pride in his highly cultivated and developed farm. Upon his land is also situated one of the finest granite quarries in the State. The granite is used for paving purposes in the cities of Milwaukee and Chicago and is susceptible of the finest polish. It will withstand the actions of the elements, never

cracking or breaking, and is a source of a good income to the owner. In connection with the other business interests which occupy his time, Mr. Noble is engaged in the raising of fine stock, making a specialty of sheep.

Since the time when he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, our subject has identified himself with growth and progress of the community, manifesting a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the people in general or tends to the upbuilding of town, county or State. Since the age of twenty-one years he has been identified with the temperance movement, having at that time joined the Sons of Temperance. At the time of the organization of the Independent Order of Good Templars, he enrolled his name with the members of that society and has been one of its most active members. He has enlisted in the ranks of that worthy cause for life and will continue his warfare against the dread evil until called to his final rest. As a citizen, he is public spirited and progressive. He has ever discharged the duties devolving upon him as a member of this great commonwealth with true fidelity, and deserves the respect of all men. He and his family are held in high esteem and in the social world fill an enviable position.



RUSSELL NICHOLS, a retired farmer, now residing in Markesan, Green Lake County, and one of the leading citizens of the county, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1812, and is one of a family of ten children. His parents were Wanton and Fannie (Dorman) Nichols, the former a native of Rhode Island, the latter of Connecticut, but both were born of New England parentage. The record of their family of eight sons and three daughters is as follows: Lavius settled in the South; Herman married Nancy Norton and died in Booneville, N. Y., leaving two children; Mial was married in Herkimer County and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where his death occurred; Ebenezer was married in the same county and died in the Empire State; Wanton became a resident of Wisconsin and departed this life in Oconomowoc; Ranson died of

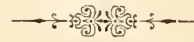
consumption [at his home in Herkimer County, N. Y.; Russell, of this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Sarah was drowned in West Canada Creek at the age of twenty-five years; Eliza became the wife of William Doyle, who died at their home in Ohio, leaving two children, one of whom afterward died, but the other daughter, Sarah, lived to maturity and married a Mr. Beckwith, an attorney-at-law at Pottsdam, N. Y.; Hon. Archibald is now a resident of Kansas and Celestia, the youngest, died with consumption.

For a number of years, however, Archibald was a resident of Green Lake County, and was one of its prominent citizens. He was five times elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, for a number of years was Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors and for several terms was Justice of the Peace. He was not only widely known throughout the community but his reputation extended all over the State and he numbered among his friends some of Wisconsin's most prominent legislators. He wedded Mary Dormand and unto them were born five children—Seth, Fannie, Emma, Sarah and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, parents of our subject, passed their entire lives in Herkimer County, N. Y., where they were highly respected citizens. They held membership in the Episcopal Church.

Russell Nichols, whose name heads this notice, received his education in the district schools and when a young man became an engineer. For eight years he made his home at Fall River, Mass., and then returned to his native county at the call of his father to take charge of the property. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Finch, who was born in Ireland, and two years later they came to Green Lake County. Mr. Nichols has now been a resident of this community for more than forty-five years and is classed among the noble band of pioneers. In 1882 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 24th of September of that year, after forty years of happy wedded life. She was held in high regard by all for her many excellencies of character.

On his arrival in this county, Mr. Nichols settled upon the farm now owned by Clark Walker. He purchased the same of Judge Willard, it consisting

of three 80-acre tracts of undeveloped land. As he possesses an energetic and industrious nature, it was not long before the entire amount was placed under a high state of cultivation and yielded a ready return for the care and labor which he bestowed upon it. In addition to the many improvements which he made he built a good residence together with many barns and outbuildings and the entire surroundings indicated his thrifty and progressive spirit. Wishing to retire from active life, he removed to Markesan, where he now makes his home. Mr. Nichols was present at the organization of the first court, when Judges Larabee and Aikens were appointed State Attornies.



MELVIN CHILDS, who is engaged in farming on section 34 in the town of Berlin, has been a resident of Green Lake County, for forty-three years, covering the whole period of Wisconsin's existence as a State and two years of her territorial reign. He was born in Batavia Township, Genesee Co., N. Y., July 26, 1820, and is a son of William and Zulima (Clark) Childs. His grandfather Pennel Childs, who is numbered among the early settlers of New York, was a farmer and miller by trade. His wife lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years. The father of our subject removed to the Empire State with his parents and in Eastern New York wedded Miss Clark. Soon afterwards, he removed to Genesee County and in the midst of the forest developed a good farm. In 1829, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, a faithful member of the Baptist Church, who died at the age of thirty-six years, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters. He afterwards married Sarah Whiting by whom he had eight children. He was a Democrat in politics and died at the age of eighty-three years.

Melvin Childs was reared to farm life and received a limited education in the subscription schools. Having worked for his father upon the old home farm until twenty-two years of age he then hired out as a farm hand, continuing in that capacity until March, 1844, when he started for

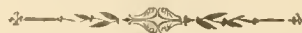
the Territory of Wisconsin. On reaching Ashtabula County, Ohio, he stopped at the home of an uncle intending there to wait until he could proceed by water, the lakes being then frozen over, but it was a late spring that year and becoming tired of waiting, he hired out for a year with a farmer in the neighborhood. When that time had expired he consented to remain another year and it was not until 1816 that his original intention was carried out. He reached Green Lake County in the month of June and shortly afterward entered eighty acres of land three miles west of Dartford, in the town of Princeton, where he continued to make his home until May, 1850, when he settled upon the farm where he has since resided. He now owns 170 acres of as fine land as can be found in the town and has a splendid farm as the result of his excellent management, industry, enterprise and perseverance. It is furnished with good buildings and all the necessary improvements.

On the 2nd day of May, 1850, Mr. Childs was united in marriage with R. Ann Vosburg, and with his young bride began life where he now lives. She was a native of New York, born June 24, 1836, and by her marriage had three children—Emily Z., who died at the age of thirty-two years; Ella J., wife of P. W. Jackson and the mother of three children; Melvin E., who wedded Kit Clough, by whom he has one child. The mother of these children was called to her final rest Oct. 9, 1876, and her loss was deeply mourned by many friends as well as by her immediate family. Mr. Childs was again married Dec. 30, 1880, when Mrs. Jane Morris became his wife. She was born June 17, 1828, and was the widow of Isaac H. Morris.

Mr. Childs affiliated with the Democratic party until his views on the slavery question caused him to ally himself with the new Republican party formed to prevent its further extension, since which time he has been a warm advocate of its principles. He is a representative and valued citizen of the community and for two years held the office of Side Supervisor, and one year discharged the duties of Treasurer of the town of Berlin.

As a farmer he has been quite successful, having made all that he possesses by his own effort. Mr. Childs is one of the few left to relate the story of

pioneer life and the history of the advancement and progress of the country. He has been numbered among the most highly esteemed citizens of the community for forty-three years and well deserves a representation in this volume. Upon the organization of the town of Princeton, he was a member of the Board.



JOHN BARRY, a banker and attorney of Montello, is numbered among the prominent business men of that village and since 1883, the banking interests of that village have been represented by John Barry & Son. The first bank was opened by E. B. and C. S. Kelsey in 1857, but after four or five years they discontinued business. In 1880, E. G. Newhall and A. E. Morse opened a private bank and were succeeded by the present firm on the 16th of July, 1883. Under the management of each of the above named parties the bank has borne the appellation of the Montello Bank, and is now one of the leading moneyed institutions of the county.

Our subject is a native of Queenstown, Ireland, his birth having occurred in that country Jan. 2, 1839. His father, Michael Barry, who is now a resident of the town of Harris, Marquette County, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1801, and married Margaret Harrigan. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed that business in his native land until 1850, when with his family, consisting of wife and five sons, he crossed the Atlantic to America. His destination was Milwaukee, Wis., and on landing he resumed his journey without delay and continued to reside in that city two years or until the spring of 1852, when he came to Marquette County and settled on a farm in the town of Harris. He lost his wife a number of years ago but he is still in robust health for a man of his advanced years.

The eldest son of Michael and Margaret Barry is Michael, Jr., a resident of Vicksburg, Miss., where he has made his home since 1856. He was engaged as mate on a steamer on the Mississippi River when the war broke out and was forced into the Confederate service, being under the command

of Gen. Forrest. He made several attempts to escape but was not successful. The other sons, John, Patrick, James and Daniel W., who accompanied their parents to America, are all residents of Marquette County. Two sons were born after the arrival of the family—Thomas W. and David, the former a resident of Berlin, Green Lake County, and the latter now living on the old homestead with his father.

John Barry, whose name heads this notice, was a lad of twelve years when he crossed the broad Atlantic to find a home in America. He attended school in Milwaukee and remained in that city two years after the family came to Marquette County. He then went to his home but soon afterward began clerking in Madison. He was fitted for a successful business career by excellent educational advantages. His father being in comfortable circumstances, at an early age he was placed in the national school at Queenstown, where he obtained the rudiments of a thorough English education. As before stated, he continued his studies in Milwaukee, where he received superior advantages and improved every opportunity. In 1858, he engaged in teaching and after following that profession for a number of terms, acted as salesman for his uncle, James Barry, a boot and shoe dealer of Montello, with whom he remained until 1864, when he taught the school in district No. 6, in Montello Township. Having attained his majority, he was elected town clerk in the spring of 1865 and has held that office almost continuously since, being the present incumbent. He served as Register of Deeds of Marquette County from 1869, to 1872 inclusive, and was Deputy County Treasurer and Clerk of the Court during that time. He was also Clerk of the Circuit Court two terms and served as Deputy Sheriff under S. Fallis, in 1867 and 1868. For a number of years he served as a member of the village board and for two years was President of that body. He was for three years a member of the school board of Montello and is now its Secretary. The cause of education has ever found in Mr. Barry a warm friend and in his present position he exerts his power to the utmost in behalf of good schools. While Clerk of the Circuit Court, he directed his attention to the

study of law and was admitted to the Circuit Court Jan. 7, 1875, and to the Supreme Court on the 25th of September, 1888. The banking business is conducted with Mr. Barry as President and his son, A. J., as cashier. The latter now has exclusive charge of the banking business as his father devotes the greater part of his time to his profession.

On Christmas day of 1861, Mr. Barry was united in marriage with Miss Kate S. Devany, daughter of D. K. and Mary (Hart) Devany. Their union has been blessed with four children, three sons and a daughter—A. J., born Feb. 8, 1864, was educated in the public schools of Montello, being a graduate of the high school, and received his business training under the instruction of his father; Henry, born July 3, 1866, also graduated from the high school of Montello and is engaged in the mercantile business in that place; Thomas William, another graduate of the same school, is now a student in the Bennett Medical College of Chicago. He was born Sept. 25, 1869. Kate E., the only daughter of the family, was born in November, 1871.

Mr. Barry and his family are faithful and consistent members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in politics and cast his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860. For thirty-five years he has been a resident of Marquette County, and has been prominently identified with its growth and progress. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to a successful completion and as a business man and lawyer ranks high. He is ever among the foremost in the support of those enterprises which tend to promote the best interests of town and county and is deserving of special mention in this volume.



HON. ORRIN W. BOW is numbered among the prominent farmers and pioneers of Green Lake County and it is with the greatest pleasure that we record his sketch in this volume. His well-spent life marked by honesty, uprightness, benevolence and unbounded kindness of heart has made him many friends. Probably no one in the county is so widely known

or stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Bow was born in Pittsfield, Mass., on the 24th of September, 1822, and is one of two children, whose parents, Caleb and Sally (Wing) Bow, were both natives of the old Bay State. Our subject is now the only representative of the family. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, died when Orrin was a mere child. The mother then removed with her children to Monroe County, N. Y., where her death occurred. His sister Ann became the wife of Mr. Herrick and both are now deceased.

Our subject was reared to manhood in Monroe County, N. Y., the days of his boyhood and youth being passed upon a farm. He received no special educational advantages but acquired a good knowledge of the common branches in the schools of his neighborhood, after which he engaged in teaching for four years. On attaining his majority he determined to cast his lot with the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin and in the spring of the year (1843) landed in Janesville, where he remained for sixteen months. At the end of that time, however, he returned to the East, but in the month of June, 1846, he again came to Wisconsin and located in Marquette County, on the section of land which has since been separated under the name of Green Lake County. In the town of Albany he purchased 490 acres on sections 22, 25 and 26, the entire amount being in its primitive condition. He had intended entering it from the government, but another party located it as his claim and Mr. Bow was then obliged to purchase it second-handed.

In the meantime, while in the East, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia C. Morse, the wedding taking place Oct. 25, 1845. The young couple began their domestic life in the West in a little log cabin, which for a number of years continued to be their home. On their arrival Mr. Bow found that he had but twelve shillings in cash. That was certainly not a very bright outlook. The produce of the farm did not net any very great gain; wheat brought fifty cents per bushel and other grains sold in proportion. Mr. Bow labored from the rising of the sun until darkness forbade him continuing longer at his task. Many were the hardships and difficulties which he encountered, but he was buoyed

up by the hope that ere long his land would yield bounteous returns for the labor which he bestowed upon it and thus enable him to make a comfortable home, and his desires were at length rewarded. The work of development went gradually on and the rich and fertile fields paid a golden tribute to the cultivation which he bestowed upon them. The boundaries of his farm were extended until his landed possessions now aggregate 1,200 acres, all of which is situated in Kingston Township. The land, too, is all cultivated.

No man in the community has taken a more active part in developing the resources of Green Lake and Marquette Counties than Mr. Bow, and to him a debt of gratitude is due which can never be repaid. Never has he refused his aid when solicited in behalf of some worthy enterprise calculated to benefit the public. Churches and schools have been the recipients of his liberality and many a poor and needy one has reason to bless him for his timely assistance in their hours of need. During the years of the Rebellion, when the younger men had to leave their homes and families and fight for their country and its cause, he cared for the wives and children left behind. The soldiers' pay was not such as to support a family with any great degree of comfort and many a sack of flour, barrel of potatoes or other needed article found its way into the homes of the suffering soldiers, the inmates little dreaming whence came the assistance. His acts of charity and benevolence have been performed in a quiet and unostentatious manner, he caring little for the praise of men, content with the knowledge that he had aided one in need of assistance.

By the union of Orrin Bow and Lydia Morse a family of six children has been born—Cora, principal of the schools of Mason City, Neb., is the wife of Charles Loucks, who is engaged in farming near that city; Elizabeth is the wife of Edwin Ring, a farmer of the town of Kingston, Green Lake County; Anna, at home, has for several years been principal of the schools of Kingston; Orrin W., who is engaged in the practice of law, is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and bids fair to make a brilliant career in the world; Lydia is the wife of William Milligan, a furniture dealer

and undertaker, of the town of Kingston: Lilly is at home. Neither labor nor expense has been spared by Mr. and Mrs. Bow in providing the best educational advantages for their children, four of whom are college graduates.

Mr. Bow is everywhere recognized as one of the most useful and valued citizens of Green Lake County and the people have shown their appreciation of his worth and ability by three times electing him as their representative to the General Assembly of Wisconsin. While a member of that body, he gave to each question which came up for settlement his careful consideration and his decision was therefore unbiased. He labored for the interests of the district which he represented and was a worthy member of the House for six years. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party and never wavers in his allegiance to its principles as taught by its eminent leaders.



JAMES CALDER, of Manchester Township, Green Lake County, residing on section 25, was born in Shropshire, Scotland, April 3, 1821, and is a son of John and Janet (Kincaid) Calder, both of whom are now deceased, having died in their native land. They were the parents of ten children, our subject being the youngest, but only three are now living. His brother and sister, David and Mary, are still residents of Scotland. In fact, James was the only one who ever left the old home to settle in the New World. He was educated in the schools of Scotland and began his business career as a farm hand, continuing that labor for eight years. He then purchased a horse with the earnings which he had saved and began teaming. In that manner he acquired enough to pay his passage to America, where he believed that he might better his financial condition. Bidding good-by to home and friends, on the 16th of May, he boarded the American vessel "Liberty" at Glasgow and sailed for this country, the voyage was a long and tedious one, lasting for nine weeks and four days, during which time they encountered some very rough weather, the vessel losing its mainmast and one

sailor being swept away. The sight of land was indeed a welcome one to Mr. Calder. He landed in New York City, and at once continued his journey to Milwaukee, arriving in the month of October. His capital at that time would not have induced many firms to admit him to partnership, being only ten cents. On foot, he started for Portage, Wis., and made his way to Fox Lake, where he had an acquaintance living. In that vicinity he secured work at \$9 per month the year round, his employer being Mr. Robertson of Manchester Township, with whom he remained for five years. At the expiration of that time, in 1855, he began working for W. R. Carter on the shares, and in that manner earned his livelihood until 1860. The country was then greatly agitated over the slavery question, and the following spring, after Ft. Sumter was fired upon and the President had issued his call for troops, he enlisted in the service for three months but was returned from Madison after two or three weeks and discharged.

Returning to Green Lake County, Mr. Calder there remained until 1862, when he traveled through Minnesota and Iowa with the view to making a location, but he found no place which so well suited him as his old home, and in consequence he purchased seventy acres of land on section 25, in the town of Manchester. It had been partly improved but yet required a great expenditure of time, labor and money to transform it into its present highly cultivated condition. In the same year, believing it not good for man to be alone, he wedded Miss Sarah Richards, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England, Jan. 29, 1840, and is a daughter of Richard and Sarah (Bond) Richards, who are more fully mentioned in the sketch of R. Bond. The wedding ceremony was performed on the 13th of May, 1862, and they at once began their domestic life in a rude cabin which continued to be their home for about two years, when the comfortable residence in which they are still living was erected. Out of the old house they moved into the new, and prosperity attended them. Mr. Calder is ranked among the most successful and substantial farmers of Green Lake County, and has an income which enables him to live in comfortable circumstances. The capital with which he began

life in America has many, many times increased in value. He possesses good business ability, sagacity and industry, and is fair and honest in all his dealings, as all will testify who have had business transactions with him.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Calder has been blessed with three children, one son and two daughters: Sarah J., who was born June 12, 1863, and is now the wife of George Ames, a farmer of Mackford Township, whom she wedded Nov. 28, 1888; John R. was born Feb. 21, 1866, and Melissa M., born Feb. 22, 1869. They have all been provided with liberal educational advantages, and the younger daughter is a teacher of recognized ability. When only fifteen years old she obtained a certificate and has now been successfully engaged in teaching in this and adjoining counties for four years.

In political sentiment, Mr. Calder is a stalwart Republican, and has filled various township offices. For twenty-one years he was a member of the School Board and exerted his power to the utmost in behalf of education. He has never united with any church, but never refuses aid to any denomination. His wife and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family are held in the highest respect by all. Both Mr. and Mrs. Calder are widely known for their charity and benevolence, and out of their kindness of heart they tenderly cared for Ella, an orphan child of Henry and Harriet Collins until she went to a home of her own, she becoming the wife of Frank Bratten, in February, 1879. She resides near Cedar Rapids, Neb. The debt of gratitude which she owes to her foster parents can never be repaid, but the worthy couple have the consciousness of right doing, and in time will receive their reward.



SAMUEL H. RADWAY, who is practically living a retired life in Berlin, was formerly one of the leading mechanics of that city. He was born in Cortland County, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1815, and is a son of Wilmoth Radway, a Vermont farmer, who served in the war of 1812, and for a few years prior to his death drew a pension in recognition of his services. He died

in 1884 at the advanced age of ninety-four years. He married Lydia Hovey, also a native of the Green Mountain State, and unto them were born six children, Orrin, Sophronia, Samuel H., Maturin Wilmoth and Jesse.

Our subject is entirely a self-made man. He received no special advantages in his youth and the only opportunity he received for securing an education was afforded by the district schools, which he attended until the age of twelve years. He has made his own way in the world since a lad of fourteen years at which time he left home to learn the business of carding and cloth manufacturing, but not finding that employment congenial he abandoned it at the end of the three years' apprenticeship. During that time his wages were but \$3 a month. Possessing mechanical genius of a high order, he now embarked upon a business peculiarly adapted to him and met with excellent success. He was engaged in the construction of wooden water wheels in New York until 1846, when believing that he might better his condition in the West he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, settling in Dartford, Green Lake County, where he followed his trade of a millwright for Dart & Sherwood for three years. In 1849, he went to St. Marie, where he was engaged in cabinet work and milling for ten years, during which time he built a mill at Markesan, one at Sun Prairie and a third at Princeton. The year 1859 witnessed his arrival in Berlin where he resumed business as a millwright. He built the mill of Carhart & Wright in Eureka, Winnebago County, another at Tema and erected four others in Waupaca County. Many years were spent in that line of business when he began making patterns of milling sandpaper machines for Perry & Matthews, with whom he remained for three years. Since that time he has devoted some attention to that business but is practically living a retired life. He received no instruction of any importance concerning the work which he has made his life occupation. He possesses much genius and an observing eye and has been remarkably successful in the prosecution of that occupation. He had the misfortune to lose a limb by amputation in 1856 as a result of a fever sore which began to develop when he was five years of

age. He used crutches for about a year but during that time conceived the idea of making a wooden limb. After experimenting for a short time he succeeded, and in 1857 constructed a wooden limb for his own use since which time he has made as many as a dozen for other parties.

On the 10th of November, 1835, Mr. Radway led to the marriage altar Miss Elmira Pierce, of Vermont, and their union has been blessed with three children, two sons and a daughter, namely: Francelia, who became the wife of Lew Stone, an engineer in a brass foundry of Milwaukee; Frankford, who married Maggie Condell and is engaged in farming in Dakota; and Marscius, a carpenter and architect of Ripon, who wedded Sarah Atwell. Mr. Radway is a Republican in politics and has held the office of Treasurer of St. Marie and for two years was its Assessor. He is a Trustee of Baptist Church, of which he and his wife have long been members and is an honored pioneer of the county. His residence covers a greater period than almost any other of its citizens and few men have done more for its advancement and upbuilding. He is widely and favorably known throughout the community and it is with pleasure that we record his sketch.



G W. MEACHAM. Among the wonders of Green Lake County, indeed of Wisconsin, should be mentioned Sunnyside Stock Farm. It is located on the northeast bank of Green Lake, bordering the lake for about a mile and a quarter, and contains 609 acres. The residence is about three fourths of a mile from the lake, but being situated on a slight elevation, commands a splendid view of the water and the surrounding country. So numerous are the buildings on the farm that from a distance it appears like a small village nestling on a southern sunny slope. A fine carriage house, a spacious barn, sheds, stys, granaries, cribs and a fully equipped blacksmith shop, are the principal outbuildings that deck the farm, and the best of material and workmanship are everywhere manifested. But it is the palatial residence that excites the admiration of all who see it. Neither its size

nor its architecture are imposing, though both are in harmony with good taste. It is a two story frame structure with a hip roof, the main building facing the north and overlooking the highway which runs east and west. To that is added an L, which extends southward. The grassy and well kept lawn is shaded by beautiful trees, and the highway for about one and a half mile is lined with large maples. The internal finish and furnishings of the house cannot be adequately described, for therein does it excel any residence in the Northwest, outside of the large cities. Indeed, it is questionable whether Chicago can show a more lavishly furnished parlor. The wood work is of the finest grain; the mouldings about the ceiling and windows are most elaborate and beautiful; the large mirrors and superb paintings are encased in the richest frames; the upholstery, pianos, chandeliers, etc., are the choicest the market affords, and the entire furnishings of the house are in harmony with the parlor. On the first floor are the family rooms, and above are the private apartments and the amusement room, which is furnished with a splendid billiard table. Various estimates have been made as to the amount of capital required in the erection of such a building as Sunnyside, and it is generally thought that \$25,000 would be a modest estimate. In silent magnificence, Sunnyside stands a monument to him who conceived it and gave material form to his conception—John McDonald, whose character is too well known to require comment here. As a monument Sunnyside bears two inscriptions, plainly readable to almost anyone; on the one side is written Wealth and Enterprise; on the other Folly and Ruin.

From Mr. McDonald the farm passed to C. M. Sanger of Milwaukee, who used it as a summer resort for a short time and then sold it to L. Trimborn of the same city. The latter made it his home for about four years, and then transferred it in 1885 to G. W. Meacham of Chicago, who has become a permanent resident of Green Lake County, and therefore deserves mention in the record of the other prominent citizens.

Mr. Meacham was born in Oswego County, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1837, being a son of Col. Benjamin F. and Rebecca (Hinman) Meacham, both of whom

were also natives of Oswego County, whence they removed to Fleming County, Ky., in 1818. Mr. Meacham was an enterprising and successful business man, but owing to his endorsing notes for others, he became bankrupt ere he left New York. On his removal to Kentucky, he rented a large farm of 3,000 acres, upon which were seventy-five negro slaves. He made the first cheese in that State, and there carried on business until 1855. He was a thorough, outspoken Northern man, and carried his principles with him into the South. In the year above mentioned, on account of his abolition principles, he left Kentucky and removed to Du Page County, Ill., where he passed his last days. He was the Captain of a company of militia which he led to Canada during the Black Hawk War, and while on that expedition was commissioned Colonel. When the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks and took an active part in the recruiting service. Both he and his wife, who still survives him, belonged to the Congregational Church. They were parents of two children: G. W. of this sketch, and Elizabeth, wife of Frank Woodworth, of Chicago.

Our subject received his primary education in the public schools, supplementing it by an attendance at Wheaton College in Illinois, where he remained two years. For the same length of time, he also attended a private school in Peoria for young men. When he had reached man's estate, he was united in marriage with Cornelia A. Rathbun, a native of Oneida County, N. Y., born May 22, 1814. With her parents she emigrated to Illinois, the family being one of the first settlers of Du Page County. Five children have been born unto them, namely: Eliza, Edith R., George J., Charles, who died when four years of age, and Roy R.

Mr. Meacham began life in very limited circumstances. Indeed, for some time he ran a ditching machine and a thresher, but by his industry he in that way acquired the capital necessary to purchase a farm, which he did, managing his business in the most approved manner. When the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was laid, he platted a town upon his farm, christening it Meacham, by which name it is still known. In 1872, forming a partnership with A. D. Loomis, he engaged in the lumber busi-

ness in Chicago, theirs being the first yard established on Goose Island. Later, Frank Woodworth became his partner, but the first title of G. W. Meacham & Co., remained unchanged. He also did a private real estate business and accumulated ample capital, so that when failing health compelled him to retire from active life, he repaired to Sunnyside, having sufficient means to enable him to pass his declining years in ease and quiet, and in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. Thus have we given a brief sketch of the present owner of beautiful Sunnyside, one of the finest homes in the Northwest.



PHILANDER H. PHELPS, who is now living a retired life in Berlin, but for many years was prominently connected with the leading business interests of this city and community, is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Virgin Township, Genesee County, Dec. 18, 1822. The family is noted for longevity. His father died at the age of ninety-one years, and his grandmother had passed her one hundredth birthday many years before her death. At the age of one hundred and three years she could dance with all the grace of a girl of eighteen.

Abner P. Phelps, father of our subject, was born in Connecticut in 1790, of Welsh parentage, but when a child was taken by his parents to New York, where he became acquainted with and married Lucy Butler, who was born in Massachusetts in 1792, and was of English descent. She also had removed with her family to the Empire State. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Phelps entered land near the site of the present city of Rochester, but becoming dissatisfied with his farm, he sold out for almost nothing, and removed to Genesee County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. He was one of the prominent citizens of that community, and held the office of Sheriff and Collector for a long time. When the War of 1812 broke out he left his family and entered the service, continuing to defend his country until the close of hostilities. In 1816, accompanied by his wife and children, he emigrated to the Territory of

Wisconsin, locating in Oak Grove, Dodge County, where the death of Mrs. Phelps occurred the following year. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, and was the mother of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, of whom six are yet living. The late Dr. Charles Phelps, of Ripon, is the only one of that number who followed a professional career.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Phelps removed with his children to Waupun, Fond du Lac County, where he engaged in the grocery business for a short time. He was living in Ripon at the time of his death, which occurred at the age of ninety-one years. His long life was probably greatly due to his temperate habits. He voted with the Democratic party, and was a warm advocate of Jeffersonian principles until the outbreak of the Civil War, after which he acted with the Republicans. He also was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a highly-respected citizen.

Our subject passed the days of his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, and pursued the elementary studies in the district schools of his neighborhood. In early life he displayed much ability as a mechanic, and when nineteen years of age began learning the machinist's trade. Though he never served a regular apprenticeship, he became an expert workman, and has been able to command the highest wages. He continued business in that line in his native county until 1844, when he and his brother started for Wisconsin, locating in Oak Grove, Dodge County, where he owned some land. They kept bachelor's hall, and while Philander worked as a machinist his brother engaged in the development of the farm.

On the 23d of July, 1846, Mr. Phelps and Frances E. Peck were married. The lady was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 6, 1827, and is a daughter of Hubbard and Mary (Phillips) Peck. The former was born in Connecticut in 1790, the latter in Massachusetts in 1794. Their early married life, was passed near Salisbury, but in later years they came West, spending their last days in this State. The father died in Oak Grove in 1849, and the mother in Berlin in 1861. Mr. Peck was once a wealthy man, but owing to the dishonesty of one with whom he had business transactions, he suffered

severe losses. He sold his large fruit and stock farm to a man who was supposed to be wealthy, but after Mr. Peck had given him the deed for the property, it was seized by Eastern creditors of the purchaser.

In 1848 Mr. Phelps and his wife removed to Waupun, where they made their home until 1850, when they came to Berlin, where they have since resided. He spent a few years, however, in California, engaged in business in that State. He went there in 1852 to superintend the erection of two sawmills and a quartz mill, and to keep them in order. Prior to that time he put the machinery in the first mill built at Waupun, and also in the large stone mill now there located. He built two steam sawmills on Fox River, and also one of the first tugs that ran on that stream. He returned from his Western trip in 1854, and the following year built the tug "Active," and in 1856 constructed the two steamers, "Berlin-City" and "Lady Jane." He is the inventor of many useful and important pieces of machinery. By perseverance and industry Mr. Phelps has become a wealthy man, and is now living in retirement, enjoying the fruits of his former toils. His efforts have certainly merited the success which has crowned them, and his life has been a long and useful one. He supports the Republican party, and none will question his right to a representation in this volume, which records the lives of the leading citizens of Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara Counties.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Phelps was blessed with three children, two of whom are yet living: Irvin N., the eldest, died in infancy; Elliott H. is a member of the firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., on the Chicago Board of Trade; and Ernest A. is a talented musician of great promise.



JOHN CRUCKSON, who resides on section 16, in the town of Kingston, Green Lake County, is a native of Wales. He was born on the border between that country and England, in the year 1809, and there grew to manhood. In early life, he was inured to hardships and labor, but he thereby developed industry, per-

severance and self-reliance which have proved important factors in his after life. His father died when he was but eight years of age, and upon his mother devolved the care and support of her four children. John being the eldest, was forced, when but a lad, to earn his own livelihood, and assist in providing for the other three children. Our subject and his brother Richard are the only living representatives of the family. Years came and went, years of toil and trouble, but at length he arrived at manhood, and was united in marriage. With his wife and one child, in 1845, he crossed the Atlantic to America, and on reaching Quebec, came direct to Wisconsin. He made his first location in Racine, where two years of his life were passed, when in 1847, he removed with his family to Columbia County, where he made arrangements towards securing a farm. He entered eighty acres of land which he transformed into a good farm, making it his home until 1864, when he sold out. The same year he purchased a tract of 220 acres on sections 9, 15 and 16, in the town of Kingston, to which he has since added until his landed possessions now aggregate 380 acres, all within the same township. His efforts have been blessed with a reasonable degree of success, and in proportion to his means, he has given for public enterprises and charitable works.

Mr. Cruckson was called upon to mourn the death of his wife in 1862. He was again married on the 17th of June, 1863, when Miss Ann Emerson, who is a native of England, became his wife. Accompanied by her parents, she crossed the Atlantic to America in 1855. Both are now deceased, the father's death having occurred in Kingston in 1883, at the age of sixty-nine years. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Cruckson has been blessed with five children: William, a resident farmer of the town of Kingston; Henry, who is engaged in farming in Marshall County, S. Dak.; Bessie, who is engaged in teaching; Fred and Robert, who are yet at home.

Mr. Cruckson has been a resident of Wisconsin since its Territorial days, having voted for the delegates who framed the State Constitution. In early life, he supported the Whig party, but since its organization has been an advocate of the Re-

publican party. He is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and gives his support to any reform which has for its object the uplifting of mankind. He is charitable and benevolent, and is a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united fifty-eight years ago. His wife is also a member, and their faithfulness to duty, and their earnest efforts to live in harmony with their profession, have won them many friends, who appreciate their worth, and tender them the respect which is their just due.



GEORGE HAZLEWOOD, who resides on section 4, in the town of Green Lake is one of the truly self-made men of Green Lake County. His example of industry and perseverance is one well worthy of emulation. He was born in Oxfordshire, England, on the 31st of January, 1833, and is a son of William and Ann (Quinney) Hazlewood, who were born, reared, married, and died in the same county. Their family numbered ten children, eight of whom lived to mature years. The seventh in order of birth is our subject. He is the only one who crossed the ocean, but he has never had occasion to regret making America his home. As his father was in very limited circumstances, and the family was large, he had to begin life for himself at the tender age of eight years, receiving only three pence per day. He was taught to read and write at home, but aside from that his opportunities for securing an education, were very meagre. He worked as a laborer until twenty-two years of age, when he decided to cross the Atlantic to America, where he believed he might better his financial condition. Landing at New York City, he at once resumed his journey, continuing on his way until reaching Princeton, Green Lake Co., Wis. He again worked as a laborer until he had accumulated enough money to purchase a horse and dray, when he went to Ripon and engaged in teaming for about five years.

Mr. Hazlewood, on the 17th of September, 1866, was joined in wedlock with Alice Welch, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Bazeley) Welch. She was

born in Buckinghamshire, England, Feb. 16, 1845, and their union has been blessed with seven children, namely: Ann, wife of Edward Fisher, William, Cyrus, James, Amos, Agnes, and Martha.

In 1871, Mr. Hazlewood turned his attention to farming, in which he has since been engaged. He purchased eighty-five and a half acres of land, and has now one of the highly improved farms of the community. His home is pleasantly and conveniently situated about a half mile from Green Lake and commands a fine view of that beautiful body of water. Beginning at the lowest round of the ladder, Mr. Hazlewood, step by step, has worked his way upward. The trials and difficulties which he encountered, seemed to serve only as an impetus for renewed labor, urging him on to greater efforts. He indeed deserves much credit for his success, and we join his many friends in wishing that in the future years he may be still more prosperous than in the past. As a citizen, he is public-spirited and progressive, and has won the high regard of all with whom business or pleasure have brought him in contact. He is a supporter of the Democratic party.



GEORGE McCLELLAND, one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Green Lake County, residing on section 25 in the town of Berlin, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born on the 24th of May, 1834, in Knox County, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Wilson) McClelland. Though of Scotch descent, Thomas McClelland was born in Ireland in 1815, and when about three years old he came with his parents to the United States, the family locating in Knox County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Mary Wilson, who was about six years his senior and was a native of that State. After residing in Ohio for a number of years, they decided to try their fortune in Michigan, but not meeting with the success they anticipated they removed to Nobles County, Ind., in 1839. About seven years later, in 1846, Mr. McClelland, accompanied by our subject, his eldest son, came to Green Lake County for the purpose of selecting a location and entered the southeast quarter of sec-

tion 26, Berlin Township, upon which he built a log cabin, 16x20 feet. They lived in bachelor style for a few months, but in the fall of the same year he returned to Indiana and accompanied the remainder of his family to the home which he had prepared for them. They began life in true pioneer style and were forced to endure many hardships, but after a time, owing to the rise in the value of land and the success which attended their efforts in farming, Mr. McClelland was able to place his family in more comfortable circumstances. As soon as possible, he replaced the first cabin by a substantial log house built on the southwest quarter of section 25, which he had added to his farm, that in turn was replaced, in 1868, by the fine brick veneered dwelling, in which our subject now resides. It is one of the most palatial residences within the borders of Berlin Township. Mr. McClelland was in very limited circumstances when he came to the county, but he became one of the wealthiest farmers of the community, owing to his indefatigable industry, perseverance and judicious management. He was a man of scholarly tastes, a logical reasoner, and possessed not only the thought but the power and ability to express his ideas in well chosen words. He supported the Whig party in early life but afterward became a Republican, and both he and his wife were members of the Universalist Church. He died in 1881, and his wife was called home the following year. In their family were seven children who reached maturity, but only two are living in this county—George and William; Samuel and Truman reside in Nebraska; Alexander is living in Oregon; Melissa makes her home in Iowa; and Sallie is a resident of Clark County, Dakota.

Our subject is the eldest of the family. As his early life was spent on the frontier of Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, he received but limited educational advantages, for the schools in the pioneer settlements were not such as we find to-day scattered all over the country. On attaining his majority, he started out in life for himself to make his own way in the world. Going to Minnesota, he engaged in farming in that State for eight years, during which time he did his own house work—in other words kept bachelor's hall. In

1863, he sold out and returned to Green Lake County, purchasing land adjoining the old home farm. Afterward, however, he spent four years in Montana, Idaho and Oregon, being engaged in mining the greater part of the time, although one year he ran a supply train. We again find him in this county in 1867, since which time he has made it his home. On his return he bought the old homestead and now owns and operates 310 acres of land. Politically, he is a Republican and takes an active interest in political affairs, but has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office. He has also been prominently identified with the advancement of the cause of education.

On the 31st of December, 1876, Mr. McClelland was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lynch, who was born in this county. Their union has been blessed with three children—George G., Myrtle M., and Guy W.



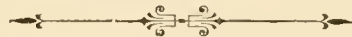
FRANCIS L. SMITH, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 22, in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, is a representative of one of the pioneer families which deserves especial mention in this volume. He is a native of Washington County, N. Y., and first saw the light of day Aug. 16, 1823. With his parents, James B. and Sophronia (Lloyd) Smith, he removed to Saratoga County, the father keeping a hotel in Saratoga Springs. In 1837, accompanied by his family, he emigrated to the West, locating in La Porte County, Ind., but as the climate there did not agree with the health of his wife and children, he remained but a short time and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in 1838. Soon afterward the family returned to Indiana, where the mother passed away in 1845. She was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church. She and her husband by their upright lives won friends wherever they went. In their family there were five children, four sons and one daughter, two of the sons, Francis L. and Horace D., being residents of Green Lake County.

Our subject was the second in order of birth.

He was fitted for life by a good common-school education, and on going to Indiana, started out for himself. After working for his grandfather for about two years, he and his brother rented a farm, on which he continued to make his home while residing in the Hoosier State. On the 30th of December, 1846, he chose for a life companion Miss Cordelia Payn, who was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1827, and is a daughter of Erastus and Jerusha (Bunce) Payn, who removed to LaPorte County, Ind., when Cordelia was a child of six years.

In the autumn of 1850 Mr. Smith located on the farm where he now makes his home, having come to the West with the hope of bettering his financial condition. His sole property at that time consisted of a team and wagon, which he traded to Asa Bunce for fifty-three acres of land, which he at once began to improve, using an unbroken yoke of oxen for the purpose of breaking the sod. That formed the nucleus of his present possessions, the farm now comprising 220 acres, 110 of which are owned by his son. He has made many excellent improvements, raises a good grade of stock and has a neat and tasty home.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been born one child—Lorenzo F., who was born in the town of Berlin, Nov. 19, 1854, and on the 5th of February, 1875, married Miss Etta, daughter of Benjamin R. and Sarah A. (Mattison) Saxton. He is a most enterprising young business man, and, like his father, is numbered among the progressive farmers of the town of Berlin.



WILLIAM McCLELLAND, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 27, in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Wilson) McClelland, and was born in Knox County, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1836. When about ten years old he came with his parents to this county, hence his education was limited to the pioneer district schools. On attaining his majority he left home and went to Minnesota, where he worked as a farm hand for about a year, at the expiration of which time he returned

and assisted his father in cultivating the old home farm for the succeeding twelve months. In company with his brother, he then purchased 240 acres of land, which they operated conjointly for a time, when he became sole owner. The pioneer cabin continued to be his home until 1873, when he erected his present magnificent residence, a fine brick veneered dwelling. The other buildings are also in keeping with the house; and the many improvements which he has added have made his farm one of the best in the county. Its boundaries have also been extended until it comprises 385 acres, and he has improved the grade of his stock until he now has some of the finest cattle and hogs to be seen in this section of the State. His hogs are of such a fine grade that he receives the highest market price paid in Chicago, which has been his shipping market for sixteen years. Such men as Mr. McClelland all communities need. He possesses excellent business ability, judicious management and enterprise, and labors not alone for his own interests, but is ever ready to promote the general welfare. He is charitable and benevolent, and the poor and needy find in him a true friend. At an appeal for aid he does not respond with words of sympathy alone, but gives liberally of the more substantial things of life, and many a one has reason to bless him for his timely aid in their hours of need.

On New Year's Day, of 1862, Mr. McClelland led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Crimmings, who was born in Cabotville, Mass., May 16, 1844. They have two children: Charles F. and Lillie F.

The parents of Mrs. McClelland are Patrick and Mary Crimmings. The former was born in Ireland, on the 17th of November, 1806, and the latter was born in England in March, 1807. When seven years of age her parents emigrated to Ireland, where she grew to womanhood and married Mr. Crimmings. Soon afterwards the young couple sailed for this country, landing in Maine, where they remained for a short time and then became residents of Cabotville, Mass., where they made their home until coming to Wisconsin. He was employed as section boss on the railroad for some fourteen years, and at the expiration of that time, in 1855, removed to Waushara County, Wis., where

he engaged in farming on a small scale. He died Feb. 20, 1882, but Mrs. Crimmings still survives and is living in Waushara County. They were parents of seven children, five of whom, two sons and three daughters are yet living. Mrs. McClelland is the third in order of birth.



LOVELL MOORE, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Green Lake Township, Green Lake Co., Wis., his farm being situated on section 27, is a native of Vermont. He was born in St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Oct. 22, 1821, and is a son of Lovell and Tirzah (West) Moore. His grandfather, Abel Moore, was born Jan. 27, 1766, in Shirley, Mass., and was a son of Jonathan Moore, who was drowned in Charles River. He followed farming for many years and was also a stone engraver. He was three times married, his first union, celebrated Jan. 6, 1791, being with Viney Farr, who was born in Chesterfield, N. H., June 30, 1769. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom have now passed away. On Feb. 17, 1814, he wedded Anna Johnson, by whom he had six children, and by his third wife he had two children. Of the entire number, eighteen, only two are now living: Caroline, widow of Dr. E. Thayer; and Lovina, a maiden lady, who lives with our subject. One of the sons, Hiram Moore, deserves special mention. He was highly endowed with inventive genius, and invented the first machine that would cut, thresh and sack grain all at once. The same principle used in separating the grain from the straw in the harvester, he applied to the threshing machine, and the result is our present complete separator.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Presbury West, was a native of Charleston, Vt., and a descendant of one of the noble families of England. He married Tirzah Carleton and had six children, of whom Mrs. Tirzah Moore was the youngest.

Lovell Moore, Sr., was born in Shirley, Mass., March 23, 1797, and in his youth was liberally educated, becoming a splendid Latin scholar. Like all his brothers he learned the stone-cutter's trade

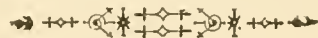
and was a fine workman, though he never followed it as a business. On reaching manhood he engaged in merchandising in St. Johnsbury, Vt., but soon afterward engaged in the study of law under Joseph Fairbanks. While thus engaged he became acquainted with and married Miss West, who died when our subject was about three years old. He then wedded Lucy Fuller, a native of Massachusetts, and in 1831 removed with his wife to Kalamazoo, Mich., where in connection with his brothers, Hiram and John, he bought a tract of land and began improving it. A short time afterward, however, he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he practiced his profession with great success until his death. He supported the Whig party until its dissolution, when he became a Democrat. He never took a very active part in political affairs, preferring to give his attention to his business, but once allowed his name to be put forward as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He was one of the leading Masons of Michigan, and was Grand Master of the State Organization. In his religious associations he was an Episcopalian, while his first wife was a member of the Congregational Church. He had three children by his first marriage; Lovell, of this sketch; Presbury, who died while en route to California; and one child who died in infancy. Six children were born of the second marriage, three of whom are yet living. Charles F. became a noted artist and died in Mobile, Ala.

Our subject is one of the prominent citizens of the county. He was most liberally educated, thereby being fitted for responsible duties in life. His school days began at the home of Gov. Fairbanks. The Governor would send around a vehicle, gather up the children and take them to his own home for instruction. Subsequently, when nine years of age, he entered Thedford Academy where he remained four years. He was an apt scholar, especially in Latin, but the course was so heavy that his health failed and the doctors recommended his removal from school. He therefore joined his father in Michigan, and remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he began teaching and followed that profession about four years. He afterward kept a drug store in Grand Rapids. Afterward took charge of the farm owned by his uncle,

Hiram Moore, in Kalamazoo Township. He superintended the entire business interests and displayed much ability, continuing to have charge of affairs until 1851, when he removed to Ionia County, Mich., whence, in 1858, he came to Green Lake County. Shortly after his arrival he settled on 160 acres of land on section 27, in the town of Green Lake, where he has since made his home.

On April 11, 1843, Mr. Moore was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Permelia Newton, daughter of Dudley and Deborah (Terry) Newton, who were early settlers of Kent County, Mich. She was born Oct. 20, 1822, and has become the mother of six children: Henry H., a horse dealer of Texas; Ellen, wife of William Johnson, a farmer of Roscoe, Dak.; Charles D. married Myrtie Reed, and is engaged in farming in Montana; Tirzah L. is the wife of Z. Ellis, a farmer of Fond du Lac County; Presbury W. is a railroad engineer of New Mexico; and Harriet died in infancy.

In politics, Mr. Moore is a conservative Democrat, and religiously, his wife is a Congregationalist. He was formerly one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in the State, but on account of failing health he has not taken an active part in the work of that order in late years. He was the first Master of Markesan Lodge and for fourteen years was Master of one or another society. He served as Grand Steward for one term, and has taken the degree of Knight Templar. The abilities of Mr. Moore, both natural and acquired, are such as to command respect, and no citizen of the county is held in higher regard. He is well informed on all the leading issues of the day, and can converse well on almost any subject.



ALBERT STEERS is a farmer of Green Lake Township, Green Lake Co., Wis., residing on section 30, where he owns 250 acres of land, situated on the bank of Little Green Lake, and having a lake front of three-quarters of a mile. The location is a beautiful one, and his farm is one of the best in the township. A man of practical and progressive ideas, its owner takes great pride in making the

improvements upon his own land equal to any in the community. His fields are well tilled, he has erected good buildings, he also raises excellent grades of stock, and has surrounded his home with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He is accounted one of the leading farmers of the town and as a citizen is ranked among the best.

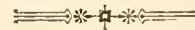
The Steers family were of English origin. John Steers, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Kent County, England, and in his younger days served in the English Navy. He was engaged in active service during a part of the time, and it came near being his fate to be in the battle of Trafalgar. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John Johnston, was a Scotchman, and like the higher families of that country, had the coat of arms, which consisted of a boot and a flying spur with the motto "Ready a' Ready." He was a dyer by trade, and for many years plied that business in London, where he was married and reared a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters.

George R. Steers, father of our subject, was born in Kent County, England, in 1800, and in his youth learned the carver's and gilder's trade, which he followed for about twelve years, being located the greater part of the time in London. He afterward removed to a farm, where he made his home until 1849, when he came with his family to America, landing at New York City. He at once resumed his journey until reaching Milwaukee, and after seeing his family comfortably situated, began searching for a location. Three months were spent in traveling over the State, and at the end of that time he decided upon Markesan as the scene of his future operations. The same year he began the erection of a house, in which both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Steers died at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife, who was born in London, and whose maiden name was Anne Johnston, died in the eighty-second year of her age. They were members of the Baptist Church, and were consistent Christian people, whom all respected and loved. They were parents of twelve children, six of whom are yet living.

Our subject was the third in order of birth of

the children now living in his father's family. He received an excellent education in the English language, and afterward attended a private school in France for some fourteen months. His birth occurred in Surrey, England, March 15, 1835, and when fourteen years of age he accompanied the family to America, where he engaged in farming until 1862, when he returned to London. He became treasurer of a loan association, having offices at both London and Paris, and occupied that position until called home by the death of his father in 1865, and since that time he has resided continuously in his adopted country.

On the 15th of November, 1870, Mr. Steers was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Rebecca Evans, a native of London, born March 7, 1833. One child was born unto them, but died in infancy. This worthy couple are widely known throughout the county, and have won the respect of all with whom they have come in contact. They are members of the Episcopal Church, and in political sentiment, Mr. Steers is a Republican, having supported that party since the campaign of 1856, when he cast his first ballot for Fremont.



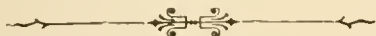
REV. WILLIAM RICKELL, of Marquette, was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 3d of September, 1814, and is one of a family of nine children, whose parents John and Mary Ann (Spencer) Rickell, were also natives of the same country. The father died in the prime of life, and upon the mother then devolved the care and responsibility of rearing her children. She faithfully discharged the duty, and with watchful tenderness provided for them until they were able to fight the battle of life for themselves. Of the family only two are now living—Sarah and our subject.

The Rev. Mr. Rickell acquired a very limited education in the schools of his native land, and in early life was converted, joining the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He resolved to devote his energies to the ministry, and for forty years was a local preacher. In 1838 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Ann Chapman, after which they

settled in England, where they made their home until 1851, when, with a family of seven children, they crossed the broad Atlantic to America. Their first home was in Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., but after five years they came to Green Lake County, Wis., locating in Dartford. Having acquired some capital, in 1873 Mr. Rickell purchased 320 acres of land in the town of Marquette, and for eleven years engaged in farming, but in 1884 he laid aside all business cares and removed to the village of Marquette, where he is now living a retired life.

When Mr. Rickell and his wife came to this country they were in limited circumstances, but by their united efforts, their perseverance, industry and economy they have secured a handsome competency. They have now lived together as man and wife for more than fifty years, have shared with each other the joys and sorrows of life, its pleasures and its pain, and in their declining years they spend their days in the enjoyment of each other's society and in the companionship of their children. Their lives of usefulness, integrity and righteousness are examples well worthy of emulation, for it is their daily endeavor to live in harmony with their Christian professions.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rickell have been born nine children: Mary A., the eldest, died in New York at the age of seventeen years; George died when fourteen years of age, and Charles when thirteen years; Sarah is the wife of Francis Shepherd, of Augusta, Eau Claire Co., Wis.; Maria wedded Charles Rounds, of Green Lake County; John is living in Cedar Rapids, Boone Co., Neb; Isaac makes his home in Nebraska; William is a resident of Boone County, Neb.; and Helen E. is the wife of William Brayton, of Nebraska.



ROSSITER W. WILLARD, deceased, was born on the old Holland Purchase, in New York, Dec. 24, 1819, and when he was in his infancy the death of his parents occurred. He was then taken to raise by an aunt, but she died when he was nine years old and he then went to live with another aunt in Connecticut. He received but limited educational advantages

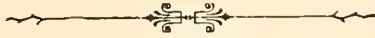
and spent his boyhood days in play and work. When a young man he returned to his native State, making his home in New York until 1851, when he came to Wisconsin and purchased the farm on which his family now reside, it being situated on section 1, in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County.

The year following his arrival in the West, Mr. Willard was united in marriage with Miss Ann Huntsinger, the wedding being celebrated Aug. 18, 1852. Mrs. Willard was born in Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1832, and is a daughter of Sylvanus and Phoebe (Thompson) Huntsinger. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, and traces his ancestry back to three brothers who left their home in Holland and crossed the Atlantic to America during the early Colonial days. His wife was a native of Connecticut, and when children both were taken by their parents to New York, where they became acquainted, and were married near Syracuse. Mr. Huntsinger then turned his attention to carpentering, which he followed in the East until 1851, when he removed to Waushara County, Wis. Not long afterward he became a resident of this county, but died in the former county at the age of seventy-six years. His wife departed this life in the eighty-first year of her age. They were parents of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, were married and had families, while five still survive.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard began their domestic life in Waushara County, Wis., their home being near the boundary line between it and Green Lake County. After three years they moved across the line into Berlin Township, where the family is still living. Seven children graced the union of the worthy couple, as follows: Alma, deceased wife of Frank Hanson; Fremont D., Roland K., Norman M., Charles M., Albert A., and one who died in infancy. Norman now has charge of the farm of eighty-two acres and cares for his mother. He has invented quite an ingenious machine for operating a feed and cider mill by horse power.

Mr. Willard was one of the prominent and influential citizens of this county. He was honored with several local offices, including that of Township Clerk, District Clerk and Tax Collector. He sup-

ported the Republican party and was a member of the Methodist Church, as is his wife. Honesty and uprightness characterized his entire life and he died in full fellowship with the church, Sept. 15, 1880.



EDWARD BURNS, superintendent of the quarries of the Berlin and Montello Granite Company of Montello, Marquette County, was born in County Carlow, Ireland, April 8, 1852, and is a son of Edward and Mary (Burns) Burns. His father came to the United States when a young man and engaged in teaching school in Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., when his health failed and he returned to Ireland, where he resumed the profession which he had followed in this country. About 1845, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Burns, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, namely: James, Peter, Mary and Edward, who are mentioned in the order of their births. James went to England and was employed with steel furnaces in Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield, and later went to Glasgow, Scotland, where he spent his time in the same manner. Subsequently he came to the United States, and for about two years has been engaged in the manufacture of steel at Pittsburg, Pa. Peter, after the death of his father, came with his mother and sister Mary to Bridgeport, Conn., which has since been the family home. Edward Burns Sr., died in Ireland in 1877.

Our subject had but limited educational advantages and at the age of thirteen years became a railroad employe in his native land, where he continued operations in that line until 1871, when at the age of nineteen years he crossed the Atlantic to America with the intention of trying his fortune in this country. He landed in New York City and thence went to Boston, where he soon effected an arrangement by which he secured employment in the quarries of the Cape Ann Granite Company, at Gloucester, Mass. Thus began his long identification with the stone interests of the United States. Since that time he has often been employed in responsible positions with some of the most extensive granite and stone quarries of Amer-

ica, throughout the New England, Middle and Southern States. In 1882, in partnership with E. D. Freeman, a lawyer of Yarmouth, Me., he engaged in quarrying on his own account. At the end of a year the partnership was dissolved and for six months thereafter Mr. Burns was employed in quarries in New Haven, Conn. Through Mr. Freeman, his former partner, he became acquainted with Mr. Anderson of the Berlin and Montello Granite Company, and as the result of this acquaintance entered its employ. In 1886, he was appointed Superintendent of the Berlin quarry, a position which he held until 1887, since which time he has been Superintendent of the Montello quarry. To the duties devolving upon him he brought the knowledge and trained skill acquired by experience elsewhere, which combined with good business and executive ability, have enabled him to supervise all of the departments of this important interest. He is popular alike with his employers, his business associates and his employes and is held in high regard in social circles. In politics, Mr. Burns is a Republican.



GARD MILLER, an enterprising and thrifty farmer of Green Lake township, Green Lake County, now resides on section 11, his post-office being Ripon. He has passed his entire life in this county, having been born on the old Miller homestead on section 20. His parents are William A. and Ann R. (Gardenier) Miller, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. He was reared to habits of industry, his father believing that his boys should be educated not alone in books but also in business affairs. In the schools of the district he acquired sufficient education to dispatch with promptness all matters of business, and under the direction of his parents he was inured to farm labor. As soon as he was old enough to handle the plow he began cultivating the broad acres of the old homestead, and like a dutiful son remained upon the farm until after he had attained his majority, when having become acquainted with Miss Hattie Patric, he sought her hand in marriage, and on the 23d day of March, 1882, they were joined

in wedlock. The lady is a native of the town of Marquette, Green Lake County, the date of her birth being Sept. 10, 1860. Three children grace their union, namely: Lee, Muri and Melvina.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller began their domestic life upon the farm which they still make their home. From his father, as a reward for his faithfulness to duty in early life, he received 320 acres of land, and by subsequent purchase has extended the boundaries of his farm until he is now owner of 550 acres of as fine land as can be found in the county. Not only is Mr. Miller a progressive and enterprising farmer, but he is also numbered among the leading young citizens of the township, and is now serving his second term as Town Treasurer, being elected to that position by the Republican party, of which he is a warm advocate. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county and wherever known is highly esteemed.



GIDEON SAFFORD, who is engaged in general farming in Green Lake Township, Green Lake Co., Wis., his home being on section 27, was born in Salem Township, Washington Co., N. Y., on Dec. 29, 1822. The family was established in America at an early day. The paternal grandfather, Gideon Safford, was a Connecticut farmer and followed that business throughout his entire life. He married Lucy Freeman and unto them were born eleven children, five sons and six daughters. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years and his wife was seventy-six years of age at the time of her death. The maternal grandfather, Mr. Eastland, was a native of Massachusetts, but afterwards removed to Rhode Island and thence to Washington County, N. Y., locating in Salem Township, where his wife died, leaving eight children four sons and four daughters. Mr. Eastland then removed with his sons to Genesee County, where his death occurred at an advanced age.

Nathan Safford, father of our subject, was born Sept. 14, 1783, in Salem Township, Washington County, and in his youth learned the blacksmith's trade, which he carried on in connection with farm-

ing. He wedded Huldah Eastland, who was born in Rhode Island, Sept. 4, 1783, their union being celebrated in 1801. They had both been brought by their parents to Washington County when about four years old and had known each other from childhood up. Their family numbered ten children, but only three are now living: Mary, wife of William Fairley of New York; Gideon, and Thomas D., a farmer of Dakota. The death of Mr. Safford occurred at the age of sixty-seven years, his wife passing away at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Both were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church and strong believers in its early doctrines.

Our subject was reared to manhood upon his father's farm and in the district schools received his primary education which was supplemented by a partial academic course. In his youth he sometimes assisted his father in the blacksmith shop, but gave no thought to the business. The use of tools seemed to be inherited, however, and without apparent effort he had mastered the trade, so in 1854 he opened a blacksmith's shop of his own which he operated for eleven years. Like a dutiful son he cared for his father in his declining years, trying to repay him for the love and tenderness which sheltered him in early life. On attaining his majority he led to the marriage altar Miss Cynthia Coon, the wedding taking place Feb. 12, 1857. She was born in Salem Township, Washington County, March 23, 1831, and spent her days in the East until she accompanied her husband to her new home in this State.

In 1856 Mr. Safford went to Brandon, Fond du Lac County, and opened a blacksmith shop, returning the following year for his bride. They made their home in that city until 1865, when they removed to the town of Green Lake, where Mr. Safford is now living.

His wife died May 10, 1862, leaving one child that died after a few months. He was again married Nov. 9, 1863, when Eliza J. Moore became his wife. She was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., July 3, 1837, and is a daughter of Lovell and Lucy (Fuller) Moore. Their union has been blessed with one child, Hulda L. Mr. Safford supported the Whig party in early life but has cast his ballot with the Republican party since its organiza-

tion. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, but like every true American citizen should do, he feels an interest in political affairs. He keeps himself well informed on all the leading issues of the day and can converse well on almost any subject. He now has a nice farm of eighty acres as the result of his industry and good management and is accounted one of the leading and representative farmers of the community. His wife, a most estimable lady, is a member of the Episcopal Church.



ELIAS GROUT, a well-to-do farmer of Mackford township, Green Lake County, residing on section 19, was born in Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1826, and is a son of Cyrus and Deney (Nettleton) Grout, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Connecticut. When children, they were taken by their parents to Genesee County, where they became acquainted, were married and reared a large family of children: Leonard P., who married Adelaide Cahill, located first in Watertown, Wis., and from thence came to Mackford township, where he died in March, 1887; Salmon departed this life in New York; Elias is the third in order of birth; Cyrus died in California; Ellen became the wife of Jerome Currier and died in the Empire State; Horace is living on the old homestead in Genesee County, N. Y.; Lydia married Edwin Darrow, who died in Colorado. Mr. Grout, father of this family, was a prominent citizen of Genesee County, and was highly respected by all who knew him. Both he and his wife there passed away. In early life, he was a Democrat, later became a Free-soiler, and at its organization joined the Republican party, which he supported until his death. He was always well informed on the leading issues of the day and was a man of much ability.

The early life of our subject was spent in much the same manner as that of many a farmer lad has been and like thousands of others all over the country, he acquired his education in a log school house. He entered upon his business career when

fourteen years of age, at which time he began learning the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed for some time. The year 1855, witnessed his arrival in Green Lake County, where for a number of years he engaged in carpentering and was also employed in the old McCracken mill. With but \$300 in his pocket which he had obtained by hard labor in the East and a chest of tools, he started out to make his fortune in the West, with no other capital save a young man's bright hope of the future. His determined will and indefatigable energy have crowned his efforts with success, and his fair and honest dealings in all his business relations have won him the confidence and high regard of those with whom he has come in contact. He is now the owner of a valuable farm of 140 acres, all under a high state of cultivation and furnished with the necessary improvements. The respect which is tendered him and his family is well merited and they hold a high position in the social world. He takes a deep interest in public affairs and is an inflexible adherent of the Republican party, but has never aspired to political honors.

The estimable wife of Mr. Grout was Miss Emily Hackney, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Hackney, who came to Green Lake County in 1856, and settled in the town of Mackford. She was born in England, and in 1868 became the wife of our subject. Their union has been blessed with three children, two sons and a daughter: Benjamin, born Nov. 1, 1869; Densie A., Dec. 8, 1871; Carl, Nov. 19, 1875. The children still remain under the parental roof.



FRED ENGELBRACHT, a leading German citizen of Berlin, was born in the Principality of Lippe Detmold, Germany, on the 15th of February, 1844, and is a son of Conrad and Caroline (Thoke) Engelbracht. His ancestors were residents of that country as far back as the history is known.

Our subject attended school in his native land until ten years of age when he came to America with his parents, reaching the United States in October, 1854. On landing, the family at once re-

sumed their journey to Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Watertown, Jefferson County, where the succeeding seven years were spent by our subject, assisting his father in the cultivation of the land. In the meantime the war cloud was throwing a dark gloom over the country; the South had made threats of secession and at length fired upon Ft. Sumter. Though but seventeen years of age, Mr. Engelbracht, in the fall of 1861, responded to the call of his adopted country and enlisted in the ranks of the boys in blue as a member of Company F, 16th United States Infantry. He served under Gen. Rosseau in the Army of the Cumberland and was captured at the battle of Perryville. However, he was only held prisoner for ten days, when, being in poor health, he was paroled and returned North. In the winter of 1863-4 he enlisted in the navy and was assigned to the United States iron clad Monitor, Lehigh, under Capt. Semmes and served until the close of the war in June, 1865.

On his return from the South, Mr. Engelbracht resumed life on the farm and was employed in that occupation until his marriage, which occurred Nov. 11, 1868, in Watertown. The lady of his choice was Miss Laura Bushell, a native of Milford, Jefferson Co., Wis., and one of a family of fifteen children. Her father, Stephen Bushell, was born in Canada, of French parentage and her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Telyea, was of similar parentage.

Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Engelbracht removed to Berlin and engaged in his present business which he has carried on continuously since, covering a period of twenty-one years. He has a large stock of choice liquors, wines, cigars, tobacco and smoker's articles and does more or less jobbing in small lots.

Mr. and Mrs. Engelbracht have four children, two sons and two daughters; Fred Jr., the eldest, was born in 1869; Charles, in 1870; Laura, in 1874, and Minnie, Jan. 1, 1876. The children were all born in Berlin. The parents of our subject continued to reside in Jefferson until called home, the mother's death occurring in the spring of 1872, the father dying in the spring of 1878.

Mr. Engelbracht is a Democrat in politics and

has served two terms as alderman in the City Council of Berlin, also was school commissioner one term. He is a man of superior ability, was a loyal soldier during the late war, and has many warm friends in Berlin and Green Lake County.



SAMUEL STAPLES, who resides on section 24 in the town of Green Lake, is numbered among the earliest settlers of Green Lake County. He was born in Piscataqua County, Me., April 10, 1833, and is a son of David and Susan (Robbins) Staples. The father was also a native of the Pine Tree State, born Oct. 14, 1796, but the mother was born in Massachusetts on the 1st of August, 1795. Soon after their marriage they removed to Maine, where Mr. Staples in the midst of the forest cleared a farm, making that his home until the spring of 1846, when with his family he followed the course of human emigration until reaching Green Lake County. He located in the town of Green Lake and became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the community. He was one of nature's noblemen, his daily endeavor being to live in harmony with the teachings of the Bible. His house was always open for the reception of the pioneer ministers and any others who chose to enjoy his unstinted hospitality. He was a Whig in politics, but later became a Republican and both he and his wife were members of the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. Staples died May 7, 1862, and the death of his wife occurred May 8, 1881, much lamented by all.

Our subject was reared to manhood upon the farm, assisting his father in the cultivation of the old homestead until attaining his majority. When he left the old home, his father gave him the sum of \$300 with which he made a partial payment on a farm of 155 acres. With characteristic energy he began its development and in a short time had paid off all his indebtedness. As his financial resources increased he has added to his land until he is now the owner of a fine farm of 320 acres, highly cultivated and improved. In a little log

cabin, the dimensions of which were 14x18 feet, he made his first home, but that pioneer dwelling has long since been replaced by a neat and substantial residence surrounded by good barns and out-buildings. Mr. Staples has certainly been a successful farmer and the stock-raising, in which he is also engaged, has been equally profitable. The hardships and trials of pioneer life were to him but obstacles to be overcome and not insurmountable barriers. He bore all with patience and fortitude and as a result his efforts have been crowned with prosperity and he is numbered among the well-to-do citizens of Green Lake Township. During his long residence of forty-two years in this community, business and social relations have brought him in contact with men and all with whom he has had dealings regard him as an upright, honorable man and his friends are both many and faithful.

On the 3d of October, 1857, Mr. Staples married Rebecea See, daughter of David and Catherine (Demora) See. She was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1837, and unto them have been born nine children as follows: Frank D., who died at the age of nineteen years; Albert, who married Lydia Gardenier; Lillie, who died at the age of nine years; Susie, wife of Wallace Card; George H., John E., Eva M., Arthur L. and Grace L.

David See, deceased, father of Mrs. Staples, is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County, dating his residence from 1849. He was born in New York, April 14, 1799, and in his youth received a liberal education when compared with the usual advantages afforded the children of that day. When he had attained to man's estate, he embarked in business as proprietor of a hotel and in connection operated a farm. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Catherine Demora, who was born in New York, Aug. 6, 1801, their wedding being celebrated on New Years Day of 1824. They continued to reside in the Empire State until 1849, which year witnessed their arrival in this county, where they passed the remainder of their days. They were parents of four children who are yet living, one son and three daughters. Another son, Abner, who is now deceased, served for two and a half years in the

Union Army and was promoted to the rank of Captain.

Mr. See made his own way in the world, rising from a position of comparative poverty to one of wealth and affluence, owning at the time of his death 700 acres of land. He was a prominent citizen, a leading farmer and a highly esteemed man. He held various offices of honor and trust and was nominated to the General Assembly by the Democratic party, but owing to a trick in having the tickets printed, his name was omitted from the list of the candidates and as many, who would have otherwise voted for him, did not notice the omission, he was defeated by a small majority. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Mr. See died on the 17th of March, 1873, his wife passing away Oct. 16, 1871.



JAMES E. WELCH, who resides on section 9 in the town of Green Lake, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Green Lake County, having here made his home since 1846. He shared in the hardships and trials of frontier life and deserves no little credit for his assistance toward the upbuilding, progress and development of the community. He is widely and favorably known throughout this section and a sketch of his life will therefore be of great interest to the readers of this ALBUM. He was born in Nash, Buckinghamshire, England, Sept. 22, 1821, and is the son of George and Martha (Underwood) Welch, who was also natives of the same country, there spending their entire lives. In his youth, George Welch learned the baker's trade which he followed for some years, then devoted his energies to farming. He was a zealous and faithful member of the Episcopal Church; as was also his wife, who died when James was about four years old. He held several official positions, such as Constable, Supervisor and Chairman of the town, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was the father of five children, but only three are now living—James, Henry and Maria, widow of Josiah Bright.

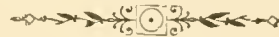
The subject of this sketch was the only one of

the family that ever came to this country. He received no special advantages in his youth but at an early age began learning the baker's trade which he followed during the greater part of his residence in his native land. Very much against his father's will he married Miss Elizabeth Bazeley, their union being celebrated March 23, 1841. The lady is a native of Northamptonshire, England, where she was born Sept. 25, 1817. They had nothing with which to begin life and Mr. Welch, Sr., would give them no assistance. However, the young couple had many warm friends who gave them aid and with hopeful hearts they began traveling life's journey together. Mr. Welch rented a 13-acre tract of land of the Duke of Buckingham, then borrowed money with which to furnish his house and began farming. By incessant labor and energy he raised enough the first year to pay all debts and obtain provisions for the next year. At the end of four years he had saved \$500 and with that sum in his pocket, accompanied by his family, he sailed for America in 1846. On reaching New York, he came direct to Green Lake County, where he purchased eighty acres of land, making a partial payment. That tract constitutes a part of his present fine farm. By unceasing industry and good management he has increased his landed possessions to 280 acres and in connection with that has a handsome bank stock. With great courage and fortitude he and his family bore the hardships of pioneer life and are certainly worthy of the success which has crowned their efforts. Their first home was a little log cabin 11x14 feet and during the first winter they ground buckwheat in a coffee-mill for bread-stuff. The first wheat which they had, Mr. Welch obtained by thailing for William Bazeley, receiving every tenth bushel for his labor. The young people of the present generation can hardly realize the trials undergone by the early settlers and little does the traveler of today imagine when gazing abroad over the beautiful homes and thriving cities of the country, that not half a century has passed since it was an uninhabited region.

To Mr. and Mrs. Welch were born in England three children—John B., who married Harriet Bloxom and is engaged in farming in Nebraska; Martha and Alice, twins. The latter is now the wife

of George Hazlewood. The death of the mother occurred Dec. 4, 1881. She was a true helpmate to her husband, a loving and tender mother and a faithful friend. All who knew her mourned her loss for she had endeared herself to every one by her gentle courtesy and many excellencies of character. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, as is Mr. Welch. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

For two years during the war he held the office of Township Collector, has been Township Assessor and Treasurer for two years each, Side Supervisor for three years, and Postmaster of Green Lake since 1863. His long continued service in official positions testifies to his worth and the confidence and trust reposed in him. His sterling worth and upright character make him a valued citizen, one of whom any community might well be proud.



HENRY HILDRETH, who is engaged in farming on section 32, in the town of Brooklyn, was born on the farm where he now makes his home, Jan. 15, 1852. His father was a native of Sag Harbor, N. Y., born June 25, 1816. When nineteen years of age, he went to Oswego County, in the same State, where he became acquainted with and married Sarah Perkins, who was born in Oswego County, in 1825. He there learned the trade of a millwright, serving an apprenticeship of three years. Subsequently he followed that business in Canada and the Empire State, making his home in the East until 1851, when he emigrated to Green Lake County, shortly after his arrival pre-empting forty acres of land, which comprises a part of the farm on which our subject now resides. By purchase, he added to that an 80-acre tract, but has never engaged in agricultural pursuits to any great extent. For about five years after his arrival he followed carpentering, and then engaged in wagon making in Berlin for about fifteen years. In 1886 he retired from active life and resided in Berlin, until his death which occurred from pneumonia Oct. 23, 1889. His wife, who was a devoted member of the Methodist Church, died in 1862. In political sentiment, Mr.

Hildreth is a Republican and like many supporters of that party was an advocate of Whig principles until the dissolution of that organization.

The subject of this sketch was the only child born to Henry and Sarah Hildreth. He was educated in the schools of Berlin, and at the age of twelve began working for Thomas F. McConnell, with whom he remained for three years, receiving his board and clothing. He then engaged in the cultivation of his father's farm until 1873, when he emigrated to Nebraska entering a claim in that State. On the arrival of the grasshoppers a few months later, he returned to his home, having decided that he did not care to locate in that State. In 1878, we find him in Cass County, N. D., where he secured a homestead of 160 acres of which he is still owner. It is furnished with good buildings, a never failing well of water and is a valuable farm.

On his return to Green Lake County, Mr. Hildreth led to the marriage altar Miss Josephine Krom, the union being celebrated March 12, 1879. The lady was born in Ulster County, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1850, and is a daughter of Hiram and Rebecca A. (Stringham) Krom, who were also natives of the Empire State. Accompanied by his family, in 1856, Mr. Krom settled in Green Lake County, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in February, 1889, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife had died several years previous, her death having occurred in 1872, when fifty-three years of age. They were both members of the Methodist Church and were highly respected citizens. By their union five children were born: Peter S., who served as a soldier of the 12th Wisconsin Battery during the late War; Alonzo, who defended the Union cause in Company I, 31st Wisconsin Regiment; Josephine, Anna M., wife of James Crosby and Henrietta, now Mrs. M. R. Clancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth began their domestic life upon their farm in Dakota, where they resided until 1883, when they returned to this county. During the three succeeding years, our subject was engaged in the lumber business in Berlin, after which he removed to the farm where he now makes his home. He is a man of enterprise and progressive ideas and manages his business with good ability. He has thus been very successful in his work.

He is widely and favorably known throughout the community and himself and family are held in high respect by all.

Four interesting children, one son and three daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth, namely: Edna A., Sarah B., Mary E. and Guy. The father is a supporter of the Republican party and in religious belief his wife is a Methodist, being a faithful member of that Church.

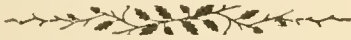


JOSEPH A. INGLIS, of the firm of N. Seely & Co., general merchants of Marquette, Wis., is a Canadian by birth. He was born in Shefford, Canada, on May 4, 1850, and is a son of William Inglis, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. He was but eighteen months old when his parents left their home in Canada and came to Green Lake County. Here he was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and at Madison, Wis. When he had completed his literary studies he then attended the Worthington Commercial College at Madison for one term, being there fitted for business pursuits. Up to this time, the greater part of his life had been spent as a farmer and in assisting his father in the blacksmith shop.

Mr. Inglis remained under the parental roof until 1875, when he was joined in wedlock with Miss Emma Seely, the ceremony taking place on the 9th of September. With his young bride he then removed to his farm which is situated on section 36, Marquette Township, and turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. As he was reared to that occupation and thoroughly understood the business he was very successful and continued operations in that line until August, 1889, when he removed his family to Marquette, and formed a partnership with his father-in-law, N. Seely, at the same time purchasing the stock formerly owned by A. T. Rowan, Jr., consisting of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots and shoes, hardware, queensware, and patent medicines. This he combined with the grocery stock of Mr. Seely and they are now doing a general merchandising business. They

always keep on hands a full line of goods in every department and the prices at which they sell are as low as any in the county. They now have a flourishing trade and are recognized as one of the leading firms of Marquette. Mr. Inglis is a young man of energy and good business ability and is a valuable addition to the business circles of the city. He takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and supports the Republican party.

Three children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, one son and two daughters: Harriet, David N. and Ruth. He and his estimable wife are well known throughout the county and have a large circle of warm friends.



LEWIS S. GUPTIL, the efficient Sheriff of Marquette County, who now resides on section 19 in the town of Newton, was born in the town of Harris, April 4, 1855, and is the youngest in a family of eight children, whose parents were Benjamin and Lucy (Sheldon) Guptil, natives of Vermont. They are numbered among the honored pioneers of this county, having located in the town of Harris in 1851. The mother died in the fall of 1856, and the father the following year, thus leaving a family of children to the mercy of strangers. Freeman E., their eldest child, who now resides in Eldorado, Fayette Co., Iowa, served his country during the late war as a member of a Minnesota regiment; Eli B., the next younger, enlisted in the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, served three years, re-enlisted and served until the close of the war and is now living in Wabasha County, Minn.; Clayton C., who defended the stars and stripes in an Iowa regiment, has not been heard of for some time; Francis, who enlisted in Company E, of the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness; Lucinda is living in Dacora, Iowa; Roena is the wife of Charles G. Hershaw, of Milwaukee; Almira died at the age of fifteen years; and Lewis completes the family.

When our subject was a babe of sixteen months his mother died and the following year he was left

an orphan. Being thrown upon the charities of a cold world, he received cruel treatment until taken into the home of Walter King, who made him one of the family and cared for him until he was able to provide for himself. He was educated in the district schools and when he had attained a sufficient age began working as a farm hand. On April 29, 1883, he led to the marriage altar Miss Libbie Hamilton, a daughter of Alexander and Helen (Crombie) Hamilton, who were natives of Scotland. Two children grace their union—Nellie and Charlie.

Mr. Guptil resides on his farm which is situated on section 19, in the town of Newton, and in addition to its cultivation and improvement devotes his time to the duties devolving upon him as Sheriff, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1888. Notwithstanding the fact that he is a thorough Democrat and the county has a majority of 114 Republican, he was elected over his opponent by 208 votes. Previous to that time he had served four terms as Chairman of the Town Board and declined a re-election. His election to the office of Sheriff certainly indicates his popularity, and his fidelity to duty shows that the confidence of his constituents was not misplaced. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Pioneer Lodge, No. 37, of Westfield, and one of the valued citizens of Marquette County.



FRANK GOSS, a pioneer blacksmith of Kingston, Wis., is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Erie County, Sept. 18, 1827. His father, Foster T. Goss, when a child, removed with his parents to Erie County, and there became acquainted with and married Susan Marsh, who had also removed to the county with her family when a child. They became parents of four children: Frank of this sketch; Emily who died at Fox Lake while engaged in teaching school; Charles J., a traveling salesman in the employ of Crombie, Smith & Co., of Milwaukee, now living in Portage, Wis.; and Jane, wife of Capt. Edwin R. Stevens, commander of a company of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, now living in Southern California.

In 1845, Mr. Goss, accompanied by his family, started for Wisconsin. He spent his first year in the West in Fox Lake, Dodge County, and in 1847, came to Kingston, where he opened the second blacksmith shop in Marquette County. He first did business under an old oak tree but after a few months built a frame shop on the bank of the Grand River. As his business increased and he found his quarters too small, he erected a stone and brick building and Goss' blacksmith shop was known far and wide. He received the greater of the patronage within a radius of twenty miles and for eighteen years he engaged in business, his trade constantly increasing until he was numbered among the substantial citizens of the county. He also made some of the first plows used in breaking prairie by the pioneers. Mr. Goss was a public spirited citizen and took an active part in the upbuilding of the county. He cast a ballot for the State Constitution and supported the Whig party, including William Henry Harrison, of whom he was a great admirer. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church, and at their death the county lost two of its best citizens. Mr. Goss was called home in 1859, his wife surviving him ten years.

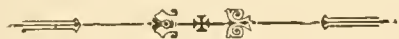
The subject of this sketch was liberally educated, supplementing the knowledge acquired in the district schools by a collegiate course. Accompanying his parents to the West, he became a resident of Green Lake County in 1846, and for forty-three years has now made his home in this community. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father and assisted him with his business until 1856, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and engaged in farming for three years. At the expiration of that time, he again changed his occupation and embarked in the mercantile business which he followed for two years. Previous to that time, in 1848, he united his destiny with that of Miss Mary E. Beers, daughter of George W. and Maria Beers, who were natives of Washington County, N. Y. Their family numbered seven children and from Washington County they removed to Monroe County, where the husband and father died in 1840. Seven years afterward, Mrs. Beers came to the West and locating in

Wisconsin, made Green Lake County her home until her death in 1872.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goss have been born five children, two of whom are now living: Eugene married Harriet Bailey and is now living near Ft. Scott, Kan.; Grace, an artist by profession, was graduated from the Massachusetts Art School of Boston, from which she received a diploma and is now superintendent of the art department of the schools of Marshalltown, Iowa.

Mr. Goss is one of the prominent citizens of this community and is held in high regard by all who know him. He did effective service for the union cause by procuring recruits, he having raised a company which was assigned to the 32d Regiment and placed under the command of Capt. Carleton. He also procured enlistment for a cavalry company and of the first was offered a commission as lieutenant and of the second was tendered the rank of Captain of Company C. He would not accept, however, as he believed he could do more good in enlisting others than if he should enter the ranks. He cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor, but at the organization of the Republican party became one of its able advocates and has remained a faithful supporter to this day. For twenty-seven years he held the office of Justice of the Peace of Kingston, and would have been again elected had he not refused to accept. He also served as constable of the Territory and it is needless to say discharged his duties with fidelity, as those who know him are acquainted with the prompt and faithful manner in which he ever fulfills a trust. Socially, he is a Master Mason, holding membership in Kingston Lodge, No. A. F. & A. M. and in Fort Winnebago Chapter, 14, R. A. M. He was Master of the Lodge for many years and was twice its representative in the Grand Lodge. When Mr. Goss first came to this county, all the land west of Fox River belonged to the Indian Reservation and the red men were still numerous in the neighborhood. Very few facts of violence were committed by them, but it was unsafe to leave the provisions within their reach. The homes of the white settlers were widely scattered, much of the land was in its primitive condition and the work of improvement had scarcely begun. It is a marvel that the pion-

neers accomplished so much in so short a time and we owe them a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid for their untiring labors in behalf of the county. Mr. Goss belonged to that honored band and it is with great pleasure that we record his sketch in this volume, knowing that it will be received with pleasure by his many friends.



HAZEN RICHARD HILL is the popular proprietor of the Spring Grove House, one of the finest summer resorts in the north-west. Spring Grove is situated on a quarter section of land, about sixty acres being used for the resort grounds that border Green Lake on its southern shore for about half a mile. From the lake the grounds gradually rise, forming a natural amphitheatre. Covered with a magnificent forest, and decorated with winding walks and drives, it is one of the most delightful places in which to spend the summer months that can anywhere be found. The main building and the cottages are elegant and roomy, and fitted up in the best of style. A fine bowling alley and boats furnish entertainment in that direction, while pianos and the latest periodicals help one to while away the time within doors. Spring Grove is the only resort near Green Lake that is furnished with perpetually flowing springs. Near by is the noted Lover's Glen, one of nature's most romantic spots. Fresh butter, eggs, vegetables and fruit are produced in abundance on the adjoining farm, and the delicacies made therefrom would tempt the most fastidious. A more congenial host and hostess cannot be found than Mr. and Mrs. Hill, who do all in their power to minister to the comforts of their guests. As Mr. Hill is one of the old and prominent settlers of this section, we append a sketch of his life.

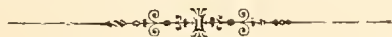
Hazen R. Hill was born in Huron County, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1836, and is a son of Asa and Philena (Lattin) Hill. His father was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1810, of English ancestry, his mother was born in the same country in 1812, and was also of English origin. Soon after their marriage they removed to the Western Reserve in Ohio, which was then situated on the frontier. In 1838, with

his wife and two children, he started by boat for Wisconsin, but on Lake Michigan the vessel was wrecked, and all his goods were lost. Discouraged, he returned to New York, but in 1849, again started for the West, this time in wagons. He reached Ripon in safety, and built the second house in that city, in the growth and progress of which he has borne no inconsiderable part. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and a believer in the Universalist doctrine. His wife, also a follower of that faith, died in 1861. Mr. Hill now makes his home with his children. He came to the county a poor man, but by methodical business habits, combined with industry and perseverance, has accumulated a handsome property. Of his seven children, six are yet living, are married and have families. Hazen is the eldest; Rhoda is now the widow of Owen R. Bloom; John L. and Andrew are partners in the mercantile business in Ripon; George is a farmer of Fond du Lac County; and Charles M. is a carpenter.

Our subject is the only one of the family now residing in Green Lake County. He passed the days of his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, and in the district schools received his primary education. He desired to continue his studies, but did not have the money necessary to pay his tuition. For two years he engaged in clerking for Capt. Mapes, and at the end of that time, having saved his earnings, entered Ripon College. He was one of the first students of that school and within its walls completed his education. He then obtained a position as salesman with David Greenway and subsequently was engaged in buying grain at Ripon on salary for about five years. In 1861, he became a partner of Mr. Greenway, they owning a restaurant and saloon. He had no money when the connection was formed, but such was Mr. Greenway's confidence in our subject, that he said that he would buy the business and place it in the hands of Mr. Hill, who was to attend to it. Within six months he owned a half interest, and it was not long before he became sole proprietor, continuing alone until 1876, when he sold out to his brother. From 1866 to 1876, he served as Deputy Sheriff of Fond du Lac County, and for two years subsequent to that time occupied the position of Sheriff. He

was nominated by the Democratic party, of which he is a warm advocate, his opponent being D. C. Lamb, one of the strongest men of the Republican ranks. On laying aside the duties of Sheriff, he purchased Spring Grove House and grounds, of which he is still proprietor. In his social relations, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows society, and has represented both the subordinate lodge and encampment in the Grand Lodge.

On the 18th of April, 1860, Mr. Hill was joined in wedlock with Caroline A. Windecker, who was born in Lewis County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1841, and is a daughter of John and Caroline (Ralston) Windecker, both of whom were descended from the old Mohawk Dutch families. Having lived in New York until 1851, they then came to Fond du Lac County, where they passed their declining years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born five children: Frank A., who married Nellie Welch, now deceased; Sidney S.; Burt A., who married Cassie Bachelder; William R.; and Mary C. The children have all received good educational advantages, and the family holds a high position in the social world. The mother is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hill is now the owner of one of the finest summer resorts of the Northwest, having acquired all he has by his own efforts.



HON. EDGAR C. SMITH, who resides on section 19, Green Lake Township, Green Lake County, is the present Representative of his district in the General Assembly of his State, and is one of its most prominent citizens. He is a son of Samuel W. and Almena (Conable) Smith, and was born on the 28th of December, 1854, in the town where he still makes his home. Having become familiar with the rudimentary branches of learning, he further pursued his studies in the Jefferson Liberal Institute, taking a course calculated to fit him for the practical and commonplace duties of life. After completing his literary education, he spent some time at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Chicago, where he ended his school days. All he now lacked was the

experience to make him a successful business man. In 1875 he formed a partnership with J. L. Millard, they engaging in the mercantile business in Markesan for about four years, when the connection was discontinued, Mr. Smith selling his interest to his partner. He then returned to his farm, continuing its cultivation for several years. The people of the community, appreciating his worth and ability, in 1881 elected him to the position of Township Clerk, which office he held until 1884, when he was elected Sheriff of the county. He made his home in Dartford while serving in that capacity, and on the expiration of his term returned to his farm. In 1888 the voters of both parties united in choosing him as their Representative to the State Legislature, of which body he is now a member. He is a Democrat in political sentiment, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Markesan Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.

On the 4th of October, 1876, Mr. Smith wedded Miss Mary Wilson, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Allen) Wilson. Their home is blessed with the presence of one child, a little daughter, Edna May. They hold a high position in the social world, and are widely known throughout the community, having many warm friends.

Mr. Smith's fine farm, in Green Lake Township, comprises 380 acres of arable land, and is furnished with excellent buildings and all the latest improvements. He has formed a partnership with T. W. Miller, and the firm deserves not a little credit for their successful labors in introducing into the county such fine grades of stock, particularly horses. As a citizen, Mr. Smith is liberal in his views of public policy, and is ever awake to the interests of the community. His abilities, both natural and acquired, are such as to command respect and rank him among the foremost men of the State.



JAMES W. McNELLY, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and one of the leading farmers of Berlin Township, residing on section 11, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, July 22, 1842, and is a son of James H. and Sarah

A. (Wood) McNely. The McNely family is of Scotch origin, and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, who settled in Virginia at a very early day. His son John, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, and followed blacksmithing in that State until his death. The maternal grandfather, Frederick Wood, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and his father served in the Revolutionary War. In an early day Frederick Wood removed to New York, where he became acquainted with and married Electa Russell, a native of Massachusetts. Their family numbered ten children, but only four are now living. In 1820 they became residents of Ohio, where the father died at the age of forty-five years, his wife departing this life in the eightieth year of her age.

We now come to the history of Mr. McNely's immediate family. His father was born in Farguhar County, Va., on the 2d of September, 1800, and when a young man removed to Ohio, where, in 1830, he married Miss Sarah Wood, a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., born Jan. 18, 1814. She was but six years of age at the time of the removal of the family to the Buckeye State. The young couple began their domestic life in Morrow County, where they resided until 1855, in which year they came to Wisconsin. For ten years they made their home in Waushara County, but at the expiration of that time they resumed their journey and east their lot with the settlers of Green Lake County, where Mr. McNely remained until his death. He located upon the farm where our subject now resides, making it his home until called to his final rest, on the 4th of February, 1882. He was a Republican in politics, and like many of the supporters of that party affiliated with the Whig party previous to the organization of the Republican party. He was a successful farmer and worthy citizen, and his loss was deeply felt. His wife still survives him. In their family were nine children, five sons and four daughters, but only three are now living: Arthela, widow of Justin Noble, who makes her home in Minnesota; James W.; and Thomas, who is engaged in milling, in Antigo, Wis.

The subject of this sketch was reared to man-

hood upon his father's farm, and such education as he obtained was acquired in the district schools. His advantages, however, were very limited, for the schools of that day were very inferior, and it was not until many years later that the present perfected system was introduced. Like a dutiful son, he remained at home and assisted his father in developing his farm, and in later years he purchased the old homestead. He is now the owner of 220 acres of fine land, 180 of which are under cultivation. Mr. McNely is unmarried, and makes his home with his mother. Prosperity has attended his efforts, and as the result of his diligence, perseverance and good management he has become one of the wealthy farmers of this section. He raises a good grade of stock, which he is constantly increasing; his farm is furnished with all the necessary buildings, and is one of the best in the community. Mr. McNely has given his influence and support to the Republican party since attaining his majority, and has been frequently called upon to serve in official positions. For six terms he held the office of Side Supervisor and is now Chairman of the Town Board.



MATTHEW WILSON was born in Yorkshire, England on December 21, 1801, and in his native county grew to manhood.

He was twice married and by his first wife had two children—Sarah, who is now deceased; and John a resident of Minnesota. After the death of the mother of those children, he was joined in wedlock in 1825, with Miss Hannah Hayes and shortly afterwards emigrated to America with the intention of trying his fortune in the new world. He first located in Northern New York, where he remained for twelve years, when he removed to Kalamazoo, Mich. In that city he continued to make his home until 1844, when with an ox-team he started for Fond du Lac County. Settling in Metomen Township, the four succeeding years of his life were there passed, when, in 1848, he removed to Dartford, Green Lake County. When he settled in Fond du Lac County, he entered 380 acres of land and ere his removal had placed much

of it under cultivation. His first house was a rude shanty covered with carpets to keep out the rain and cold, but as soon as possible he replaced it by a substantial log cabin. On his removal to Dartford he opened a blacksmith shop, having learned the trade in his native land. He also assisted in making and putting in the machinery of the first gristmill at that place, and was identified with much of its upbuilding and progress. After three years, however, he again removed to a farm, purchasing land near Princeton in 1851. He spent his time conjointly between farming and blacksmithing and acquired a considerable competency.

Mr. Wilson was widely known throughout the community and was "Uncle Matthew" to almost every one. His uniform kindness and courtesy made him the friend of both young and old and his loss was sincerely mourned. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a consistent Christian gentleman. He lived in harmony with his profession and was ready to respond to the summons of his Master. He died on the 19th of January, 1877. His wife is still living and makes her home with her daughter, their only child, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas S. Roberts. She was reared in the Episeopal Church and has since been a follower of that faith. Like her husband she is held in high regard and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the community where she makes her home.



HUGH McCLELLAND is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Green Lake County, and it is with pleasure that we present his sketch to the readers of the Portrait and Biographical ALBUM. His home is on section 35 in the town of Berlin, where he has resided for more than a quarter of a century. He was born in Knox Co., Ohio, May 1, 1828, and is a son of James and Mary (Wilson) McClelland. On his marriage with Miss Wilson, he settled in Knox County, Ohio, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1830, when our subject was about two years old. The widow then became

the wife of Thomas McClelland a brother of her former husband.

Our subject was the second of three children: John, the eldest, is engaged in farming in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, and Hannah J. is deceased. He was early inured to hard labor and has been industrious man throughout his entire life. He was only twelve years of age when the family removed to Northern Indiana and he bore no inconsiderable part in the arduous task of developing the land in the midst of a deep forest. He received but little education and that little was obtained in a log school house. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age, assisting in the cultivation of the home farm, but on attaining his majority started out in life for himself. He first rented land and in that way acquired a sum sufficient to purchase eighty acres. In 1853 he went to Minnesota, where he pre-empted a quarter section, transforming it into a good farm.

On the 30th of November, 1857, Mr. McClelland wedded Margaret Cromwell, who was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., April 12, 1838, and is a daughter of Stephen A. and Sylvia A. (Worth) Cromwell. The father was of German descent, the mother of New England birth and parentage. The grandfather, Aaron S. Cromwell, was born in Germany and married a lady of the same nationality. They then came to America and settled in Montgomery County, N. Y., where Stephen A. was born, reared and married. In 1843, accompanied by his family, he emigrated to St. Joseph's County, Mich., where he died in 1844, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife died in 1845 in the forty-third year of her age. In their family were five children, three of whom are living—Mrs. C. E. Chapman, Mrs. Lucy J. Streeter and Margaret, honored wife of our subject.

At the time of his marriage, Mr. McClelland located upon his farm in Minnesota and continued its cultivation until the breaking out of the late war, when, fearing Indian depredations, he removed his family that they might be away from danger. Soon afterwards, he purchased a part of his present farm, which he has since increased until it now comprises 355 acres, 240 of which is arable land. The family numbered three children, but Willie,

the second child, died at the age of two years; Truman H., the eldest, assists in the cultivation of the home farm; and Ella is the wife of Seth A. Janes.

Mr. McClelland is owner of one of the best farms in the township, it being furnished with a commodious residence, good barns and outbuildings and all necessary improvements. He also raises a fine grade of sheep, hogs, cattle and horses, and has been very successful in that line of business. He is a Republican in politics and is held in high esteem by the people of the community.



JOHAN H. CARD resides on section 2, in the town of Manchester, Green Lake County. We take pleasure in presenting his sketch to the readers of the ALBUM as that of one of the representative and leading farmers of the of community. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born July 1, 1823, in Saratoga County, which was also the birth-place of his parents, Henry B. and Elizabeth (Chapin) Card. His father was born May 29, 1797, and was educated in the schools of his native county. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that district and was frequently called upon to fill public offices of trust. In business he was sagacious and shrewd, but his transactions were marked with the utmost honesty and his word was as good as his bond. He married Miss Betsy Chapin, in 1818, and they continued to reside in Saratoga County for forty years, when in 1858, they came to Wisconsin. Previous to that time, during their entire married lives, they resided in one house, but in three different towns, but after settling in the Badger State were residents of one locality. They both lived to a ripe old age, but we can best mention their death by quoting from an article written at the time. Mr. Card was the first to be called and these were the words which announced the sad fact to his many friends. "At two o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1883, Mr. Henry B. Card, of the town of Manchester, breathed his last and his spirit returned to its Maker. He was a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., and was eighty-six years, three months and

eighteen days of age at the time of his death. At the age of twenty-one, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Chapin, of the same county. The partner of all his trials and comforts for nearly sixty-five years still survives him and is only one year his junior. They have lived in their pleasant home in Manchester, two miles north west of this village, for twenty-six years, in the full enjoyment of the friendship and esteem of all and in the midst of their family of grown up sons and daughters and grand-children. Mr. Card has lived long past the allotted time of man and at last has quietly passed away with no particular disease save the infirmities and ailments incident to extreme old age. The funeral was held at his late residence on Tuesday and the remains were deposited in the Markesan Cemetery." Six months more passed and it then became the sad duty to lay away the mother. The announcement was as follows:

"**DIED.** At her late residence in the town of Manchester, at 1:30 a. m., March 12, 1884, Betsy A. Card, wife of the late Henry B. Card. Betsy A. Chapin was born in Cheshire County, Mass., June 4, 1798, and when quite young removed with her parents to Saratoga County, N. Y., where in the year 1818, she was married to Henry B. Card, and bore him a family of ten children, five of whom are still living—three sons and two daughters. She united with the Baptist church at Greenfield Center, in 1823, and always lived in that faith until her death, a consistent Christian and a true mother. The remains were conveyed to the Markesan Cemetery and laid by the side of her husband.

At peace with all the world, dear Lord, and Thee,
No fears my soul's unwavering faith can shake;
All's well! which ever side the grave, for me,
The morning light may break.

The children of the family yet living are William, of Santa Cruz, Cal.; Lucinda Elliott, who resides with our subject; Olive L. Howe; Elisha, a farmer of Marquette County; and John H. Those who have passed away are—Hannah Mary; Sally, wife of Enos Ambler; Amanda, wife of Ethan Bailey, who is also deceased; Charles B. and Charles B., who died in Manchester Township.

Our subject passed the days of his boyhood and

youth in his native county, receiving his education in its common schools. His early years were spent in the usual routine of farmer lads, nothing of any great importance occurring, but soon after attaining his majority he performed an heroic action which will never be forgotten by the friends of both parties. He saved the life of an old gentleman, but in so doing almost lost his own. For a year and a half he was unable to perform any manual labor and for some time fears were entertained for his recovery. Possessing a vigorous constitution, he, however, rallied and when able to resume labor returned home and took charge of the farm. He also filled the office of Collector for fourteen years in his native county and it is needless to say discharged his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. His next venture was in the butchering business, in which he was quite successful. He also engaged in burning charcoal, supplying all the large hotels at Saratoga Springs. From the two pursuits he obtained a good income and was enabled to lay by some money which furnished him a start in life.

On the 23d of December, 1842, Mr. Card was united in marriage with Lavissa M. Mallery, who was born in Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and is a daughter of William and Lydia (Holden) Mallery. They are now parents of seven children: Henry W., who was born in Saratoga County, Oct. 16, 1855, wedded Mary Remier, of Green Lake County and is now engaged in farming in Manchester Township; Frederick H., born in Kane County, Ill., Aug. 13, 1858, married Miss Ida See, a native of Green Lake County, and is also a farmer of Manchester Township; Wallace W., born in Green Lake County, Nov. 18, 1860, married Susan Staples of the same county, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of Green Lake; Frank, born in 1870, died March 9, 1873; John A., born March 29, 1873, is at home and two other children died in infancy, viz: Frankie and an infant.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Card resided upon the old homestead in Saratoga County, N. Y., until 1856, when he determined to make the West the scene of his future operations, believing that by so doing he might better his financial con-

dition. Accordingly with his wife and baby he started for Illinois, making his location near Elgin, in Kane County, where he operated a rented farm until 1860. Practicing habits of industry and economy during those years he acquired some capital which he invested on thirty acres of land on section 2, Manchester Township, Green Lake County. The land was partially improved and a small house had been erected. The purchase price was \$1,000 but the farm since has greatly increased in value. As his financial resources increased he added to the original amount until he has now become one of the extensive land owners of the community. He first purchased 200 acres in the town of Marquette and afterward having an opportunity to dispose of it at an advantage he sold 160 acres and bought an adjoining thirty. The home farm now comprises 300 acres and in addition to that he has another 160-acre tract in Manchester Township and eighty acres in the town of Marquette, the whole amounting to 540 acres.

Mr. Card is a man of excellent business ability. His judgment of men and enterprises is generally correct and he will never let any one over-reach him. Neither will he take undue advantage in any transaction. He scorns to do a wrong to any one and has gained a reputation for honesty and fair dealing which any might envy. His sagacity and foresight, combined with industry, perseverance and prudence, has led to the success which he so justly merits. He has made the best of every opportunity and has given liberally in proportion to his means for the advancement of all worthy enterprises. He appreciates the use and need of education, and does all in his power to advance the cause and provided his children with excellent opportunities, thereby fitting them for the practical duties of life. The poor and needy find in him a true friend who not only expresses sympathy with them in their trials but relieves their wants by more substantial aid. As a citizen, he is public-spirited and progressive and is ranked among the representative men of the community. In political sentiment he is generally a Republican but believes in supporting the best men. He has never sought public office but his fitness has led to his election to various public positions, the duties of which he

discharged with ability and fidelity. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Markesan, and President of the Manchester, Princeton and Marquette Mutual Fire Insurance Company, having held the position for three years, and was Chairman of the town of Manchester three years.



GEORGE CROSS, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 36, in Manchester Township, is the owner of one of the most beautiful homes in the county. It is situated upon the southwest bank of Lake Marie, a most beautiful little body of water. The charms of art have been added to those of nature, the residence is surrounded by a well-kept lawn and shade and ornamental trees, together with everything which goes to make a comfortable and pleasant home. The scenery, ever changing, would delight the eye of the most critical. Mr. Cross may be justly proud of his pleasant abode, and truthfully declare "there is no place like home."

He was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 27th day of March, 1832, and is a son of John and Ann (Russell) Cross, who were natives of the same county. They passed their entire lives in Lincolnshire, were there born, reared, married, reared a family of children, and at length passed away. The death of the mother occurred in 1859, and the father died in 1869. He was a farmer by occupation, and both were members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Their children, nine in number, all grew to manhood and womanhood, our subject being the eldest of the family. Mary A. is now the wife of William Snowden, a resident of Ravenna, Mich.; Maria is yet living in England; Eliza is married, and still resides in her native land; John is a farmer of Brown County, Dak.; Frederick is living near Emmetsburg, Iowa; Anna is a resident of England; Betsy and Martha are also in England.

Reared to manhood in his native land, and receiving his education in its common schools, our subject, on attaining his majority, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed during his residence in England. On the 8th day

of May, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Snowden, who was born in Wadlington, Lincolnshire, June 22, 1833. Her parents were John and Mary (Graham) Snowden.

Not long after their marriage Mr. Cross and his young bride sailed for America, landing in Quebec, Canada, whence they continued on their way until reaching Lexington, Mich. Near that city he purchased eighty acres of wild timber land, which he at once began clearing, that he might make of it a farm. Ere selling out, in 1862, he had cleared thirty acres, placing it under a high state of cultivation, but in that year he determined to go further West, and came to Wisconsin. Columbia County was the scene of his operations during the two succeeding years, after which, in 1864, he came to Green Lake County, where he has since made his home. By economy, industry and perseverance he had acquired some capital, which he now invested in 184 acres of land, situated on section 36 in the town of Manchester. About sixty acres had been cleared and partially improved, and he at once set to work to complete the task of developing the entire amount. The improvements which he has made have transformed that once wild land into one of the most beautiful and highly-cultivated farms of the county. Its broad acres now pay a golden tribute to his care and cultivation, and the income which arises from the sale of his products and stock enables him to live in comfortable circumstances.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Cross has been blessed with six children, all of whom have been born since their arrival in America: William G., who was born in Sanilac County, Mich., Jan. 25, 1859, married Miss Clara Cummings, and is now engaged in farming in Brown County, Dak.; Louisa A. is engaged in dressmaking; Silas S., born in Green Lake County, Aug. 9, 1861, is also a farmer of Brown County; Bessie is engaged in teaching in the same county; Arthur and Alice are still with their parents.

Mr. Cross had but \$25 with which to begin life in America. With that small capital as a basis he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the prosperous and substantial farmers of the county. He has never yet had

occasion to regret his removal to the New World. No more loyal citizens can be found in the State than he and his estimable wife. They feel that this is their home, and take a just pride in the old flag which floats so proudly over the free institutions of their adopted land. Their lives have ever been such as to win the confidence and high regard of all, and during the twenty-six years of their residence in Green Lake County they have gained many, many friends. Both are members of the Baptist Church of Fox Lake, and in political sentiment Mr. Cross is a Republican. He cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has never wavered in his allegiance to the party of which our martyred President was the first successful candidate. He is especially strong in his support of the tariff principles as in his early life, in England, he witnessed the effect of free trade upon labor and the laboring classes.



CAPT. JAMES A. BIGGERT, Justice of the Peace, of Berlin, and Commander of John H. Williams Post, G. A. R., is a pioneer of Green Lake County. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, April 19, 1838, and is a son of Robert and Esther (Reid) Biggert. His father was a native of Enneskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and emigrated in 1833 to Canada, where he was married in 1835. He was an architect by occupation, and followed that business in Hamilton until his death.

Our subject attended school in his native city, and in 1848 removed with his mother to Niagara County, N. Y., where they spent three years, coming to Wisconsin in May, 1851. They settled on a farm in the town of Seneca, in what was then Marquette County, but is now comprised in Green Lake County. James attended school for one year after coming to Wisconsin, and then engaged in farming until Aug. 31, 1861, when he enlisted for the Civil War as a member of Company A, 16th Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry. Immediately after the battle of Shiloh he was made First Sergeant, and on June 20, 1863, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was made First Lieutenant on

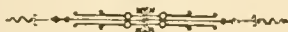
August 13, following. He continued to serve in that capacity until Feb. 20, 1864, when for meritorious conduct he was commissioned Captain. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and the engagements before Atlanta, and was with Sherman on the march to sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Va. He was wounded quite seriously at the battle of Corinth, in the thigh, and again dangerously wounded by a gun-shot in the neck at Atlanta. He was mustered out at Madison, Wis., July 12, 1865, having faithfully served his country four years.

On his return from the war, Capt. Biggert resumed farming, which he continued until 1866, when he engaged in the agricultural implement business in Berlin. He carried on operations alone until 1871, when he sold an interest in the business to Mr. McNish, the partnership continuing until 1879, when Mr. Blackstone became his partner, Mr. McNish retiring. The business was then conducted under the firm name of Biggert & Blackstone, until 1886, when Capt. Biggert sold out.

In Berlin, in the month of August, 1865, the Captain was joined in wedlock with Miss Jennie Megran, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to America with her father, John Megran, and family, in 1849. Ten children were born of their union, of whom three sons and four daughters, are living: Ettie E. is the oldest; John R. died at the age of sixteen years; Cassius F.; James A. died at the age of ten years; Irwin O.; Harry; Maggie E.; Jane; Lettie died in infancy, and Helen completes the family. The death of the mother occurred in 1884, at the age of forty-five years.

Capt. Biggert is a Republican in politics, and has held various official positions of honor and trust. In 1868 he was elected Sheriff of Green Lake County, and served two years. He was School Commissioner eight years, and prior to the war was School Superintendent of the town of Seneca, also Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of that town. He served six years as Deputy United States Marshal, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Berlin since 1882. He was one of the charter members of John H. Williams Post, No. 4, G. A. R., which was organized Sept. 8, 1866, and which is the oldest Post having a con-

tinuous existence in the State. He has served as Commander three terms, and is the present incumbent. He is also a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M. Capt. Biggert possesses good executive ability, and has made an efficient officer in whatever position he has been chosen to fill. His record as a soldier is that of a brave and capable officer, and his course in private life has been characterized by strict integrity, and a genial, courteous manner that has made him many warm friends.



WILLIAM INGLIS, who is engaged in general farming and blacksmithing on section 1, in the town of Marquette, has been a resident of Green Lake County since 1851. He is a native of Scotland, having been born in Dunfermline, on the 28th of March, 1821. His parents were David and Mary (Bruce) Inglis. His mother was a descendant of Sir Robert, the Bruce, whose remains now rest under the altar in the temple in the birth place of our subject. A family of eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, while five are yet living: Andrew, a mechanic, is residing in the village of Horicon, Wis.; Clermont B. makes his home in Canada; Janet is the widow of Robert Sample, and resides in Kingston; Helen is the wife of William Sample, who is living in the town of Kingston. The family left their native land in the year 1831, and became residents of Canada, where the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1881. He survived his wife a number of years, she having died in 1872. They were earnest Christian people, and members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an Elder for many years.

Our subject resided in his native country until thirteen years of age, when with his parents he bade good-bye to his childhood home, and crossed the broad Atlantic. His early life was spent amid play and work, he remaining at home until the age of seventeen years, when he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, of which he became a thorough master. From 1836 until 1850, he followed that occupation at his home in Canada, but in the lat-

ter year made a trip to Wisconsin. He traveled over Green Lake and Marquette Counties with the purpose of selecting a location, and at length purchased forty acres of land on section 1, in the town of Marquette, after which he returned to Canada. The following year he came with his family, moving onto the land which he had purchased. He, however, stopped for a short time at the home of his brother, Andrew, until a house could be erected upon his own property. As soon as possible a comfortable frame dwelling 14x20 feet was erected, and is still used as a residence. Mr. Inglis then went to work to develop a farm. He also obtained a position as blacksmith with a Mr. Patrick, one of the pioneer settlers, with whom he remained for six years. After working for a full day in the shop, he would then return to his home and engage in farm labors. In 1868, he erected a shop upon his own land, which he has since operated, carrying on both blacksmithing and farming. His road to wealth has not been an easy one. He has labored early and late, and displayed much energy and ability in the management of his affairs, but he is now in comfortable circumstances, and is the owner of a nice home. As he is an excellent mechanic, his trade yields him a good income and 138 broad acres pay tribute to his care and cultivation.

On the 22d of September, 1845, Mr. Inglis was joined in wedlock with Miss Augusta Elkins, a native of Orleans County, Vt., born Nov. 17, 1823. Her parents were Ralph and Mary (Hill) Elkins, the former a native of the Green Mountain State, the latter of Connecticut. Both were descended from old Puritan stock, and were among the early settlers of Vermont. In 1852, they removed to Canada, where the death of the father occurred about the year 1860. His widow then came to Wisconsin, and made her home with Mrs. Inglis, until her death in 1881. Both were members of the Congregational Church, and were highly respected people. Unto them was born a family of six children, but three are now deceased, namely: Hector, William and Lucretia. Those who are still living are Joseph, a farmer of Wilcox County, Neb.; Mrs. Inglis; and Mary, who resides with her sister. Four children grace the union of our subject, and his worthy wife: William H., who was

born in Canada, June 16, 1847, died in this county, at the age of five years; Joseph A., who was born in Shefford, Canada, May 4, 1850, wedded Miss Emma Seely, by whom he has three children—Hattie, Nelson, and Ruth, and is now engaged in merchandising in Marquette; William, born in the town of Marquette, Dec. 5, 1853, married Julia Burk, who died leaving one child, Will, who resides with his father in Pierpont, S. D.; Charles, born April 25, 1863, is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Inglis are true Christian people, and have reared their children according to Bible precepts, instilling into their youthful minds habits of industry and sobriety. For a quarter of a century they have been members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and have given liberally for its support and the advancement of the Master's cause on earth. All enterprises which are calculated to benefit the public, are sure of their sympathy, encouragement and influence, and throughout the county this worthy couple are held in high esteem. In political sentiment, Mr. Inglis is not fettered by party, but cast his ballot for the men whom he thinks will best fill the office. He and his wife have a pleasant home where hospitality and sociability abound, and where all their many friends are sure of a hearty welcome. Respected by all, deserving of the highest confidence, they are surely entitled to a representation in this volume, and it is with great pleasure that we record their sketch.



WILLIAM R. CARTER, who resides on section 25, Manchester Township, Green Lake County, has resided in the State of Wisconsin during its entire existence as such and for four years under the territorial government, the date of his arrival being April 27, 1844. He is a native of the Keystone State, having been born in Erie County, Feb. 10, 1825. His father, William Carter, Sr., was a native of New Hampshire, but his mother, whose maiden name was Clarissa Shaddock, was born in Pennsylvania. In an early day, when William Carter, Sr., was a young man, he removed to the latter State and purchased a heavily timbered claim in Erie County, near the

home of Horace Greeley. He there formed the acquaintance of Miss Shaddock, whose hand he sought in marriage, and on the farm which he there developed their only child, our subject, was born. In 1838, accompanied by his family, Mr. Carter left his Eastern home and emigrated to Clinton County, Iowa, where he spent one year, but as they were all afflicted with chills and fever, which is very common in new settlements, he determined to seek elsewhere for a location and chose La Porte County, Ind., settling on what was then called La Porte Prairie, where he remained for two years. In the spring of 1841, we find him with his family residing in Walworth County, Wis., and three years later he became a resident of Marquette County, where he pre-empted 140 acres of land. In the month of February they erected a little log cabin which was roofed with boards brought from Winnebago and was entirely destitute of a floor. In that humble home, the following spring, the first election in the town was held, the ballot boxes consisting of a tea pot, sugar bowl and pickle dish.

The history of the Carter family is inseparably connected with that of the community in which they located. Mr. Carter made the first garden in that part of the county, not an acre having been placed under cultivation previous to that time. No road had yet been cut through and communication with the outside world was carried on with much difficulty. It was predicted that the county would not be settled up in half a century, but Mr. Carter, more sanguine of success, determined to make his home on the location which he had chosen and ere his death he could look with pride upon the county whose progress and advancement had been carried forward with such rapidity as to astonish even the most hopeful. His wife was called to her final rest in 1860, aged forty-eight years, but he survived until 1881, aged seventy-eight years. He was one of the influential and prominent citizens and none stood higher in the community than William Carter who is spoken of as one of the best representatives of that grand pioneer element which is so rapidly passing away. He held many offices of honor and trust and the utmost confidence was reposed in him by all his acquaintances. In early

life he was a supporter of the Whig party and cast his ballot for William Henry Harrison, the Tippecanoe hero. When the Republican party was organized he joined its ranks and until his death was one of its stalwart advocates.

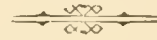
Our subject was reared to habits of industry and morality by a worthy father and mother and like them has won the esteem and best wishes of the community. He was but thirteen years of age when he left his native State. His school life was there begun, continued in Indiana and completed in Walworth County, Wis. Since 1811 he has resided upon the same farm. At the time of the location of the family it was a part of Marquette County, but was comprised in the portion which was detached and called Green Lake County. Farming has been his principal occupation and he now has one of the beautiful homes of Manchester Township, where surrounded by all the comforts of life he can enjoy the fruits of his labor.

On the 24th day of September, 1850, Mr. Carter was joined in wedlock with Miss Harriet Ells, a native of Erie County, N. Y., who with her parents came to Wisconsin in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Ells continued to make their home in the community until 1867, since which time they have been citizens of Minnesota. Three children have been born to our subject and his worthy wife: Lucy J., the eldest, was twice married. Her first husband was C. T. Walker, by whom she had two children—May and Della. Mr. Walker died in Montana and his widow then married H. C. Carter, a farmer of Dodge County, Minn. Lewis J., the second child, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of Manchester, married Eugenie Ames, by whom he has three children, Maud, Eda and Edward. L. James, the youngest, is operating the old homestead farm, where he resides with his wife and little son, Mrs. Carter having previously been Miss Cora Chapman.

By systematic and methodical habits and fair and honest dealing in all business transactions, Mr. Carter has been very successful as a farmer and, as before stated, has one of the best homes in the vicinity. Like his father, he is faithful in his allegiance to Republican principles and never fails to cast his ballot for the support of that grand old

party. In the various official positions which he has held he has discharged his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of not only his constituents, but of all concerned.

Mr. Carter, Sr., was one of the early Commissioners, having served three years as such before the State was admitted into the Union, and before the organization of Green Lake County. After the organization of Green Lake County, he was elected a Supervisor in which capacity he served several years.



JESSE THOMAS, deceased, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Green Lake County, and was one of its most prominent citizens. He was born in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in the year 1811, and is the son of Jesse and Avis (Stanton) Thomas. His mother was an aunt of Secretary Stanton and a daughter of Abigail Stanton, who is so beautifully commemorated in "The Nation," a poem written by Dr. Benjamin Stanton.

In early life, our subject studied for the medical profession and with his brother, Dr. Nathan M. Thomas, he emigrated to Schoolcraft, Mich., in an early day, where they both engaged in practice. His health failing, Jesse was forced to abandon his chosen profession, and in 1815 came to Green Lake County, Wis., locating in the town of Green Lake, where he entered 800 acres of land for himself and brother, which was subsequently divided, he retaining as his share 480 acres. With a hope that the pure air and outdoor life would be beneficial to him, he turned his attention to farming, practicing only as a favor or when no other physician was in reach. He was a valued and intelligent citizen, always well informed on the leading issues of the day and took an active part in political affairs. He was a warm supporter of the Republican party and represented the county in the General Assembly of the State. His official duties were always discharged with great promptness and fidelity and he won the confidence of even his political enemies. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends and died in 1863.

The wife of Dr. Thomas was in her maidenhood

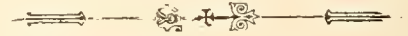
Miss Minerva D. Hollenbeck, who was born at Highgate, Vt., July 10, 1827. She came with her parents to this county when a child and is still living in this community. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and is a lady highly esteemed by all who know her. She became the mother of six children, as follows: Frank, who died at the age of three years; David; Jessie, wife of Henry E. Knapp, who is secretary of a large lumber company in Menominee, Wis.; Alfred a merchant of the same city; Edwin, who died at the age of three weeks; and Willie, who died when two years old.

David Thomas, the only member of the family now living in Green Lake County, was born May 4, 1854, on the farm which is now his home. The days of his boyhood and youth, however, were mostly passed in Ripon, being engaged in the parish school and in Ripon College, where he pursued a two years' course. He afterwards spent a year in the mountains of Montana and on his return home entered the boot and shoe store of A. Bowen, of Ripon, continuing to serve in the capacity of salesman for two years, when he took charge of the old home farm.

On the 18th of February, 1879, David Thomas and Mary P. Workman, daughter of William and Margaret (Miller) Workman, were united in marriage. The lady was born in Ripon, March 30, 1856, and her union is graced with three children—Margaret, Jessie and Louise. Our subject purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead comprising 320 acres, but in 1884, sold a half interest to his brother-in-law, William Workman. They do farming in partnership and are largely interested in raising carriage and standard bred trotting horses, having about forty head of fine stock upon the farm. They have the only standard bred trotting stallion in the county. A half mile tract has been laid on which they train their own horses and those belonging to other parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Episcopal Church and hold a high position in the social world. Their home is the abode of sociability and their many friends delight to partake of their hospitality. In political sentiments, our subject is a Republican and for three terms served as Township

Clerk. We are pleased to record this sketch of one of the leading families of the county and one that has been identified with its growth, progress and development since the earliest days.

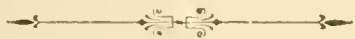


ELII SEYMOUR, deceased, was a man of prominence and influence in Green Lake County, and at his death the community lost one of its best citizens. He was a native of England, having been born in that country about the year 1820. His boyhood days until fifteen years of age were there spent, but in 1835 he embarked for America, locating near Quebec, Canada, where he made his home for some years. During his residence in that place he became acquainted with and wedded Miss Mary Ann Garner, and previous to their removal to Wisconsin four children were born unto them: Aluvia, now the wife of W. A. Bangs; Cornelius, Priscilla and Rose.

In 1855 Mr. Seymour determined to cast his lot with the early settlers of Wisconsin and chose Green Lake County as the scene of his future operations. He settled in the town of Kingston, and there the family circle was completed by the birth of six other children: Horace, who is now engaged in farming in the town of Kingston; Josephine H., wife of William Paine, also a resident farmer of the town of Marcellon; Hattie, wife of James Hamer, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Mary, who wedded William Dalton, a farmer near Portage, Wis.; Horatio and Francis.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Seymour engaged in farming and was thus employed at the time of his death. His wife was called home in 1884. She was a devoted Christian woman, a tender and affectionate mother and a loving wife. Both she and her husband were for many years members of the Baptist Church, but during his residence in Wisconsin Mr. Seymour united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was conservative and a man of strong convictions, yet he accorded to all the right of opinion, believing that each one should form their ideas according to their own judgment, not relying upon the wisdom of others. In manner he was plain and unassuming, never obtrusive and

ostentations but winning the respect and love of all by his true worth. To the Democratic party he gave his most earnest support and did all in his power to advance its interests and insure its success. Another subject which he considered paramount to almost all others was the temperance question. None were more opposed to the liquor traffic or more heartily desired to see it banished from the land. He joined the Independent Order of Good Templars, believing that in that organization he might best further the interests of the cause, but he never held membership in any other civic society. He survived his wife about four years, dying in the month of September, 1888. His loss was sincerely mourned. All who had known him felt the deepest sympathy for the bereaved family, knowing that his place could never be supplied. Other interests may come to take their time and attention, but he will never be forgotten while memory lasts.



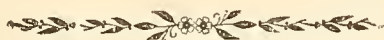
GEORGE SCOTT is the owner of a nice farm of 100 acres, situated on section 34, Green Lake Township, where he has made his home since 1863, but has been a resident of the county since 1855. Few men can tell more of the hardships and trials to be endured by the early settlers, for when he came to the county he was in very limited circumstances, and thus had to contend with many obstacles unknown to those who were more comfortably situated. He was of English birth, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Pargeter) Scott, both of whom were natives of Buckinghamshire, England, where they made their home until their emigration to America. Mr. Scott was a laborer, and by hard toil reared a family of four children, all of whom came to this country. In the fall of 1862 the parents and three of the children joined our subject in Sullivan County, N. Y., whither he had come in the spring of the same year. The children still live in that county, but the father died there in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and the wife was called home when seventy-two years of age.

George is the oldest of the family. He was

born in Maidsmorton, about a mile from Buckingham, Aug. 2, 1829, and was there reared to manhood. His educational advantages were very limited, but he has improved his opportunities, and by subsequent reading and observation has become a well-informed man and an intelligent citizen. He was early inured to hard labor, and his life has been one of unceasing toil. His first duty was to keep away the crows and other birds from the fields, and later he began working as a farm hand. With the wages thus obtained, he paid his passage to America, where he determined to make his future home, but before embarking for the land across the water, he wedded Miss Ann Crook, the union being celebrated on the 5th of January, 1852. Mrs. Scott was born at Leek-hampstead, England, Sept. 5, 1829, about two miles from the birthplace of her husband, and is a daughter of William and Hannah (Johnson) Crook. The young couple had saved their earnings prior to marriage, and four days after that happy event took place they sailed for New York City, taking ten weeks to make the trip. On landing in the great Eastern metropolis, they at once proceeded to Sullivan County, where both Mr. and Mrs. Scott worked out. In 1855 they came to Green Lake County, bringing with them their two little children, who graced their union in Sullivan County. Their money was all exhausted in paying the expenses of the trip, but they again began working to secure a home, and in 1863, by their united earnings, they were able to purchase forty acres of wild land. However, they only made a partial payment, giving notes for the rest. As the land was wholly unimproved, they looked forward to a scene of hard and continuous labor before it would bring much return. They, however, determined to make the best of affairs, and with characteristic energy began the cultivation of the land, but about this time, to add to their discouragements, Mr. Scott was drafted into the army. He felt that he was more needed at home with his family, and so he paid a bounty of \$300, which he could ill spare at that time. It is said that the darkest hour is just before the dawn, so it proved with Mr. Scott. It was not long before prosperity began to smile on him, and from that time forward

he has been doing a good business. He has not only paid off all indebtedness, but by industry, economy and perseverance has acquired a comfortable competency and made for himself and family a good home. The little log cabin has long since been replaced by a comfortable residence, in which he and his wife expect to spend the remainder of their days. Both are members of the Methodist Church and are faithful, Christian people who are held in high regard by all. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Scott has been blessed with a family of nine children: William, who died in his tenth year; Mary J.; Agnes, who died at the age of two years; Alice A.; Luey A., wife of John H. Clark; Helen, Shadrack, George; and Louisa, who died at the age of eight months.



CHARLES A. KIMBALL, one of the most extensive merchants and prominent business men of Waushara County, was born in Pine River, May 20, 1857. His father, a man of National reputation and one who has been especially active in the interests of his adopted State, was born in Buxton, York Co., Me., in 1827, and during his younger days was a farmer and clerk in the village of Kimball's Corners. He settled in Wisconsin during the early days of its history, becoming a resident of Berlin, when that city was a small hamlet on the Fox River, known as Strong's Landing. Entering the employ of Perley Chase, who was engaged in the merchandise business, he continued to act as salesman for two years, when he removed to Centerville and established business for himself in the same line. In 1857 he removed his store to Pine River, where he has since made his home. He has not only been prominently connected with business circles but has been an important figure in the political arena. A staunch advocate of Republican principles, he was elected by that party in 1862 to the State Senate and in 1875 was a Representative from Wisconsin to the Forty-fourth Congress. In June, 1884, he served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, which nominated for the Presidency

James G. Blaine, of whom he is an ardent admirer.

Mr. Kimball was united in marriage with Miss Frances Waterman of Maine, with whom he had attended school in early life. Their union was blessed with three children: Ella, became the wife of Charles Clark, junior member of the firm of Kimball & Clark, lumber manufacturers of Kimball, Wis. Charles Sr. died in infancy and on the birth of our subject to him was given the same name.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the district schools of the town of Leon and supplemented by a two years' course in the Berlin High School, which he entered in 1874. In 1877 he became an equal partner with his father in the merchandise business in Pine River and has since continued operations in that line. They carry one of the largest stocks of general merchandise in Waushara County, and have a constantly increasing trade owing to their large and well assorted lines of goods, their fair dealing and uniform politeness to all.

On the 25th of January, 1886, Mr. Kimball was united in marriage with Miss Mary Monroe, daughter of William W. and Nancy (Barr) Monroe. Two children have been born unto them: William D., born Nov. 9, 1886; and Howard, born Aug. 16, 1888.

Mr. Kimball is the owner of 600 acres of land in the town of Saxeville, 300 of which are suitable for farming purposes, while the remainder is adapted to grazing. He is a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 7, K. of P., and in politics is a Republican, having affiliated with that party since attaining his majority. He is one of the rising young men of Waushara County, displays excellent ability in the management of his business affairs and is held in high regard by all who know him.



HENRY G. PARRY, a prominent citizen of Green Lake County, is the first settler of Kingston Township, where he yet resides, his home being on section 27. The date of his arrival was August, 1845, at which time he purchased the land comprising a part of his present

fine farm. The following are the main facts which have occurred during the life of Mr. Parry:

He was born in Wales, on the 24th of May, 1818, and is a son of Griffith and Margaret (Davis) Parry. The family to which he belonged numbered seven children, but only two are now left to perpetuate its history—our subject and his brother Evan, a farmer of Kingston Township. The parents, accompanied by their children, left their native land in 1815 with the intention of making their home in America. On landing on the shores of this country they came direct to Green Lake County, although it had not then been separated from Marquette County. Wisconsin was yet a Territory, and the greater part of the State was still in its primitive condition and in possession of the Government. The father entered a large tract of land of 200 acres, all in one body, and there began life in true pioneer style without a living being, save his own family, for miles around. A shanty was erected, but it was without roof or doors. The inmates of the house were obliged in rainy weather to protect themselves by umbrellas. Many other hardships were endured by them, but time passed and the wild land was converted into a fine farm, which yielded a ready return for the care and labor bestowed upon it. After two years Mr. Parry passed away, but ere his death he saw his family comfortably situated, part of the land was improved, some stock had been purchased and all arrangements had been completed, so that in a short time its well-tilled fields would have doubled in value and furnish to his family all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life. His wife survived him until 1876, when she was called home. She was a devoted member of the Calvinist Church, and was beloved by all for her many excellencies of character.

Our subject was reared to manhood under the wise counsel of a tender father and loving mother, who early instilled into the minds of their children lessons of industry and uprightness, which had much to do in making them what they now are, but aside from this he received no special advantages. When he arrived at years of manhood he chose for himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Margaret Jones. Their wedding took place in Wales, where

they resided until 1815, which year witnessed their arrival in America. The following year Mr. Parry built a good log house upon his present farm, and under its low roof many happy years were passed. It still stands as a memento of their life on the frontier, and will continue to mark the spot of their first location until time shall have effaced it. Five children were there born and awakened the echoes with their laughter and fun, making light and sunshine in the parents' hearts.

One child had accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Parry to this country, John, who is now engaged in carriage-making in Cambria, Wis.; Margaret, the first born in Wisconsin, became the wife of George Price, a farmer of the town of Kingston; Jane is the wife of Evan Humphrey, also of the town of Kingston; Mary died at the age of eighteen years; Griffith, who is now deceased, wedded Miss Margaret Williams, who now resides in Kingston Township, with their daughter, Margaret E.; and Robert is a wagon and carriage manufacturer of Kingston, Wis. The mother of these children was called to her final rest in 1869, her death occurring on the 18th of January. She was a consistent member of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, and died in that faith. Mr. Parry was again married, Oct. 15, 1880, when Diadama Price became his wife. She is a native of Livingston County, N.Y., and the daughter of Lemuel and Elmira (Summers) Price. Her father was a native of New Jersey, but was reared in Pennsylvania, and her mother was born in Vermont. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Parry, in 1887, having survived her husband, who died in New York about thirty years before.

Mr. Parry has been one of the prosperous farmers of Kingston Township, and is justly deserving of the success which he has met, as he was industrious, persevering, diligent and enterprising. He removed from the old log cabin to his present home in 1862, it having been erected that year. It is a commodious frame dwelling, constructed upon a natural building site, and its well-kept lawn, together with the shade and ornamental trees which surround it make it, one of the most beautiful homes in the county. It is neatly and tastefully furnished, and all the comforts of life are there

provided. Beginning his business career in limited circumstances, Mr. Parry has since become one of the well-to-do farmers of the community, having 195 acres which pay tribute to his care and cultivation. He has been an active participant in the great changes and rapid transformation which has taken place in the county during his long residence of forty-five years, and deserves no little credit for his untiring efforts in behalf of its leading enterprises and in support of its best interests. He has given to the school and to the church, and has never refused his aid if he believed the cause for which it was solicited to be a worthy one. For twenty-five years he was associated with O. W. Bow, as a member of the Town Board of Supervisors, and has also held other local offices of honor and trust. For many years he affiliated with the Democratic party, but since 1886 he has been a Prohibitionist, and strongly advocates the party principles. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.



AMASA MAY, one of the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County, who since 1846, has made his home in Berlin Township, and is now located on section 22, is a native of Connecticut. He was born in Woodstock, Windham County, Feb. 20, 1815, and is of English descent. Eliakim May, his father, was born in Woodstock, on the 27th of September, 1776, and when a young man was employed in the armory at Springfield, Mass. On his return to his native county, he married Miss Hannah Bradford, who was born in Windham County, Sept. 7, 1777. Their union took place on the 28th of April, 1801, after which they settled on the old homestead, where in the summer of 1819, when our subject was but four years old, they both died. Their family numbered six children, of whom Amasa was the youngest. He has no brothers living and but one sister, Eliza, who is now the wife of Aaron Lyon of Reading, Pa.

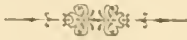
On the death of his parents, Amasa May went to

live with a man by the name of Spencer Childs, and in his home remained until fourteen years of age. During the summer time he worked upon the farm and in the winter attended the district schools. He completed his education by one year's attendance at an academy and then began learning the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until his removal to the West. He left his native State in 1841, and became a resident of Boone County, Ill., opening a shop in Belvidere. There on the 2nd of November, 1844, he united his destiny with that of Eunice E. Burwell, daughter of William and Almyra (Atkins) Burwell, born in Montgomery County, N. Y., April 26, 1825. Two years were spent in Boone County, when, in 1846, they emigrated to Green Lake County, Wis., and on section 22, in the town of Berlin Mr. May entered a quarter section of land, which constitutes a part of his present farm. He aided Elijah Janes in building the first house in the township, and in the fall of the same year erected a log cabin upon his own claim. The traveler of to-day can scarcely realize the wild and unsettled condition of the county at the time when Mr. May landed within its borders. He endured many hardships and trials and performed the arduous task of developing a farm from the raw prairie. The nearest mill was at Kingston, a distance of thirty miles, and he often went to Milwaukee for provisions, but as time passed his labors began to bring their reward in bounteous harvests and prosperity crowned his efforts until he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the town of Berlin. Although on his arrival he had but money enough to purchase eighty acres of land, and that he had acquired working at his trade, he is now the owner of 200 acres, highly improved and cultivated.

Four children came to gladden the pioneer home of Mr. and Mrs. May by their presence. The first born, a son, Clarence B., married Betsy Stiekles, and has two children; Marcus E., wedded Gusta Smith and has one child; Edwin E., married Edna Tustan; and William A., the youngest, died in his fifth year.

Mr. May supported the Democracy until the rise of the Free Soil party, with which he allied himself. At the organization of the Republican party, how-

ever, he joined its ranks and has since been one of its supporters. He has served his fellow-citizens as Township Treasurer for one term; for a number of years was Supervisor and for more than twenty years filled the office of Township Assessor. He belongs to no society except the Berlin Fire Insurance Company, of which he has been President since its organization. He is one of the oldest settlers of Berlin Township and is a highly respected citizen.



LEWIS C. SMITH, dealer in general hardware, stoves and tinware, established business in Berlin in 1865. He was born in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., July 4, 1839, and is a son of Alexander and Permelia (Winans) Smith. He is descended from an old Massachusetts family. His forefathers, however, removed from the Bay State to Horse Neck, Conn., in an early day, and thence to Genesee County, N. Y. On the mother's side, Mr. Smith is related to the Hon. John Winans, of Janesville, Wis., late member of Congress from the First Wisconsin Congressional District.

Mr. Smith, Sr., came to Green Lake County with his family in 1865, and settled on a farm near Berlin. His death, however, occurred in that city, July 13, 1889, while his wife died in 1871.

When eleven years of age our subject left home, and from that time made his own way in the world. He went to Saratoga and New York City as a news-boy, and when sixteen years of age apprenticed himself to the tinsmith's trade in the city of Batavia, N. Y. His term of service lasted four years, at the end of which time, in 1859, he came to Berlin, but remained only a few months, when he returned to Utica and worked as a journeyman tinner, when he enlisted in the New York State Militia for the late war as a private in Company E, of the 11th Regiment. On that day Ft. Sumter surrendered, and two weeks later his regiment was sworn into the United States service for a term of three months, and without the consent of its members was transferred to the two year term, an arrangement which included twenty-one New York Regiments, and cut them off from bounty and

Government pensions, which was certainly a gross injustice. Our subject participated in twenty-three battles and engagements. He was first under fire in the battle of Bull Run, which was followed by the battles of Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam, Gainsville, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Bristowe Station, Chancellorsville, Kelley Ford, second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, White Plains, Culpeper, and others. The regiment was marched to Washington, and on the 10th of July, 1863, was mustered out in Utica. Mr. Smith rose to the rank of Orderly Sergeant. He was slightly wounded in the leg at Chancellorsville, a bullet struck his right ear and another was shot through his clothes, cutting off his cap box.

On the 16th of December, following his return from the scene of battle, Mr. Smith and Miss Mary Lewis were united in marriage in Utica. The lady was a native of Wales, but was brought by her parents, William and Jane Lewis, to America when an infant. She died Dec. 18, 1865, leaving an infant daughter, who was named Mary Lewis, for her mother, and is now the wife of Thomas Dunn, of Utica, N. Y.

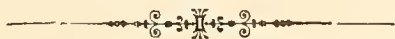
Mr. Smith came to Berlin in 1865, and for three years engaged in the hardware business, but in 1868 he closed out and accepted a position as foreman in the tin shop of Yates & Foote of Berlin, with which firm he continued for thirteen years. He then went on a surveying expedition on the Northern Pacific Railroad across the Rocky Mountains, and while in Olympia, Wash., purchased the town plat of Tacoma, together with 160 acres of land adjoining the site of that city. He then shipped a quantity of lumber by boat to that point with the intention of establishing a town, but not liking the appearance of the place, he sold out for a nominal sum and went to Portland, Ore., where he bargained for a half interest in a hardware store. After the inventory was made it was decided that he was to pay his money and become a partner on a certain Monday, but it so happened that the owner of the store had a large draft to meet the week previous to the Monday mentioned, and Mr. Smith was induced to draw his money and

pay it on Thursday. The following Saturday the great Portland fire occurred and swept away his store and capital. Having nothing left at Portland, he went to San Francisco, where he had a few hundred dollars in reserve, and then started for Wisconsin. On his return he resumed work in the old shop, which in the meantime had become the property of Yates & Son.

On the 1st of January, 1866, at Berlin, Mr. Smith wedded Miss Esther A. Rhodes, a daughter of William R. Rhodes. Orange W. Smith, now a resident of Beloit, Wis., was the fruit of this union. The mother died in Denver, Col., in 1882.

On the 24th of October, 1886, Mr. Smith was again married, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah Frances Rhodes, who was born in Utica, N. Y., and is a sister of his former wife.

In political sentiment Mr. Smith is a Republican, and has served as Alderman of Berlin for some years, also has been Chief of the Fire Department many years. In 1881 he went on the road as traveling salesman, and the following year began his present business as dealer in general hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. He is a member of Utica Post, G. A. R., also of Berlin Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs in the last named order several times. Mr. Smith is a man of strictly temperate habits, a valued member of business circles, and has won many warm friends during his residence in Berlin.



REV. WARREN D. CORNELL, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Berlin, and Secretary of the Union Council of the Paving Cutters' Union, is a native of Michigan, having been born in the town of Whiteford, Monroe County, April 25, 1858. His parents were Joehida and Olive (Slusser) Cornell. His father was born near White Lake, Vt., of English parentage, and removed to Monroe County, Mich., in an early day, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Slusser, a native of Whiteford.

Our subject was reared in his native State and in his youth attended the common schools, that

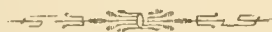
course being supplemented by a partial course in Raisin Valley Seminary. When nineteen years of age, in 1877, he went to Dallas, Tex., where he had charge of the colored schools of the First and Fourth wards of that city. Beginning in the fall of 1878 he taught until early spring of the following year, when he went to Fort Worth, of the same State, and was licensed by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a minister of that denomination, and assigned to Denton as his first charge. He there remained until the fall of 1880, when he was transferred to Gainsville in the same State, where he discharged the duties of pastor until the autumn of 1881, when he came North and joined the Wisconsin Conference at Berlin. He was first sent to Iola and Ogdensburg, Waupaca County, and in addition to his duty as pastor of those churches, he conducted a revival in Union, of the same county, with great success. His labors in that community were productive of much good, and he continued until 1882, when he took charge of the church in Parfreyville, Waupaca County, where he labored two years at a salary of \$450 a year. In the fall of 1884 he was assigned to Hortonville and Medina, in Outagamie County, Wis., where he spent the two succeeding years, when in the fall of 1886 he went to Rosendale, and was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that village until the fall of 1888, when he came to Berlin, and has since served as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. In November, 1889, he took charge of the *Methodist Home Journal*, as publisher and editor, a State illustrated religious monthly newspaper. Twenty-five hundred copies of this paper have been issued ever since November, and the list of subscribers has constantly increased, and the paper promises to be of great service to Wisconsin Methodism, and the charges in general.

Mr. Cornell was united in the holy bonds of matrimony in Gainsville, Tex., July 31, 1880, with Miss Jennie E. Roberts, daughter of Henry and Mary Roberts. She was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., and in childhood removed to Lenawee County, Mich., with her parents. She is an accomplished lady, having graduated from the High School of Sylvania, Ohio, in the class of 1871.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cornell there have been born a

family of five children, four sons and a daughter—Gerald Arthur, Lona Gladys, Louis Jacquot, Warren D. and William Collins.

Mr. Cornell is Secretary of the Paving Cutters' Union, and since Jan. 1, 1888, has edited a monthly journal in the interest of that organization at Berlin. The paper has a circulation of 2,000 copies, and is rapidly growing in popularity and circulation. The Paving Cutters' Union of America has sixty different branches, representing nearly every State in the Union, and a total membership of more than 2,000. Mr. Cornell possesses vigor and well-trained intellectual powers, is eminently practical in his views, and earnest and dramatic in delivery. His hearers are always entertained and instructed and all speak in high terms of his ability and earnestness in his work.



WILL MILLIGAN, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Kingston, is one of the leading citizens of the village. He was born in the town of Manchester, Green Lake County, March 21, 1859, and is the second in order of birth in a family of seven children, whose parents are John and Catherine (Green) Milligan, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. Ella, the eldest child of the family, is the wife of George Greenleaf, a merchant of Kingston, Wis.; the third child is now deceased; Amelia is the wife of Henry Pickett, of Kingston; Henry is engaged in clerking at Birnamwood, Wis.; Frank follows the profession of teaching; and Walter is with his parents.

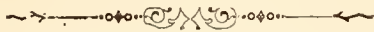
Our subject received liberal educational advantages, having supplemented his primary studies which he pursued in the common schools by a course in the Normal at Oshkosh. His younger days were passed upon his father's farm, when, at the age of fifteen years, he began life for himself by teaching school. That pursuit he followed during the winter season, while in the summer months he assisted his father. He may truly be called a self-made man, and for one who is so young comparatively he deserves no little credit for the success to which he has attained. On the 26th day

of March, 1881, he led to the marriage altar Miss Lydia Bow, whose family is mentioned elsewhere in this work. She is a native of the town of Kingston and by their marriage one child has been born.

Mr. Milligan continued to engage in teaching, and in the winter of 1882-3 held the position of Principal of the Markesan Schools, where he gave the best satisfaction. In fact, wherever employed as an instructor, he has discharged his duties in so able a manner that he has won the confidence and well wishes of all concerned. In the autumn of 1882, however, he turned his attention to other business interests, purchasing a half interest in a general mercantile store at Kingston, becoming a member of the firm of Greenleaf & Milligan. They established a good business, their trade constantly increasing from the first. By the courteous manner of the partners and their efforts and desires to please their customers, they secured a liberal patronage, continuing in business until 1886, when Mr. Milligan sold his interest. During all the time he was thus engaged he had also held the principalship of the Kingston schools. When he disposed of his interest in the store he then started on a Western trip, traveling through the Dakotas and Iowa. On his return he acted as collector during the remainder of the year, and in 1888 went to Aurora County, Dak., where he purchased 160 acres of land and planted a crop, which he harvested the following fall. He then returned to Kingston and accepted the position of principal of its schools, of which he remained in charge until the spring of 1889, when he purchased a farm on section 25, and in the fall of the same year exchanged his farm for property and his present business in the village of Kingston. It comprises 160 acres of land and is under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Milligan is a worthy representative of the younger element which has done so much toward promoting the interests of the county and is regarded by all as a worthy citizen. He has frequently been called to positions of honor and trust and for three terms, in 1881, 1882, and 1883, was Township Clerk. He also held the office of Assessor for two years and in 1882 was nominated by the Democratic party, of which he is a strong advo-

cate, for the office of Register of Deeds. Although the county is strongly Republican, he reduced the majority so greatly that he is now holding the position of Notary Public. He has ever discharged his official duties in a prompt and able manner and to the satisfaction of all concerned. His life has been such as to commend him to the respect and confidence of all with whom business or pleasure may bring him in contact, and no young citizen of Kingston Township is held in higher regard.



JABEZ NELSON ROGERS, an honored pioneer of Berlin, was born in Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt., on the 19th of February, 1807, and is a son of Jabez and Sarah Rogers. His father, Jabez Rogers, was born in Connecticut in 1764, and was a son of Jabez Rogers, who was descended from an old New England family of English origin. Jabez Rogers Jr. moved from Connecticut to Middlebury, Vt., in 1793, when that place was but a hamlet of a few dozen houses which were mostly built of logs. He brought with him a stock of goods and opened the first store in that place, which was the first in Addison County. He was married in Middlebury about the close of the eighteenth century to Miss Sarah Chipman, daughter of Col. John and Sarah (Washburn) Chipman. Mrs. Rogers was born in Salisbury, Conn., on the 20th of July, 1774, and her father was also a native of that state. He removed to Middlebury, Vt., in 1766, but was married in Salisbury, Conn., in November, 1771, to Miss Sarah Washburn of that place, a daughter of Abisha Washburn. The Chipman and Washburn families were among the most distinguished of the early New England people. Col. John Chipman served as a volunteer under Col. Ethan Allen in the spring of 1775, and with him participated in the capture of Ft. Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He also aided in the capture of St. Johns and Montreal and participated in the battles of Bennington and Hubbardton. He was at Saratoga at the time of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne in October, 1777, and afterwards had command of Ft. Edward and Ft. George successively. He was taken prisoner at the latter

point in October, 1780, and held captive until the summer of 1781, when he was exchanged and served as supernumerary until the close of the war. In 1784, Col. Chipman returned to Middlebury with his family and took possession of the land from which they had been driven by the Indians during the war. He was a man of commanding presence and superior ability, and served as Sheriff of Addison County for twelve years subsequent to his return from the field of battle. His father, John Chipman, is certainly known to have been the first settler in Middlebury, and made the first clearing at that place in 1766. His cousin, Daniel Chipman L. L. D., was an eminent jurist and member of Congress, and was speaker of the General Assembly of Vermont. Another cousin, Nathaniel Chipman L. L. D., was United States Senator and Chief Justice of Vermont.

Jabez Rogers, the paternal grandfather of our subject, participated in the War of the Revolution and was an officer in the commissary department. His death occurred in Middlebury at a ripe old age. The father of our subject engaged in merchandising during the greater part of his life and died in Middlebury, in 1839, at the age of seventy-five years. He survived his wife but two years, her death having occurred in 1837, at the age of sixty-three years.

Jabez Nelson Rogers, whose name heads this notice, was educated in the common schools and at the Middlebury Academy, where he prepared himself to enter college, but he abandoned that idea, and while still in his minority was engaged in merchandising in his native town. He was married in Middlebury on the 29th of October, 1832, to Miss Esther E. Hagar, the second daughter of Jonathan and Mary Louisa (Trudeau) Hagar. The lady was born in Montreal, Canada, Feb. 29, 1812, but her father was born in New England and was of English descent. Her mother was a native of Montreal, born of French parentage. Jonathan Hagar engaged in the leather business in that city, but when the War of 1812 broke out retreated with his family to Middlebury, Vt., where he engaged very extensively in merchandising. He was a man of superior ability and purity of character, and soon took prominence in the community where he made his home.

He was chosen to various positions of honor and trust, which he filled with ability and fidelity, including that of Treasurer of Addison County, in which capacity he served many years. He also represented his district in the State Legislature for three or four years and was Treasurer of Middlebury Savings Bank. His death occurred in April, 1855, at the age of seventy-seven.

After his marriage, Mr. Rogers continued in the mercantile business in Middlebury until 1834, when he removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., and thence to St. Joseph, in the same territory, in 1833. At that time, Michigan was but sparsely settled and in some portions of the State, especially the south and west, which are now the most populous sections, wagon roads were not open and Indian trails were the only guides to the adventurous traveler. In the spring of 1831, Mr. Rogers visited Chicago, which was then but a small hamlet, situated in a low swampy region and not at all inviting as a place of residence. He was familiarly acquainted with the leading citizens of that place for the succeeding fourteen years. He decided, however, to remain in St. Joseph, and at once entered upon the study of law at that place and was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan. He engaged in practice in St. Joseph until June 1848, when he crossed the lake to Milwaukee, where he continued the practice of his profession until the fall of 1849. He then removed to Strong's Landing, now the city of Berlin, and engaged in merchandising with Charles and John Shumway and also purchased a sawmill in what is now Wautoma, Waushara County, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber. The partners owned and laid out the town site of Wautoma. Soon after becoming interested in the lumber business it was found necessary to have a post-office established at that point and Mr. Rogers was chosen to go to Milwaukee and make the necessary application through Gen. King, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which he did, choosing the name Wautoma for the new office. The name was formed by affixing the Indian word "wau" to the name of a well known Indian chief, Tomah. In this way Mr. Rogers had the honor of naming the city of Wautoma. In the summer of 1850, not being satisfied with his partnership relations, he

withdrew from the firm. Two years later he was elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Berlin and being re-elected again and again held the office for twenty consecutive years. He was appointed municipal Judge for the city and town of Berlin in 1870, which office he held seven years and in 1879 was elected Mayor of Berlin and discharged the duties of that office four years. While a resident of Michigan, upon being nominated for the Legislature against his will, as he was unable to leave home if elected, he began making speeches and working in the interest of his opponent and helped to secure his election.

In early and middle life, Mr. Rogers was an anti-slavery Whig and took an active part in political matters. He was personally acquainted with William H. Seward and Horace Greeley, the great anti-slavery leaders, whom he much admired. On the formation of the Republican party he was among the first to join that organization, to which he has ever since belonged. In 1872, however, he supported Horace Greeley for President but has never swerved from his allegiance to the party principles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have been born eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living; Sarah, the eldest, is single and has devoted her life to the care of her parents; Harriet is an invalid and is now an inmate of St. Mary's Hospital of Milwaukee; Mary died in childhood; Edward Gordon, the eldest son living, is a practicing attorney of St. Paul, Minn. He wedded Miss Mary Esther McCord, and has one child, a daughter, Julia McCord; Josias Nelson, the second son, who is also engaged in the practice of law in St. Paul, married Miss Belle J. Dorr and they have three children, sons—Jay Nelson, Frederick William and George Dorr, all born in St. Paul. The youngest son, Frederick L., is single and was for several years engaged in the practice of the legal profession at St. Paul. He was compelled by increasing deafness to abandon this, and now resides, being broken down in health, with his parents. Mr. Rogers has led a very active and useful life; possessed of a remarkably strong constitution and vigorous health, he has hardly known what sickness means from his own exper-

ience. Energetic, earnest and decisive, he never missed an opportunity through indecision or dilatory action. Gifted with superior mental force and quick perception, he has made good use of his more than fourscore years of experience of men and things and is ripe in the knowledge of the world and its people. While now in his eighty-third year, Mr. Rogers is still vigorous, both mentally and physically, and impresses an ordinary observer as being at least twenty years younger than he is. He still resides in the home that he built forty years ago, and among his old neighbors who have known him all these years, both in private and public life, he commands the utmost confidence, respect and good-will. His estimable wife who for more than fifty-seven years has been his loved and trusted companion, although an invalid, is still bright and entertaining in conversation and continues to grace his home with her kindly presence.



GEORGE T. HAMER, who is numbered among the honored pioneers of Green Lake County and for many years has been a leading citizen of Princeton, is of English birth. He was born on the 27th of October, 1827, and was one of a family of ten children, whose parents, Edward and Mary Ann (Chantry) Hamer, were also natives of the same country. His father was a ship-builder by occupation, but also spent some years of his life while in England as proprietor of a hotel. In 1834 he sailed for America. Accompanied by his family, he crossed the Atlantic in a sailing-vessel, and after some weeks upon the water reached New York, whence he continued on his way to his destination—Cleveland, Ohio. In that city he resumed work at his trade, and built the first boat there constructed. His residence in Cleveland was of sixteen years duration, and in 1850 he came to Wisconsin, his first settlement being at Ft. Winnebago, now the city of Portage. He did not long continue there, however, but soon afterward came to Princeton, then a little village of a few houses, known as Treat's Landing. About a mile and a half from the town he purchased a farm of eighty acres, and turned his attention to agricul-

tural pursuits. Many were the hardships and difficulties which he encountered in his efforts to make a home in that wild region. The land was in its primitive condition, the settlements were widely scattered, the red men had not yet all left their old haunts, and many wild animals were still seen in the neighborhood. All kinds of wild fowls, also deer, were to be had in abundance, and furnished many a meal for the pioneers.

The story of such a life is one of much interest, but space forbids us to dwell upon it. In the village of Princeton, Mr. Hamer purchased ten lots, paying for all only \$100. Upon one of these he built a rude cabin, the family living in a covered wagon during the course of its construction. At length they were installed in their new home, and obtained provisions to last them for many months. Mr. Hamer then returned to Cleveland, where he again worked at his trade. Twelve months passed before he rejoined his family, but he could find no employment in the West, and necessity compelled him to remain in Ohio. After adding to the comforts of the home he again returned to his work, and another year was thus spent. At the end of that time, however, he had acquired a sufficient sum to enable him to begin the improvement of his farm, and with the help of his children he developed a good home. From that time prosperity attended his efforts, and in 1866 he retired from active life, purchasing a residence in Princeton, where in the midst of his family he spent his declining years. His lot was not an easy one, but he never tired of laboring for his wife and children. His death occurred on the 11th of May, 1873. The loss of few men has been more deeply felt, and in the home circle it was one which has never yet been supplied. His wife survived him for seven years, but June 27, 1880, she too passed away. But two of the Hamer family, which once numbered twelve members, are now left to perpetuate its history. The elder, Newton W., is now a resident of Cadot, Wis.

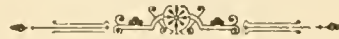
George T., of this sketch, has since his thirteenth year, made his home in the Badger State. He was reared to farm life, and bore his part in the arduous task of developing a home from the wild lands of Green Lake County. Until twenty-four years

of age he remained with his parents, but he could then no longer resist his country's call for troops, and enlisted in the service as a member of Company I, 11th Wisconsin Infantry. Going to Madison, he was then sent with his company, under the command of Capt. A. J. Whittier, to St. Louis, and thence to Sulphur Springs, where they went into camp, remaining about five months. Company I, was then removed to Big River Bridge, their duty being to guard it against the bushwhackers. Building a log house with port-holes at that point, they there remained for about five months, when they were ordered to proceed through Missouri and Arkansas. On the 7th of July, 1862, they participated in the battle at Bayou Cache, where Mr. Hamer was wounded in the left knee. He was conveyed by wagon for about sixty miles over a corduroy road, which was not very beneficial to his wound. On reaching Helena, Ark., with other sufferers, he was taken by boat to St. Louis, and thence conveyed to Jefferson Barracks, where he remained until Oct. 9, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. Returning to his home, he remained until Feb. 25, 1864, when he again enlisted, entering the ranks of the 36th Regiment, as a member of Company F. From Madison he was sent to Washington, and thence to Virginia, arriving in time to participate in the battle at Cold Harbor. He served as Color Sergeant, but on the last day of the battle, when carrying his comrades off the field, his wound broke out afresh, and he himself was placed on a stretcher and taken to a division hospital. It was five months before he had sufficiently recovered to join his command. When he did so he was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant, serving in that capacity until the close of the war when he received his discharge at Jeffersonville, Ind. He participated in the grand review at Washington, and on the 12th of July, 1865, was mustered out of service.

When hostilities had ceased, Mr. Hamer returned to the peaceful pursuits of life, working at the mason's trade, which he has since followed. He is a man well known throughout the county, and by his many friends and acquaintances is highly esteemed. He has held the office of Constable for one term, and has ever faithfully discharged the

duties of citizenship. With the exception of one year, when he was connected, as partner, with the sash and blind factory of Waupun, he has made his home in Princeton since the war, and his history is inseparably connected with that of the city in whose growth and progress he has ever manifested a deep interest. In political sentiment he is a Republican, having supported the principles of that great national organization since its establishment. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R.

The most important event in the life of George T. Hamer occurred on the 27th of October, 1863, when he was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Littlechild, who to him has been a true helpmate through life's journey. They have one daughter, Fannie B., who is an accomplished young lady and a teacher of recognized ability in the Princeton schools.



WILLIAM A. BANGS, who resides on section 19 in the town of Kingston, Green Lake County, is a native of Maine, having been born in Franklin County, Nov. 18, 1840. His father, Josiah Bangs, was born on the bank of the Connecticut River in Massachusetts, but in early life moved to Maine. He held the position of reporter for one of the leading New York journals and won distinction in that line. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and had his early life been spent under different circumstances, he would probably have attained a high social position and his career would have indeed been a brilliant one. He was endowed with remarkable talent, was a man of great vigor and activity and possessed that happy disposition which wins friends for its possessor wherever he may go. It was his aim to make the present enjoyable and he possessed a talent which is common to but few, that of being interesting to all in whatever society placed. While in Maine he was united in marriage with Miss Pauline A. Brooks, and unto them was born a family of five children: Joseph W., is a leading manufacturer and one of the most prominent business men of Augusta, Maine, his reputation extending not only over that State, but in many other parts of the country as well. George H., the next son,

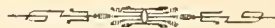
died in Roselle, N. Y. Like his father he was a man of much ability and for many years was Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective force. In 1849, when but a boy, he became possessed of an uncontrollable desire to visit the gold mines of California, but after all arrangements had been made and he was about to embark upon the trip he had the misfortune to break his leg and was forced to abandon his plans. On his recovery he went to New York City. About that time the Crystal Palace was erected and he obtained a position as policeman, and when Mr. Pinkerton conceived the idea of the detective service which he has carried out with such success, he selected George as one of his men and for thirty years he held the position of Superintendent of the force. His wife is now a resident of the city of Chicago. Susan P., the only daughter, is a wife of Randolph Moore, a resident farmer of the town of Kingston. Algernon S. is a member of the celebrated firm of Bangs Bros., one of the largest manufacturing establishments of Augusta, Maine. William A. of this sketch completes the family. In 1847 Mr. Bangs removed with his wife and children to New York, where, as before stated, he held the office of reporter until his death.

Our subject received liberal educational advantages in his youth and is now a man well-informed on general topics, including the leading issues of the day, both political and otherwise. His school life was begun in New Vineyard, Me., continued in New York City and completed in Aurora, Ill. In 1854, accompanied by three of her children, Mrs. Bangs came to the West, locating in Aurora, Ill., but after a short time removed to White Rock, in the same State, and thence to Kingston, Wis. On his arrival in Green Lake County, our subject began life for himself. He purchased eighty acres of land in the town of Kingston and after erecting a small house turned his attention to farming, which he has since followed. Little by little his financial resources were increased and he added to his original purchase until he now has 360 acres. By hard labor and perseverance he has transformed that entire amount into a tract of rich fertility, comprising one of the best homes in the vicinity. He devotes considerable attention to the raising of

stock of good grades which he is constantly improving and has been successful in that line of business. From limited circumstances he has worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the substantial and prosperous farmers of the community, having earned a competence which will enable him to pass his declining years in retirement from labor.

On the 15th of June, 1865, in the town of Kingston, was celebrated the marriage of W. A. Bangs and Miss Aluvia Seymour, a native of Canada, who was born of English parentage. She has been a resident of the county since 1856, which year witnessed her arrival in the town of Kingston. Five children grace the union of this worthy couple and the family circle yet remains unbroken. All are yet with their parents and are as follows: Henry A., Pauline A., Algernon S., J. Warner and Mary. Appreciating the advantages of an education and wishing that his children might in that particular be fitted for the battle of life, Mr. Bangs has provided them all with liberal advantages.

Mr. Bangs is one of the representative citizens of the community, and during his long residence in Green Lake County, by his sterling worth and upright character he has won the confidence and good wishes of all. He has filled various township offices and from its organization has taken an active interest in the success and welfare of the Republican party which he never fails to support by his ballot. He also manifests deep interest in those things which pertain to the welfare of the community, and in the ranks of the valued citizens he is numbered.



DR. S. A. PEASE, who for many years was one of the prominent and representative citizens of Marquette County, died at his home in Montello, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, 1887. He was born in Spafford, Onondaga Co, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1817, and at the age of seventeen years entered the Academy of Auburn, N. Y., where he completed his studies with a three years' course. In the early part of 1836, he came West, his destination being Indiana. The journey was made by canal, steamboat and

stage line. He did not long remain in the Hoosier State, but proceeded on his way to Kenosha County, Wis., where he began the practice of law. He conducted his first case with a zeal that distinguished him through life and made him a prominent member of the bar.

While living in Salem Mr. Pease was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Paddock in 1839. Soon afterwards he cast aside the law and began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Paddock. Later he graduated from Rush Medical College and then entered upon the practice of that profession. About the same time he lost his wife by death and soon afterwards went to Fond du Lac with the intention of locating in that city, but meeting William Ewing, one of the first settlers of Packwaukee, he was induced to come to Marquette County. That was in 1850. He located in Packwaukee, but after nine years removed to Oxford, then the leading village of the county. Purchasing an interest in a newspaper, he began publishing the *Marquette Express* doing the editorial work in connection with his medical practice. At about the same time he determined to renew his legal practice in connection with his other labors, and not only did he perform the duties of that profession, but represented his district in the Assembly branch of the Legislature in 1865, 1866, 1869 and 1870.

While in Packwaukee the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Miss Julia Older, who still survives him and is living in Montello, Wis.

The Doctor was a prominent member of the Democratic party in this State and the direction of the party movement in Marquette County was usually assigned to him, either individually or in connection with others. He was generally a delegate to the State Conventions and was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1866, in Philadelphia; 1868, in New York, and 1872 in Baltimore. As a physician Dr. Pease enjoyed a high reputation and for many years his practice extended over a wide range, including large sections of Green Lake, Marquette, Columbia and Adams Counties. But it is as a lawyer that he is best known. That profession was his first choice, and

though he found great pleasure in his medical practice, he turned again to the law when he felt that maturer years had given him control over the ambition whose impulse he feared in earlier years. His practice was not limited to the Circuit Court of his own county, but embraced many of the surrounding counties and extended to the Supreme Court of the State, in which he had a case pending at the time of his last illness. It was not in the court room, however, that the Doctor's legal practice resulted in the most good, but lies cherished in the hearts of friends who have listened to his wise counsel in the privacy of his office. The finest fruits of his legal labor are the differences there quietly adjusted, when enemies renewed their friendships, when sundered families were restored, when peace and harmony resulted from his efforts, rather than life-long antagonisms. His influence was by no means wholly local, for his editorials were frequently copied by newspapers throughout the State. The breadth of his thought is well illustrated by the fact that papers of different political belief found places in their columns for "the views of Dr. Pease, of the Montello *Express*." Dr. Pease was a man of exceptional power and ability. As physician, editor and lawyer, he won an enviable reputation, and at the same time devoted considerable attention to public business, but neglected no department. No other man was so prominently identified with the development of the State as he. In manner he was genial and pleasant, possessing rare conversational powers, which drew around him many friends.



A MASA MANLEY, a well-to-do farmer residing on section 27, in the town of Mackford, Green Lake County, has been a resident of this community since 1851, a period of thirty-five years. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Greene, Chenango County, Sept. 10, 1825. He was the ninth child born to Cephas and Phoebe (Millard) Manley, both of whom were descended from New England ancestry. The father was born in Massachusetts and served his country in the War of 1812. Of their

ten children, nine lived to adult age—Joseph the eldest, married Miss Esther Gibbs, and settled in Steuben County, N. Y., where his death occurred; Lester wedded Christina Smith and died in Chenango County, N. Y., where they were living; Sally became the wife of Horace Wilson and died at her home in Delaware County, N. Y.; Uriah wedded Miss Sylvia Gibbs in Steuben County, N. Y., and subsequently emigrated to Grant County, Wis., where he departed this life; Robert was joined in wedlock in Steuben County, with Miss Abnie Gibbs, after which they removed to Potter County, Pa., where he passed away; Louisa was married in Chenango County, to James Hutchins, who died in Steuben County, N. Y., where she still makes her home; Lucy D., widow of Ottis Abby, is living in Steuben County, where her husband died; Esther, is the wife of Harlow S. Colgrove of Potter County, Pa.

In early life, Mr. Manley cast his ballot with the Whig party. He was a strong advocate of its principles and was a great admirer of William Henry Harrison. He afterward supported the Republican party until his death. He was a great reader and was well versed on the leading issues of the day, both political and otherwise. He was a man of upright character, strictly honorable in all his dealings and made many friends. He came to the West in 1854, and made his home with our subject until called to his final rest.

Our subject was reared upon his father's farm and received such educational advantages as the common schools of the neighborhood afforded. He began life for himself on attaining his majority and first engaged in making shingles. He had previously learned the mason's trade and also followed that occupation for a few years. Subsequently, in company with his brother, he built a sawmill, shipping the lumber to Pittsburg and continued in its operation until 1854, when he resolved to try his fortune in the West.

Previous to that time, in 1850, Mr. Manley was united in marriage with Miss Celia, daughter of Paul Van Brunt. Two children were born to them in the East and accompanied by his family and also his parents, our subject started for Wisconsin, taking with him only a few household effects and

a small sum of money. After paying the expenses of the trip and purchasing a cook stove, he found that he had but \$1 remaining. He at once looked about him to find some means to support the little band depending upon him and as he had no capital with which to purchase a farm he concluded to operate land on shares. On the expiration of seven years, during which he was thus employed, he found himself the happy possessor of a team and wagon and \$500, in cash. He determined with that sum to secure a home and purchased his present farm of eighty acres on section 27, in the town of Mackford. By judicious management, untiring labor and the assistance of his estimable wife, he has accumulated a comfortable property and is accounted one of the prosperous farmers of the town. He tenderly cared for his parents in their old age, surrounding them with all the comforts which he could provide.

Three children graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Manly, but one is now deceased—Sarah, who died at the age of thirteen years. Those living are Viola, now the wife of Merritt Vader, and Cora, wife of Edgar Bassett, both of Green Lake County. The parents are both members of the Free Will Baptist Church of Union, also the daughters and their husbands. Politically, Mr. Manley is a Republican and does all in his power to promote the interests and insure the success of that party.



CLARK S. WALKER, who resides on section 23, Manchester Township, is one of the prominent citizens of Green Lake County. He has been identified with the growth and progress of the community, has aided in the advancement and has ever borne his part in its upbuilding. Few men have taken a deeper or more active interest in its welfare, which fact justly entitles him to an honored place in this volume. He is not only well-known throughout this county but his acquaintance extends through surrounding counties, and by all he is held in the highest regard.

His birth occurred in Charlestown, N. H., on the 22d of Nov. 1828. He was the only son of Stephen and Keziah (Converse) Walker, but three

daughters were born unto them. Only two of the family, however, are now living—Annette K., the sister, being now a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. She is the wife of J. G. Haskin, a prominent banker of that city and they are ranked among its leading citizens; Mary became the wife of George Blaisdell, and died at her home in Manchester Township, this county; while Alice F., the remaining daughter, died at the home of her parents when eighteen years of age.

No event of any very great importance marked the early life of our subject. His boyhood days were passed mid play and work and his education was acquired in the district schools. In the spring of 1851 we find the Walker family en route for the West, and accompanying his parents was Clark S. The party embarked at Buffalo for Milwaukee and while on the water one of the most fearful storms which ever swept over the face of the lake occurred. The vessel withstood the strain however, and on the 2d of May, reached its destination. When Milwaukee was reached Mr. Walker hired teams to convey his family to Green Lake County, where a home had been provided for them. He had previously purchased 125 acres of land on section 23, Manchester Township, upon which the previous year a house had been erected by his brother so that all would be comfortable and in readiness for the emigrants. That house is still the home of our subject and little alteration has been made. On the 4th of May, our subject reached the claim. The rest of the family had halted about ten miles from the farm, where they rested through the night, coming on to their new home on the 5th. The change indeed was very great and the wild and uncultivated claim bore little resemblance to the finely developed farm in New Hampshire. Not a fence had been built and with the exception of the house, no improvements had been made and the virgin soil was yet unturned by the plow. Not many days passed however, ere our subject could have been seen in work-day attire driving four yoke of oxen to a plow used in breaking prairie. Little by little the land was cultivated until at length every acre of the farm yielded tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon it.

About this time, a very important event in the

life of Mr. Walker occurred. He had formed a strong attachment for Miss Susan A. Hoit, and on the 27th of October, 1853, he led her to the marriage altar, where the union of hearts was consummated by the union of hands. The lady is also a native of New Hampshire and on the same day on which her husband was born, she opened her eyes to the light of the world in Southampton. Her parents were Joseph and Charlotte (Cate) Hoit, both of whom were descendants of old Puritan ancestry. The mother was born in Stratham, N. H. and died in Southampton, being interred in the burying ground on the old homestead in Stratham. Afterward, Mr. Hoit, in 1846, came to Green Lake County, entering a claim on which he made his home for many years. He died at the residence of his son in Ripon, at the advanced age of ninety years and six months. Plain and unassuming in manner, his life was one of the greatest uprightness and commanded the respect and confidence of all. He served his country in the War of 1812 and was a citizen which any community could ill afford to lose. Like him, his wife, who was a faithful member of the Christian Church, was greatly beloved by those who knew her. They were parents of ten children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, while six are yet living, namely: Louisa A., wife of B. M. Currier, of Green Lake; Charles W., of Sacramento, Cal.; Mary, wife of John Simmons, a fruit-grower of Sacramento; Charlotte, widow of William Lincoln of Racine County, Wis.; Nathan, who was for many years County Superintendent of the schools of Green Lake County and is now residing in Ripon; and the honored wife of our subject.

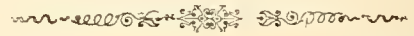
Mr. and Mrs. Walker began their domestic life upon the farm which has now for thirty-six years been their home. He at once took charge of the farm, thus relieving his father from all care and now his land is one of the best cultivated tracts in the county. His parents made their home with the young couple until their death, but the mother did not long remain. She died in 1853, and was survived by her husband twelve years, his death occurring in 1865. They were buried in the cemetery on the farm, which is one of the neatest and prettiest cemeteries in the State. The care and

attention which has been bestowed upon it shows that the loved ones who have passed away are not forgotten, but still linger in the memory of their children.

Mr. Walker is one of the most successful farmers in Green Lake County. His success is not alone due to his business ability but his possessions have been acquired by toil, perseverance and energy. He extended the boundaries of his farm until at one time his landed possessions aggregated 830 acres, but that amount has been reduced as he gave to his children when they left the parental roof for homes of their own. Five sons completed the family circle, as follows: Milan E., who was born April 8, 1855; Charles H., Dec. 27, 1856; John A., April 8, 1859; Elwin C., Jan. 11, 1864; and Frank C., Sept 1, 1865. The eldest, who is now engaged in farming in Manchester Township, wedded Jennie Kempton, by whom he had three children, Guy and Alice are yet living, Roy died at the age of three years. Charles H. and John A. are now operating 245 acres of land in Manchester Township, constituting one of the most beautiful farms in the county. The latter is married, having wedded Julia W. Walker, of Springfield, Vt. The two youngest sons are still at home. All have received good educational advantages, having thereby been fitted for the practical duties of life and are useful members of society.

Mr. Walker is not only numbered among the early settlers of the county, but has experienced the hardships and trials of frontier life, the first few years of his residence in the community having been passed in true pioneer style. Roads were in poor condition and they had to drive long distances to mill and market. Oxen were used for farm labor and the harvesting was done with a sickle and cradle. Now the most improved machinery is found upon his farm and there can also be seen the best grades of stock, including forty head of Hambletonian horses. Growth and progress have been steadily carried forward all over the county, and the work of public improvement has been pushed forward so rapidly that it seems almost incredible to the visitor of to-day that only fifty years ago the county was wholly unsettled. Mr. Walker has ever borne his part in

the work of advancing the interests of the community and he has also aided liberally in the promotion of educational, social and moral interests. He is charitable and benevolent and contributes freely to the support of churches. He attends the Universalist Church, but has assisted all other denominations and gave to the Methodist Episcopal Church three acres of land for a cemetery. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Walker is noted for its hospitality and sociability. The many friends of the worthy couple delight in visiting them and are sure of a hearty greeting and warm reception. The mistress, who is a most estimable lady presides with much grace and has the tact of making each guest feel at ease.



MYRON GAGE is one of the well-known citizens of Marquette County, and owns and conducts the livery stable of Montello. He is also mail contractor, a business in which he has had extensive experience. His first mail route was between Montello and Portage, and in connection with that line of business he owns the steamer "Hunter," which transports passengers and mail between Montello and Packwaukee.

Mr. Gage is a native of Crawford County, Pa., having been born in the town of Harrisburg, Aug. 7, 1838. His father, Stephen P. Gage, accompanied by his family, emigrated from the Keystone State to Wisconsin in November, 1844, settling in what was then Hanchettville (now Marshall). Dane County. Four years were there spent, and he then removed to Beaver Dam, Dodge County, where he engaged in keeping hotel for about two years. His next place of residence was in the town of Scott, Columbia County, where for a number of years he again operated a hotel, which was familiarly known as the old Blue Tavern. At length the La Crosse line of railroad was constructed, and in consequence Mr. Gage's business declined as the travel was taken from that road, so he returned to his farm in Dane County and devoted his time and attention to its cultivation for several years, when he sold out. He had owned an interest in the city hotel at Portage for some time, and becoming sole pro-

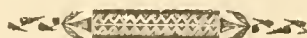
prietor he returned to the hotel business, which he carried on until his death in August, 1876. His wife still survives him and is living in Portage at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. Stephen Gage was an enterprising and respected citizen, and made friends wherever he went. He was sixty-six years of age at the time of his decease. The children of the family are Wheeler, Myron, Richard, William, Julia, Peter, Oliver, Lavina and Stephen, and with the exception of Julia all are yet living.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood upon his father's farm, remaining under the parental roof until twenty-three years of age. He was but six years old at the time of the emigration of the family to Wisconsin, and has witnessed much of the growth and progress of the State. The work of development had been carried forward to such a limited degree that it was hardly transformed from its primitive condition. The journey from Pennsylvania was made in wagons and consumed about three weeks. The party passed through Chicago, then but a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, giving little or no promise of its present greatness. Mr. Gage remained at home assisting in the arduous task of developing the wild lands until after attaining his majority, when he engaged in farming for himself in the town of Leeds for a number of years. When his father became owner of a hotel in Portage he became associated with him, but in connection with that business engaged in staging and mail contracting for many years. His first contract of that character was to deliver mail between Portage, and Lodi, in the year 1864, but after operating that route for three years he sold out to his brother William and engaged with John Gates, a liveryman of Portage, with whom he remained for about three years, when he took the contract of the mail route between Montello and Portage. He made the round trip between those two places daily, Sunday excepted, for three years or until the extension of the railroad to Packwaukee, since which time the route extends only from that place to Montello. He has also had charge of the mail between Montello and Preston and Pardeeville for a number of years.

Mr. Gage was twice married, his first union being

with Miss Sarah Ann Lang, a native of Canada, who removed to Columbia County, Wis., with her parents when a child. Unto them was born one child, a son, Frank, born in the town of Scott, Columbia County, in April, 1863. His present wife was formerly Miss Ellen Powderly, and a daughter graces their union, Mary, who was born in Montello.

Mr. Gage is the owner of the only livery stable in Montello. He is fair and honorable in all his business dealings and has made many warm friends in the county, by all of whom he is held in high regard.



LYMAN D. HART, an early settler of Marquette County, of 1852, is engaged in farming on section 2 in the town of Packwaukee where he has made his home almost a quarter of a century. He was born in Chittenden County, Vt., June 3, 1861, and is a son of Orange and Cynthia (Drake) Hart. When Lyman was a lad his parents removed to Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., where the death of the mother occurred. Mr. Hart was then again married, but did not long survive, and at the age of five years our subject was left an orphan. There were four children of the family, but he has only one brother now living, Benjamin F., who resides in Jefferson County, Neb.

Mr. Hart, whose name heads this sketch, has made his own way in the world since the tender age of twelve years. He was but three years of age when his mother died, but he remained at home until the death of his father, when he was taken back to Vermont by a maternal uncle, with whom he lived until he began earning his own livelihood. He began working upon a farm, and in consequence received but limited educational advantages, being permitted only to attend school during the winter months. Afterward he went to live with his maternal grandmother in Genesee County, N. Y., and with that worthy lady came to Wisconsin in May, 1842. The family went direct to Janesville, settling in that city when it was about the size of Packwaukee. There the grandparents settled on a farm, continuing the cultiva-

tion of their land until the death of the husband, after which the wife removed to Columbia County, Wis., where she remained until called home.

Mr. Hart did not accompany his grandmother to Columbia County, but remained in Rock County and for some time worked upon the farm. Afterward he worked one season with his brother at the wagon-maker's trade, in Janesville, but his brother sickened and died and he returned to his former occupation. Subsequently he moved to Stoughton, Wis., where he made his home about two years, during which time he worked at the carpenter's trade with his brother-in-law, Samuel R. Rood, afterward Judge Rood, one of the prominent citizens of Marquette County. He came with that gentleman to the village of Packwaukee in 1852, and has resided there continuously since, covering a period of thirty-eight years. After one season spent with the Judge he worked at carpentering with a brother of that gentleman, and then engaged as a farm hand with William Axford, a resident of the town of Oxford, Marquette County, with whom he remained a year and a half. His next venture was as a salesman in the grocery store of his brother, B. F. Hart.

On the 13th of April, 1856, in the town of Packwaukee, Lyman Hart was united in marriage with Miss Sally Sheldon, daughter of Simon S. and Nancy (Hutchins) Sheldon, who settled in the town of Packwaukee about 1848. Her father was a native of Vermont, her mother of New York, and from the latter State they removed to Michigan, coming thence to Wisconsin. Settling in Racine County, after a year they removed to Horicon, Dodge County, and as before stated came to Packwaukee in 1848. Mr. Sheldon was a shoemaker by trade, but after coming to Marquette County followed farming. He died in April, 1865, but his wife survived him a number of years, dying at the home of her daughter in Nebraska. That worthy couple were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, but all have now passed away with the exception of Mrs. Hart. Three of the sons served in the Union army during the late War. Simon lived to reach home, but died an hour afterward; George was killed in the battle of Corinth; Shepherd served

through the war, and participated in the celebrated March to the Sea under Sherman, but died a number of years ago of yellow fever in Galipolis, Ohio.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hart has been blessed with a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, and the family circle yet remains unbroken: Lizzie is the wife of A. J. Harring. The other children, Frank A., Fred C., Lottie S., Mary E. and Lula E. are all at home. The family have a pleasant home situated on section 2 in the town of Packwaukee, where sociability abounds and the hospitable door stands open for their many friends. The farm comprises 160 acres, and Frank and Fred together own 150 acres of land.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hart have witnessed almost the entire growth of Marquette County, and are numbered among the earliest settlers of the town of Packwaukee. Mrs. Hart was the second white woman of the village of that name. In the great changes that have taken place since their arrival they have nobly borne their part, aiding in the upbuilding of the community, and in the advancement of its many enterprises have been found in the front rank. They are numbered among the highly respected and esteemed citizens of the county, and are well worthy a place in this volume, where are represented the noble pioneers and the prominent men and women. Mr. Hart served his town as Treasurer for three years, and for twelve years was a member of the School Board, during which time he did all in his power to advance the cause of education, of which he has ever been a warm friend.



HENRY THOMAS, who is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Green Lake County, of May, 1847, and is now living in Berlin, was born in Randolph County, Ind., June 9, 1819, and is a son of John W. and Acha Thomas. His father was born in North Carolina, July 1, 1784, and on the 1st of May, 1808, married Acha Peele, who was born in the same State, June 12, 1783. In 1814, John Thomas placed his wife and two children in a one-horse cart, together with such household effects as they could carry, and set out

across the mountains for the Northwestern wilds of Indiana. He located in Randolph County of that State, where he cleared a farm and made his home. He was of Welsh descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Wales to North Carolina during the early settlement of that colony. His wife was of English origin and belonged to one of the old families of North Carolina. She was an cousin of Sir Robert Peele, the English Premier.

Our subject was reared to manhood under the parental roof and at the age of twenty years went to La Porte County, Ind., where he began life for himself as a farmer. He there became acquainted with Miss Harriet Sharp and on the 1st of February, 1847, they were married. She was born March 1, 1829, in Wayne County, Ind., and was a daughter of Finley and Elizabeth Sharp, who were natives of Virginia, of English origin. Her father was born March 5, 1803, and died Jan. 15, 1857. His wife was born July 2, 1808, and died Oct. 2, 1866. They were members of the Society of Friends and Mrs. Thomas was reared in that faith.

In the month of April, following his marriage, Henry Thomas started with his bride, in a lumber wagon drawn by an ox team, from La Porte County, Ind., for the Territory of Wisconsin. They endured the usual vicissitudes of spring travel through a country poorly supplied with improved highways, and after a tedious ride of 300 miles, reached what is now the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, then a part of Marquette County, on the 15th of May. Mr. Thomas settled on Government land, two miles south of Strong's Landing, now the city of Berlin, where he made a farm which continued to be his home until 1868. He then purchased another farm, situated in the southeastern part of the town of Berlin, six and a half miles from Ripon and four miles from Berlin, which is now one of the most highly improved tracts of land in the county. It comprises 337 acres, and by the industry and perseverance of our subject is placed under the highest state of cultivation.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born four children, three sons and a daughter: Mary Ann, born Dec. 21, 1847, is the wife of Lessel Long and has three children, two sons and a daughter; John

Finley, born Aug. 8, 1849, wedded Mary Smith, a native of England; Calvin Sidney, born Jan. 1, 1851, married Kittie Fuller, and has one child, a daughter; George Mahlon, born July 20, 1851, died on the 24th of March, 1855.

In the month of March, 1877, Mr. Thomas left his farm to the care of his sons and removed to Berlin to spend his declining years in retirement. Seven years later his estimable wife passed away at their home in that city, on the 24th of September, 1884. He is a Universalist in religious faith and a Republican in politics, and by his fellow citizens has been elected to various public offices, both in town and county. For many years he was Chairman of the town of Berlin and held that position all through the late war. He also served as Town Treasurer and in 1862 was elected Treasurer of Green Lake County, in which capacity he served during 1863-4 and was again elected for the term of 1866-7. He took part in the meeting called to organize the town of Berlin and has since never failed to attend a meeting of that town. Mr. Thomas is widely and favorably known as a just and upright citizen and is one of the few left of the original pioneers of Green Lake County.



ISAAC CLARK GRAY, who is engaged in farming and general stock-raising on section 36, Princeton Township, is one of the most popular men in the community. He was born Jan. 21, 1813, in the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and is a son of Isaac and Peninah (Hurd) Gray. The family is of English origin, and was founded in America by two brothers, Henry and John Gray, who came to this country in 1643. They had formerly been residents of Nottingham, England, and had there married sisters, daughters of William Frost, who with his family accompanied them to Connecticut. They located in Fairfield and were among its earliest settlers. There is still in existence an old memorial stone at Campo, near the shore of Long Island Sound, which bears the inscription of Henry Gray. Unquestionably it marks the burial place of the

ancestor of this line. His descendants are scattered all over the United States. Many were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, others served in the War of 1812, and again in the late Rebellion the family was well represented.

The grandfather of our subject is duly mentioned in the Records of Danbury and Brookfield, Conn., as having bought and sold real estate in 1808. His son, father of our subject, married Peninah Hurd, and to them were born five children, of whom Isaac C. is the youngest. Two have now passed away—Abel H. and Edwin F., and the other two living are Curtis W. and Hiram A. The father was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation in Connecticut until 1803, when with his family he removed to the Empire State, locating in Rensselaer County. Resuming work as a carpenter, he continued operations in that line until 1813, when he built a sawmill, thereby providing for the maintenance of his family until 1828, when he returned to his native State. His next venture was as a farmer. He engaged in the cultivation of a tract of land, which he purchased near the old homestead, until 1836, which year witnessed his arrival in Calhoun, Mich. He had heard of the splendid opportunities afforded by the West, and determined to test the truth of those reports by a removal to the scene, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring in 1840, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife had died many years previously, in May, 1813. For his second wife he married Nancy Brooker, who died ten days after the death of her husband.

Our subject received such education as the common schools of his native State afforded, and remained under the parental roof until eighteen years of age, at which time he was apprenticed to a gentleman who was owner of a woolen factory. After learning the trade he worked in various mills for three years, when in 1836, he removed to the old Bay State, where he was employed in a woolen mill for two years. His father as before stated came to the West in 1836, and in 1838 our subject also went to Michigan, there making his home until the death of the old gentleman. Soon afterward he returned to Massachusetts and resumed

his old employment as a manufacturer of woolen goods, continuing the same for eight years, when he removed to Bennington, Vt., where he made his home for two years. He then once more went to Massachusetts, and from that time until 1864 was employed in different mills until he received an offer to become Superintendent of a new woolen mill in Vermont. He continued to serve in that capacity for three years, and then came to Wisconsin, at the same time purchasing fifty acres of land in the town of Princeton, where he now resides. His farm is one of the best in the community, and is under a high state of cultivation. The stock there found is of the best grades, and his improvements are many, useful and beautiful.

Since his arrival in Green Lake County, Mr. Gray has always given his support to those enterprises which are calculated to benefit the public, and has ever done his share in the advancement of its worthy interests. In the positions of honor and trust which he has occupied, ability and fidelity to duty have ever marked his course, and his long continued service as Justice of the Peace and School Treasurer indicate the confidence reposed in him by his constituents. He held the former position for twenty-two years, the latter for twelve years, and also served as Side Supervisor for one term. In political sentiment he is now a supporter of the Democracy. He cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, and after its organization affiliated with the Republican party until 1876, when he joined forces with the Democrats. He held membership with the Odd Fellows society in Massachusetts, but does not now belong to any civic organization. He is a man well-known throughout the community, is whole souled and genial, and numbers among his friends all with whom he has become acquainted.

The estimable wife of our subject was in her maidenhood Miss Emeline Parker. She was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1818, and in 1842 was united in marriage with Isaac C. Gray. Her parents, John and Betsy (Bisbee) Parker, were both natives of the same State, and her grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Gray is the only one of the family yet living. Her father died in 1858, and her mother in 1864, and her ten

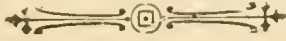


Asa Burrell



Elizabeth Burrell

brothers and sisters have also passed away. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gray, namely: Coralinn, who is now deceased; Marion, who is one of the finest portrait artists in the State of Wisconsin; John P. and Willie H.



ASA BUNCE, deceased, was born in Windham, Conn., May 26, 1803, and died at his home on section 21, Berlin Township, Green Lake County, July 2, 1884, a respected and honored citizen. His father was Aaron Bunce, of English descent, who followed farming throughout the greater part of his life. For a number of years he engaged in that occupation in Connecticut, and then removed to Genesee County, N. Y., where he resumed the same line of business, which he continued until his death. He was survived by his wife for some years, that excellent lady dying at the home of her son John, in Berlin Township. They were parents of ten children, but all have now passed away.

We know that this sketch of Asa Bunce will be received with pleasure by his many friends in this vicinity, as he was widely known and was respected by all with whom he came in contact. He is numbered among the pioneers both of Rock and Green Lake Counties, the date of his arrival in Wisconsin being 1841, and he settled in the former county, there continuing to reside for four years, when he came to Green Lake County, locating on a farm in Berlin Township. There his wife still resides, amid the scenes where she passed so many happy years of her wedded life. The land which our subject purchased was in a wild uncultivated state and entirely destitute of improvement. With characteristic energy, however, he built a log cabin, and began transforming the virgin soil into a rich and cultivated farm. He lived alone for a number of years, but on July 22, 1861, chose for himself a helpmate, and in that year was united in marriage with Elizabeth Kinrade. They became parents of two children, who share with their mother the great loss occasioned by the death of Mr. Bunce. Both are still at home. Nettie, the daughter, is the elder. E. Grant, the son, now has charge of the

home farm, which he manages with much ability. He was married Nov. 27, 1888, Miss Elsie Brown becoming his wife.

William and Elizabeth (Kennel) Kinrade, parents of Mrs. Bunce, are natives of England, the former born in Liverpool, in 1803, the latter near the birth place of her husband, in 1810. They were married in 1835, and in 1856 emigrated to America, and settled on a farm in Berlin Township, on which they lived until age compelled an abandonment of the active duties of life. To them were born eight children, viz: William, Elizabeth, Edward, Catherine, John, Henry, Joseph, Daniel.

Mr. Bunce continued the work of improving and developing his land until he had one of the finest farms in the county. He also extended its boundaries by subsequent purchase, until it comprised 267 acres, and the many and beautiful improvements there seen attract the attention of all passers-by. There are seen two fine residences, one of which Grant occupies, commodious barns and outbuildings, and all improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm. By his own efforts Mr. Bunce acquired his possessions, and at the time of his death had a competency which leaves his family in comfortable circumstances. He owned 577 acres of arable land, beside town property in both Berlin and Broadhead. He was a man who cared little for political distinction, never seeking for public office, content to devote his leisure to the enjoyment of his home. He, however, served as Assessor for one year, but the election was not through his seeking. In politics, he was a staunch advocate of the Republican party, and felt a deep interest in its success. In religious belief, he was a Universalist. He possessed a broad charity for all men; actuated by benevolence he performed many acts of kindness, and his upright life commanded the respect and love of all. He was eighty-one years of age at the time of his death, but though he long outlived the Psalmist's threescore years and ten, he retained the brightness and much of the vigor of early manhood. The county lost a good citizen, his neighbors a kind friend, and his family a loving husband and father.

To judge accurately of human disposition, and to be convinced of the fullest development of the

power and strength of the affection and gratitude that exists in man, we have only to observe how he treats his servant—the beast. That all these characteristics were uncommonly developed in Mr. and Mrs. Bunce, and by them transmitted to their children is evidenced in the care and attention that is bestowed upon a family horse that was foaled the property of Mr. Bunce in 1851. "Charley" (as he is called) was Mr. Bunce's favorite buggy horse, and as such remained until the close of his considerate owner's death; since when the faithful old servant has been permitted to pass his declining days in restful repose, the recipient of every attention that a grateful family can bestow.

Mrs. Bunce, who is a most estimable lady, is still living on the old homestead with her daughter Nettie. Like her husband she delights in doing good, and her many warm friends hold her in the highest esteem. See portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Bunce on another page.



ALBERT GATES, retired farmer and merchant of Berlin, was born in the town of Stow, Middlesex County, Mass., on the 15th of September, 1832, and his parents, Elbridge and Sally G. (Conant) Gates, were also natives of Stow and were of English descent. On the paternal side, our subject's most remote ancestor of whom the writer has positive information, was Elisha Gates, of Massachusetts, who died Dec. 9, 1803. His son, Elisha Jr., was born Sept. 30, 1765, and died Dec. 12, 1820. He was married at Acton, Mass., Aug. 21, 1791, to Miss Elizabeth M. Robbins, and after her death wedded Betsy Gates on the 21st of August, 1806.

The father of our subject was a son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Robbins) Gates. He was born in Stow, Feb. 6, 1804, and died Jan. 16, 1880. His marriage with Miss Conant was celebrated Dec. 23, 1828. The lady was born Feb. 1, 1808, and was a daughter of John and Maria (Houghton) Conant. Mrs. Conant was the fourth child of Elijah and Mercy Houghton. She was born Nov. 7, 1772, and died May 21, 1864. Elijah Houghton, son of

Thomas and Marie Houghton was born in Harvard, Mass., Jan. 2, 1740, and from that fact it is thought his parents were natives of America. At all events the family were residents of Massachusetts as early as 1715.

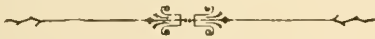
The father of our subject has been dead several years but his mother is still living and makes her home with him in Berlin. She is now almost eighty-three years of age, yet is bright and active and in full enjoyment of her faculties. She is still a great worker and is also an extensive traveler, having traversed the route between Acton, Mass., and Berlin, Wis., twenty-one times. She was eighty-one years of age at the time of the last journey.

Albert Gates, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When about twenty years of age he conceived the idea of going to California and after overcoming the natural objection of his parents set out for the Pacific Slope, March 1, 1852, going by way of the Panama route. On arriving in California he engaged in mining and later turned his attention to farming. Three years satisfied him that the rough life of the West was not to his taste, and in the spring of 1855 he returned to Massachusetts. The following fall he led to the marriage altar Miss Maria W. Willis, the union being celebrated in Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., on the 18th day of November, 1855. Mrs. Gates was born in Harvard, Mass., June 10, 1831, and was the second in a family of fourteen children, whose parents were Daniel and Maria (Whitney) Willis. Her father was born in Marlborough, Vt., Dec. 25, 1805, of Scotch parentage and died in the spring of 1865. Her mother was born in Harvard, Mass., Nov. 15, 1807, and is descended from English ancestors. She survives her husband and at this writing resides in South Acton, Mass., at the age of eighty-two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gates have a family of three children: Albert A., who was born in Stow, Mass., Oct. 8, 1856, was married in Markesan, Wis., to Miss Marietta Warren, and resides in Berlin; they have a son, named Frank Warren, born Aug. 6, 1881. George E., born in Stow, May 4, 1862, was married in Berlin, March 29, 1883, to Miss Mabel Rose, and is engaged in the paper business in Ber-

lin; Alice M., the youngest, was born in Acton, Mass., Oct. 12, 1867, and resides with her parents.

Mr. Gates, accompanied by his family, came to Wisconsin in 1870, and after spending a short time in Berlin, engaged in farming near Princeton, Green Lake County, doing a successful business in that line until February, 1882, when he removed to Berlin and in the following year embarked in the grocery business. He still owns a farm of 100 acres adjoining Princeton, together with other property. Since 1886 he has lived a retired life, having spent only three years in the grocery business. Mrs. Gates is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and though now in the decline of life, is still a beautiful woman, and charms all by her cheerful and genial manner. In politics, Mr. Gates is a Republican, but has never sought or desired public office. He is a practical, common sense man who has led an industrious, useful life, and by untiring efforts has acquired a good property. In all transactions he has endeavored to do to others as he would have them do to him, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens as a man of the strictest integrity and correct habits.



REESE T. REESE, a prominent merchant of Berlin, late of the firm of Reese & Whiting general merchants, but who is now engaged in the grocery trade, has been in active business in Berlin since the early spring of 1857, and is numbered among the prominent citizens of the county. He is a native of South Wales, where his parents, Thomas and Anna (Shelby) Reese, were also born. The family is noted for longevity, and the paternal grandfather of our subject lived to the remarkable age of ninety-nine years.

Mr. Reese, whose name heads this sketch, was born on the 22d of November, 1831, and in 1842, when eleven years of age, came to America with his parents, the family settling near Toronto, Canada. In 1847 they removed to Wisconsin, and after spending four years on a farm in Waukesha County, went to Waushara County in 1852, locating on a farm in the town of Springwater. Thus,

as a farmer lad, our subject was reared to manhood. He attended the district school, and like a dutiful son, assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm until attaining his majority, when he started out in life for himself. He was first employed in a hotel near Oconomowoc, and also in Milwaukee, until the early spring of 1857, when he came to Berlin and formed a partnership with Henry A. Williams, his brother-in-law, in the grocery business, buying out the stock of J. D. Husted. They soon added other lines of goods, converting it into a general store, and the firm of Reese & Williams continued business until 1863, when Mr. Williams sold out to E. F. Whiting, and the firm of Reese & Whiting was formed. That company rapidly increased its trade, and in its most prosperous years did a business of \$125,000. They occupied three large store rooms, besides basements, and continued operations in that line until the spring of 1889, when owing to reverses in an outside business in which Mr. Reese had largely invested, together with other causes, they were forced to make an assignment, settling with their creditors *pro rata*, according to the assets of the business above the liabilities. Having adjusted their matters, the firm was dissolved in the fall of 1889. Mr. Whiting retired, and Mr. Reese has since continued in the grocery and crockery business at the old stand.

In March, 1863, in Berlin, Mr. Reese was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Troxell, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of A. Y. and Mary A. Troxell. They are the parents of one son and five daughters—Ella is now the wife of Henry S. Smith, of Menasha, Wis.; Adda is the wife of Edward A. Benson, of Milwaukee; Belle, Ralph, Daisy and Gladys, the younger members of the family, are unmarried.

In politics Mr. Reese is a Republican, and while not desirous of holding public office, has served four terms as Alderman. He is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Berlin Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M., and to Berlin Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Reese is an active, energetic business man, and up to within a short time of the recent failure was very successful. The firm of

Reese & Whiting was the leading mercantile house of Berlin, and the fair dealing and judicious management of those gentlemen had won them an almost unlimited credit and the universal confidence of all with whom they had business relations. Mr. Reese starts in anew with the best wishes of many old friends that he may soon retrieve his lost ground and again be found in the foremost ranks of the successful merchants of Berlin.



CHARLES AUGUSTUS MATHER, the pioneer banker of Berlin, Green Lake County, was born in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and is a son of Bethel and Huldah (Smith) Mather. His father was born in Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn., and his mother in Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and both were descended from old New England families. The former was a descendant of John Mather, of Loughton, Lancashire, England, who was born in the beginning of the fourteenth century. The family was established in this country by Rev. Richard Mather, grandson of John Mather, who crossed the Atlantic and settled in Boston in 1635. He was the father of five sons, who were educated and graduated from Harvard College. One of that number, Increase Mather, was the first person in this country who received the title of D. D. Rev. Richard Mather had the honor of being one of the first Presidents of Harvard College and was the first pastor of the old South Church in Boston, while his son, before mentioned, was one of his colleagues and together they preached in Boston for fifty years. Another member of the family, whose fame is world wide, is Cotton Mather, who was a brother of Charles Mather, of Torrington, Conn., the grandfather of our subject.

Charles Augustus Mather, whose name heads this sketch, is of the ninth generation from John Mather, of Lancashire, England, who is herein mentioned as the progenitor of the family. He received liberal educational advantages and when his school life was completed, engaged in business in Schaghticoke and Troy, N. Y., until his emigra-

tion to Wisconsin in the spring of 1856. He settled in Berlin, where he has since made his home, and shortly afterward embarked in the insurance business, to which he yet devotes his energies, in connection with other enterprises. In 1861 he established a private bank in Berlin, conducting it alone until 1864, when in company with T. S. Ruddock and others, he organized the First National Bank of Berlin, with a capital of \$50,000. Mr. Ruddock was made President, Mr. Mather Cashier, and J. F. Heazlit, Teller. The bank was in operation until 1870, when upon the removal of some of the heaviest stock-holders from the city, it was decided to discontinue it. Mr. Mather then again engaged in private banking, being alone in business until 1877, when he admitted his nephew, Joseph M. Hawley, to partnership under the firm name of C. A. Mather & Co., bankers, since which time the business has been conducted by those gentlemen, under that style, with marked success. The capital is \$25,000 and the bank is one of the most reliable moneyed institutions in this community. In addition to banking, Mr. Mather has continued to carry on the insurance business, and is also largely interested in real estate, owning in connection with residence property considerable marsh land which he devotes to the culture of cranberries.

On the 6th of November, 1878, Mr. Mather was united in marriage with Mrs. A. T. McDonald, widow of E. R. McDonald, of Cornwall, Ontario, Canada. She has one child by her former marriage, a son, Eugene R., who is now a student of the Wisconsin State University. Her maiden name was Pares, she being a daughter of the late Thomas John Pares, Esq., formerly of Leicestershire, England.

Throughout his life, Mr. Mather has been a great admirer of fine horses and manifested his love for that stock by purchasing the wonderful pacer, "Johnston," the fastest horse on record in the world, the time being 2:6 $\frac{1}{4}$. In 1883 he sold "Johnston" to Commodore Kittson, of St. Paul, for \$20,000.

Mr. Mather has ever been a liberal supporter of all the institutions of Berlin, and has done much for the upbuilding of the county. He was connected with another branch of industry, previously

unmentioned in this sketch—the quarries. Not long after his arrival in Berlin, he purchased “The Rocks” adjoining the Berlin Cemetery. Subsequently he sold it to the Berlin & Montello Granite Company, which is now working it successfully. In political sentiment Mr. Mather was formerly a Whig, but at the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks and has since been one of its faithful supporters.

Joseph M. Hawley, junior member of the firm of Mather & Hawley, bankers of Berlin, deserves more especial mention in this volume. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Salem, Washington County, Jan. 15, 1856, and is a son of David and Lydia Jane Hawley. He began his school life in Salem, further pursued his studies in the Washington Academy and the schools of Springfield, Ill., and completed his education at Amherst College, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1876. He came to Berlin in November, of that year, and shortly afterwards entered into the banking business, in which he is now engaged.



ISAAC RUSSELL, deceased, was one of the prominent citizens and honored pioneers of Marquette County. He was born in Reading, Windsor Co., Vt., Aug. 27, 1808, and died at his home in the town of Buffalo, in the month of February, 1877, respected by all who knew him. There are but few of the early settlers of Wisconsin left to relate the history of the progress and advancement which was made by them in those early times, and it thus becomes the duty as well as the pleasure of the historian to perpetuate their memory. Mr. Russell ever identified himself with such enterprises as were calculated to benefit the public, and never refused his aid and support when solicited for any worthy cause. He remained in his native State until attaining his majority and his primary education was supplemented by a course in Reading Academy. When his school life was over, he engaged in teaching in the Green Mountain State, and afterward went to New York, following the same profession in Rochester and Nunda

for several years. He came to Wisconsin during its Territorial days and made his first location in Racine County whence he removed to Ripon, Fond du Lac County, becoming connected with the well known Phalanx community, at that place.

It was while a resident of Ripon, that Mr. Russell was united in marriage with Mrs. Palmerton, the wedding ceremony being performed on the 23d of March, 1848. In her maidenhood, Mrs. Russell was Mary Anna Clark. She was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1826, and when a child removed with her parents to Cleveland, Ohio, where her father died in 1840, having survived his wife several years. After the death of her father, Mrs. Russell and her sister returned to her native State, where she remained until 1842, when she became a resident of Darien, Walworth Co., Wis. In that county, on the 25th of October, 1843, she became the wife of Sanford Palmerton, who died on the 14th of April of the following year. In the fall of 1847, she went to Ripon, where she became acquainted with, and married Mr. Russell. In the autumn succeeding their marriage, they came to Marquette County, and settled on section 3, in the town of Buffalo, on land which Mr. Russell had purchased of the Fox River Company. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, and it was not long before his wild land was converted into a highly improved farm containing 240 acres. He was not only a practical farmer, but also entertained progressive ideas, and in consequence was quite successful in his undertakings. His loss was sincerely mourned by all who knew him, for the community felt that one of its best citizens had been taken away. In his business transactions, his course was marked with the strictest honesty and integrity, and it was often said of him that his word was as good as his bond. He was charitable and benevolent, ever ready to extend a helping hand, and by his courteous and gentlemanly demeanor made friends wherever he went. He was liberal and progressive in his views on religious matters, and politically, was a warm advocate of Republican principles.

He left an adopted daughter to share with Mrs. Russell her great loss. The wife is now living on the old homestead left her by her husband, with

her daughter, Mrs. Graham and her family. Mrs. Graham, who was formerly Miss Addie M. Lewis, is the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell. She was born in Montello, Nov. 14, 1855, and on the 29th of March, 1877, became the wife of James R. Graham, whose birth occurred Nov. 20, 1851. Two children grace their union: Frank R. was born April 6, 1878, and Gertrude G., Sept. 19, 1880. Mr. Graham displays much ability in the management of the fine farm which he has now purchased, and which is situated on section 3, in the town of Buffalo. He ranks among the leading farmers of the community, and is accounted one of the enterprising citizens as well. The members of his household rank high in the social world, and he deserves a representation in this volume.



RA BUTLER is engaged in farming and stock-raising in the town of Mackford, Green Lake County, his home being situated on section 22. He has resided in Wisconsin during its whole existence as a State, and was two years a resident under territorial Government. He has therefore been a witness of almost its entire growth and development, and has been an active participant in the changes and progress that have been carried on. He was born in Shelby County, Ind., on the 1st of March, 1838, and is a son of William and Eunice (Stone) Butler. When he was a lad of eight years, the family left their old home and came to Green Lake County, where his life has since been passed. He was reared to manhood upon his father's farm and acquired such education as the schools of that early day afforded. The school-house was built of logs, the seats were made of slabs, the windows were but small apertures in the logs, and an immense fireplace occupied one end of the building. His primary education, however, has been largely supplemented by reading and observation, and he is now one of the well-informed citizens of the community. By experience, he has gained a knowledge of men and the ways of the world which could never have been learned from text books.

In the autumn of 1859, Mr. Butler was united in marriage with Miss Alice Westover, daughter of

Austin and Mary Westover, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. Mrs. Butler was born in Michigan in 1870, and of her marriage one child was born, Eunice, who died in infancy.

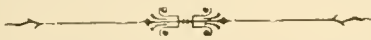
Mr. Butler is one of the leading farmers of the town of Mackford, where he owns a fine farm of 260 acres of land. It is highly cultivated and improved, and the neat and tasty residence, with its entire surroundings, indicates the care and supervision of an industrious and energetic manager. In that case appearances are not deceitful, for as such his neighbors always speak of him. He has not only made for himself and wife a comfortable home, but has aided in the upbuilding of the community. He shared in the hardships and difficulties so common on the frontier, and aided in the development of the wild land into beautiful farms. At the time of his arrival the Indians were frequent visitors in the settlement, but their wigwams have long since been replaced by palatial residences, and towns and villages have grown into cities; the stage coach has been superseded by the railroads which cross and recross the county, and the telegraph and telephone which have been introduced permit one to address a message or converse with friends hundreds of miles away. Mr. Butler has had the honor of not only witnessing the marvelous growth but has also been a participant in the noble work, and surely deserves a representation in this volume.



CHARLES H. SMITH, a prominent young farmer and stock-raiser of Green Lake Township, Green Lake Co., Wis., and a son of Samuel W. and Almira (Conable) Smith, was born in the house in which he now lives, June 1, 1863, it being situated on section 19. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and in the district schools he laid the foundation for a higher education. Having acquired a good knowledge of the rudimentary branches, he spent two years at the Berlin High School, and then took a select course in the Commercial College of Oshkosh. When his education was completed he returned to the farm, and soon afterward made choice of a companion for life. On the 4th of December, 1884, he united

his destiny with that of Miss Nellie, the accomplished daughter of L. J. and Belle (Potter) Brayton. She was born in the village of Marquette, Green Lake County, March 24, 1865, and belongs to the Episcopal Church.

The young couple began their domestic life upon the old homestead where Mr. Smith spent his boyhood days. He is now the owner of 210 acres of as fine land as can be found in the county, but operates 400 acres. He also raises a high grade of stock of all kinds, and since 1885 has dealt conjointly in stock with T. W. Miller, they being the most extensive shippers in the county. He has been quite successful in both branches of his business and is now numbered among the substantial men of Green Lake. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Markesan, and like all the rest of his family is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He has passed his entire life in the town of Green Lake, has seen most of its growth and progress and is numbered among its wide-awake and enterprising farmers. Both he and his wife are widely known throughout the community and hold a high position in the social world.



ARON BROWN, deceased, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in June, 1811, and was a son of Jonas Brown. The family from which our subject is descended was founded in America by a Pilgrim of the Mayflower in 1620. His mother's maiden name was Bryant, and she was a cousin of William Cullen Bryant, one of America's most illustrious poets.

The subject of this sketch, on attaining his majority, chose milling as the trade which he wished to follow, and in Oneida County was at one time proprietor of two sawmills and a gristmill, and did an extensive business in that line. He was married in his native county, when Miss Lucina Nichols became his wife, and unto them were born three children, two daughters and a son—Florence A., the eldest, is the wife of A. G. Cary, of Centralia, Wis.; James P. N. is engaged in the manufacture of pumps in Berlin, and is represented elsewhere in this volume; Lillie is the wife of Dr. D. Silliman,

of Hudson, Wis. The death of the mother occurred in Berlin, April 23, 1881. Mr. Brown had been married prior to his marriage with Lucina Nichols—his first wife having been Miss Hannah Osborn, by whom he had one child, who died at the age of ten years.

Mr. Brown removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and in that city engaged in the manufacture of printing presses and piano plates until 1860, when he came to Wisconsin, settling in Kenosha, where he worked as a millwright and also engaged in the manufacture of the New York patent churn. He continued to make his home in Kenosha until 1863, when he removed to Berlin and bought an interest in a factory where pumps and water tanks are manufactured, and where windmills were also sold. His son afterward became his partner, and he continued business in that line until his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1883. He was well and favorably known in militia circles in Central New York.

Mr. Brown was reared under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but after his marriage attended the Baptist Church with his wife. In politics, he was a Democrat prior to the War of the Rebellion, but at that time he allied himself with the party of the administration, and until his death remained a staunch Republican. He was a member of Odd Fellows society of Berlin, and was esteemed an upright, honorable man, and a worthy citizen, whose death proved a sad loss to the county and his many friends.

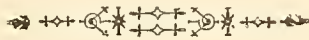


JOHAN F. THOMAS resides on section 25 in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, where he is engaged in farming. His entire life has been passed in this community. He was born in Berlin Township, Aug. 8, 1819, and is a son of Henry and Harriet (Sharp) Thomas. His early life was spent in play and work in much the usual manner of farmer lads and in the district schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age when he left the parental roof and began life for himself. On the 31st day of October, 1872, he united his destiny with that of Miss Mary A. Smith,

a native of Watertown, Wis., born Oct. 12, 1849. Her parents, Henry and Jane (Ford) Smith, were both natives of Sussex, England, and in childhood came to America, settling in Livingston County, N. Y., where they were married. They left the East and emigrated to Wisconsin during the days of its early history, making their home in Berlin, where the death of Mr. Smith occurred. His wife is still living. They were parents of three children, but one is now deceased. Those who survive are Maggie, wife of Thomas Saxton; and Mrs. Thomas. During the war Mr. Smith served his country for a year as a member of Company B, 46th Wisconsin Infantry. He was a Republican in politics and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Thomas has passed his entire married life where he now makes his home. His farm comprises 195 acres of valuable land, highly improved and cultivated and in addition to its improvement he devotes considerable attention to the raising of fine stock, making a specialty of thoroughbred sheep. He also raises a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs. He is a practical and progressive farmer, and by his own exertions has made what he has. He is agent for the Berlin Fire Insurance Company of Berlin Township, and in politics is a Republican.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas was born one child, Leta M., who died Oct. 1, 1878, at the age of three years. This worthy couple are widely known throughout the community in which they reside. Their home is the abode of hospitality and they hold a high position in the social world. Respected by all who know them, they certainly deserve a representation in this volume and it is with pleasure that we record their sketch.



JAMES WILSON, deceased, was born Dec. 26, 1826, and died at his home in Berlin Township, Aug. 29, 1886, respected by all who knew him. He was for many years a prominent citizen of that community and was one of the representative farmers of the town. He was of English birth, but when about a year and a half old was brought by his parents to this country, the family settling in Oneida County, N. Y., where

both father and mother lie under the green sod. James was reared to manhood upon the old home farm where he spent most of his life until his emigration to the West. For a few years however he was captain of a boat on the Erie Canal. In 1856 he left the East with the hope of bettering his financial condition by a removal to Wisconsin. He chose Green Lake County as the scene of his future operations and after working as a farm hand for a few months bought a tract of land, then in a wild and unimproved condition. It is the farm on which Mrs. Wilson now resides, but is wild no longer, having been transformed into rich and fertile fields by the tireless efforts of Mr. Wilson, who was one of the industrious and enterprising men of the community.

Our subject was single when he came to the county, but on the 10th day of June 1857, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Susan Spencer, who was born near Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1835. Her parents were Jay and Margaret L. (Austin) Spencer, the former a native of Schenectady, N. Y., born Dec. 3, 1810, the latter a native of Rhode Island, born Oct. 13, 1810. Mr. Spencer was the eldest of four children and was only ten years of age when his mother was burned to death in their house which was totally destroyed by fire. He became acquainted with Miss Austin, who had removed to New York with her parents when a child, and in Rome, that State, on the 2d day of May, 1830, they were united in marriage. He was a blacksmith by trade, but his health prevented him from following that occupation and he engaged in farming. In 1859, accompanied by his family, he emigrated to Outagamie County, Wis., where his death occurred Aug. 9, 1876. His wife still survives him and is a faithful member of the Baptist Church, as was her husband. They were parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, and with the exception of two all are yet living.

Mrs. Wilson was reared to womanhood under the parental roof, but in 1856 came to Green Lake County to visit her sister. While here she and Mr. Wilson became acquainted and he sought her hand in marriage. The Wilson and Spencer families had known each other in New York, but the young

people had never met. Soon after their marriage they settled on the farm on section 26 in the town of Berlin, where four children were born to them: Fred J. married Ellen Gardner and has one son; Jennie S. is the wife of Mark Tusten; Frank A. operates the home farm; and Jessie M., who was graduated from the Berlin High School, is a teacher of recognized ability in this community.

Mr. Wilson continued to engage in farming until his death, and became one of the prosperous citizens of the town. He cast his ballot with and gave his influence to the support of the Republican party but never sought the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his leisure time to the enjoyment of the home. His labors were all for the interests of his family and he considered no sacrifice too great which would enhance their happiness or promote their interests. In his death the county lost a valued citizen, the business world a trusted member and his associates an accommodating friend, but the loss to the family cannot be measured. Mrs. Wilson and her children are widely known throughout the community and have a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



JAMES W. WHITE, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 13, Berlin Township, Green Lake County, was born in the town of Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., April 16, 1831, and is of English descent. His father, James White, Sr., was born in Lincolnshire, England, and there spent his boyhood days, but when eighteen years of age ran away from home and came to the United States, locating in Massachusetts, where he spent the greater part of his life. In his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, which business he followed for a livelihood. Going to Connecticut, he became acquainted with the lady who afterward became his wife. Later, he returned to Massachusetts with her, but after a few short years she was called to her final home, dying in 1838. She left three children—Sarah, who is now the wife of Hiram Baker, of Massachusetts; Hannah, who died at the age of thirty-two years; and James W. Mr. White died in the prime of life at the age of forty-nine years.

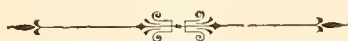
He was well known in the community where he resided and was highly respected.

Our subject was only four years old when the death of his mother occurred. He remained with his father until eleven years of age when he went to live with his sister, remaining an inmate of her home until 1853, when he came to Wisconsin. He located in what is now Waushara County, but soon afterward came to Green Lake County, and turned his attention to the occupation to which he had been reared—farming. When a young man he determined to make blacksmithing his life work, but after two years spent in that business he was forced to abandon it on account of his health. He had continued his farming operations in this county until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he entered the service of the government, working as a blacksmith in Nashville, Tenn., for eight months. At the end of that time he received his discharge and returned home.

On April 26, 1867, Mr. White was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary A. Smith, widow of Edgar W. Smith, a native of Susquehanna County. He was born Sept. 8, 1829, and in his native county was united in marriage with Mrs. White. They came to Green Lake County in 1852, his death occurring ten years later. Three children were born of that union—D. Etta, who died at the age of thirty-three years; De Witt, a farmer of Ft. Pierre, Dakota; and Ada, wife of Frank Warren. The father of Mrs. White, Joseph Smith, was born in Connecticut, Nov. 19, 1791, and wedded Belinda Bartram, who was born in the same State, Nov. 21, 1798. From Connecticut they removed with their parents to New York where they were married. On leaving the Empire State they became residents of Ohio, where the father died in 1867. The mother is still living and is now in the ninety-second year of her age. In their family were ten children, five of whom are yet living, but Mrs. White is the only one that makes her home in Wisconsin.

Our subject and his wife began their domestic life upon the farm in Berlin Township, which still continues to be their home, and there was born unto them one child—J. Alfred, who married Lula Owen, and assists his father in the management of the farm. Mr. White owns 120 acres of valuable

land with a neat and tasty residence, good barns and outbuildings, excellent grades of stock and the latest improved machinery. As a citizen, he willingly and promptly discharges his duties and well deserves a representation in this volume. Politically, he is a Republican and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.



C E. PEIRCE, financial manager of the Germania Company, a business corporation of Germania, resides in that village, and is one of its most prominent citizens. He was born on the family homestead, in the town of Shields, Marquette County, and is the only son of Abraham and Henrietta (Jones) Peirce. His father was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1800, and was twice married. He wedded a Mrs. Ellis, by whom he had two daughters: Mary A., wife of Col. Joel B. Colough, of Minneapolis, Minn., who served as First Assistant Engineer under Gen. Anderson, on the North Pacific Road, having charge of the construction of that road from Miles City to Billings, Mont.; Martha, the other daughter, resides with her sister, and has been an invalid for many years. The mother of those children was a widow at the time of her marriage with Mr. Peirce and by her former union also had two daughters: Angelina, wife of S. N. Hartell, of Germania, Wis.; and Hattie, a successful teacher, who died in 1863.

The year 1847 witnessed the arrival of Abraham Peirce in Wisconsin. He resided in Kenosha for three years and in 1850 located in the town of Shields, Marquette County, where he engaged in farming, entering land adjacent to Lake Menomonee. Upon that farm he resided until his death, which occurred in 1853. He was a man honored and respected by all who knew him, and was a prominent citizen of the county during its early days. Mrs. Peirce, the mother of our subject, still survives her husband. She was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1816, and is a daughter of Maj. Jones, who was a prominent man of his day and one of the officials of the militia of the old Bay State. Mrs. Peirce after the death of her husband returned to Massachusetts and was again married, becoming the

wife of Benjamin Hall, with whom she returned to Wisconsin in 1859. Mr. Hall, who is now deceased, was practically the founder of the Germania Company, one of the extensive business corporations of the county, and it was also through his instrumentality that the water power of Germania was utilized.

C. E. Peirce, whose name heads this sketch, was born in 1850, in the town of Shields, Marquette County, and on the homestead farm the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He was twenty years of age when, in the month of November, 1870, he led to the marriage altar Miss Nettie S. Wright, who was a native of Massachusetts, and accompanied her parents to Adams County, Wis., when about six years of age. Her family are still living in that county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peirce have been born four interesting children, two sons and two daughters—Paul M., Ruth D., Mabel H. and Howard W., who are still with their parents.

Mr. Peirce is one of the prominent and influential citizens not only of the village in which he makes his home, but of Marquette County as well. He is the efficient and trusted manager of the Germania Company, having special charge of the mercantile department. The company engages in general farming and stock raising, as well as commercial pursuits. Mr. Peirce leaves nothing undone which will advance the interests of the corporation, but labors earnestly for its welfare and has won the confidence and high regard of all connected with the company. Throughout the community he is esteemed by his fellow-citizens as a man of honor and worth and his circle of friends and acquaintances is extensive.



H ERBERT E. FRISBIE, a representative business man of Pine River, Waushara County, is a native of Vermont. He was born in the town of Georgia, Chittenden County, July 12, 1845, and is descended from one of the early New England families. His paternal grandfather, Ira Frisbie, was born in Connecticut in 1789, and died in 1867. He served in the War of 1812, and followed the occupation of farming for a live-

lihood. He married Tirza Ruggles, of Vermont, and in that State they made their home until death. Hollis Jewell, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was also a native of Connecticut, where his entire life was passed. He married Betsy Goddard, of that State, who after the death of her husband, came to Berlin, in 1850. She died in May of the same year, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. She was a member of the Christian Church.

Benjamin Franklin Frisbie, father of Herbert is still an honored citizen of Waushara County. He was born in Vermont, on the 17th of March, 1818, and by occupation is a carpenter and joiner. The date of his emigration to the West, was December, 1849. He landed at a small hamlet known as Strong's Landing, now the thriving little city of Berlin, where he remained a short time. He then proceeded to Pine River, and opening a shop, followed carpentering for a number of years. He took an active part in public affairs in earlier days, and did much for the upbuilding of town and county. He was a partner in the first saw and grist mill built at Pine River, and built the first hotel at that place. The dimensions of that structure was 7x9, but he afterward erected a more commodious hotel, and successfully engaged in that business in connection with milling until 1867. He has lived a quiet and retired life since 1883, having in former years acquired a competency which now enables him to lay aside all care. He is widely known throughout the community, where for more than forty years he has made his home, and by all is held in the highest regard.

Our subject was but a lad of five summers when he accompanied his parents to this county. He was reared among its pioneer scenes, was a witness of its growth and advancement, and in its primitive schools received his education. He remained at home until he had attained to mature years, when he started out in life for himself. His first efforts at earning a livelihood were in the employ of Timothy Graves, under whose instruction he did carpenter work. He had previously worked to a limited extent with his father on a school-house being erected in Pine River, but completed his trade with the gentleman above mentioned. Later he engaged in teaching school. His primary edu-

cation had been supplemented by courses in Pine River and the Auroraville Normal School, and in the winter of 1863-64, he was employed as teacher at Soldier's Mills. The following year he served in the same capacity at Pine River. The succeeding three years of his life were spent in work at the carpenter's trade, and in 1869, he was engaged with a corps of engineers in surveying for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. He spent a portion of the autumn of 1870 in Duluth, working at the carpenter's trade, and in November of that year boarded a steamer at St. Paul, landing at New Orleans, on the 10th of December. While in the South he was engaged in the construction of bridges for the New Orleans & Houston Railroad Company. Mr. Frisbie returned to Pine River in June, 1871, and on the 3d of July purchased his father's interest in the sawmill, in which he successfully carried on operations until 1883, when he sold out. The following summer he operated his father's farm, and in the fall of that year engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. He now devotes the greater part of his attention to dealing in agricultural implements, and has built up a fine trade in that line. He is an enterprising and sagacious business man, and an important factor in business circles in Pine River.

On the 24th of October, 1872, Mr. Frisbie was united in marriage with Libbie E. Courtney, who was born in Walworth County, Feb. 7, 1850, and is a daughter of George and Ann (Gale) Courtney, both of whom were natives of Devonshire, England. They are now parents of three sons and a daughter, but the daughter, Birdie, who was born Aug. 1, 1886, died September 7, of the same year, being little more than a month old. Charles L., the eldest son, was born May, 11, 1874; Frank G. on the 25th of October, 1875; and Fred C., June 29, 1880.

In politics, Mr. Frisbie is a Republican. He has held a number of public offices, in which he proved himself capable to fill the position, and won the commendation of all. He was elected Township Clerk in the spring of 1878, serving one year; from 1876 until 1884, filled the office of Justice of the Peace; and in 1885, was elected Chairman of

Leon Township, which position he held four years. He is the present W. M. of Pine River Lodge, No. 207, A. F. & A. M., which organization he has twice represented in the Grand Lodge. He has long been a faithful and staunch advocate of temperance principles, and is a member of Pine River Lodge, No. 291, I. O. G. T., in which he filled the chair of Chief Templar for two successive terms. He is not a member of any church, but Mrs. Frisbie holds membership in the Congregational Church, and they are leading citizens of the county, whom all honor and respect for their sterling worth.



PE. PETERSON, who is engaged in merchandising in Briggsville, where he holds the office of Postmaster, has long been a resident of Marquette County, and ranks high in its business and social circles. He was born in Norway, May 6, 1832, and is one of seven children, but only three are now living: John, a farmer, of Vernon County, Wis.; Cornelius, who follows the same occupation in Vernon County; and P. E., of this sketch.

Our subject crossed the Atlantic and became a resident of America in 1850, when seventeen years of age. He was accompanied by his parents and on landing the party came direct to Racine, where he continued to reside for several years, during which time he learned the trade of a carpenter and millwright, which occupation he followed in different places until 1857, when he came to Marquette County. He chose the village of Briggsville as the scene of his future labors, and has there since made his home. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Dill, who was also a native of Norway, but traces her paternal ancestry back to Holland. Their union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom are still living, namely: Andrew, who resides in Minnesota, engaged in buying wheat for the Northern Pacific Elevator Company; Sarah, Marcus, Ella and Inez, who are yet with their parents.

Prompted by patriotic impulses, Mr. Peterson responded to the call of his adopted country and,

in 1863, enlisted in the 44th Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He participated in all the most important engagements of his command and in August, 1865, was honorably discharged, being mustered out at Paducah, Ky. He then returned to his home and opened a wagon shop in Briggsville, but his health failing him on account of the hardships endured in the army, he was forced to sell out and was variously employed until 1887, when he embarked in mercantile business. He carries a full stock of general merchandise and being familiar with the wants of his customers, whom he earnestly desires to please, he has been very successful in that enterprise and has built up a good trade. He is honest and fair in all his dealings and, treating all alike, has won the confidence and good wishes of those with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Peterson has also devoted a portion of his time to the duties of Assistant Postmaster, to which office he was appointed by William Murphy, who became Postmaster under President Cleveland. Mr. Peterson, however, is a Republican, and feels a deep interest in the success and welfare of that party. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He justly deserves the high rank which he holds among the citizens of Briggsville, and his life of uprightness is well worthy of emulation. His home relations are of the most pleasant, and, like her husband, Mrs. Peterson is highly esteemed.

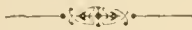


REV. PETER M. HONEYMAN is the present pastor of the Catholic Church, of Montello. He is a native of Ireland, but in his youth came to the United States, making his home in Rhode Island. He was educated at Grand Seminary, in Montreal, Canada, and after his ordination as a priest he was assigned to the church in the town of Poygan, Winnebago County.

Father Marquette is said to have done missionary work in Montello, when making his way down the Wisconsin River in a canoe preparatory to a voyage on the Mississippi. Missionary work was then continued during the emigration of the first

white settlers until 1819, and seven years later, in 1856, St. John's Catholic Church was organized, and a house of worship was erected on a site selected by the Right Rev. John M. Hennie, Bishop of Milwaukee. The first church building was rather primitive in style, its dimensions being only 30x50 feet, but it was used for twenty years. The first resident pastor was the Rev. A. Fagan, who assumed charge in 1862, and in 1867 was succeeded by the Rev. M. Monahan. The field of labor of those priests was very extensive, and they traveled over a large tract of territory. In 1871 came the Rev. James O'Mally, who was followed by the Rev. E. DeWitt in August, 1874. The Rev. John Larmer assumed the pastorate of the church in 1876, and under his supervision the present house of worship was erected on almost the exact site of the old church.

Father Larmer continued to discharge the duties of the pastorate until October, 1886, when he was succeeded by Father Honeyman, who has since been in charge. Many important improvements to the church property have been made by Father Honeyman. The fine school building was begun by him in 1887 and completed in the autumn of 1888, and the school is now in a flourishing condition, having 175 pupils. The church building has also been renovated and much improved by him; an excavation has been made beneath the church and a fine steam heating apparatus has been added to the building, while the interior has been remodeled and beautifully frescoed. In a short time three fine altars will take the place of the old one now in use. Father Honeyman has also greatly improved the parsonage and beautified the surrounding grounds.



THOMAS CURRAN, who resides on section 20 in the town of Aurora, Waushara County, is one of the extensive land owners and representative citizens of the community. He was born in Franklin County, N. Y., on the 13th of February, 1810, and is a son of Patrick and Julia (Fenigan) Curran. His father was born in Kilkenney, Ireland, in 1798, and the mother in 1804. Both are still living at a very advanced age.

their home being in Canada, whither they emigrated in their childhood, and have now resided for many years, though a part of the time since their arrival in America they made their home just across the St. Lawrence River in New York. They were married on the Canada side, however, in 1823, and unto them were born twelve children, six of whom are now deceased. Those living are Martin, who is married and resides on the old homestead in Canada, there caring for his aged parents; James, who follows the occupation of farming in Canada; Norah, wife of Matthew O'Conner, a resident of Steven's Point, Wis.; J. C. who is engaged in the lumber business in Rhineland, of which he was the first white settler, the date of his location there being 1859, and Thomas of this sketch.

Our subject remained under the parental roof until seventeen years of age, when in company with his brother J. C., he left home and came to Wisconsin, since which time he has made his own way in the world. For a period of nine years he followed the occupation of lumbering from the head waters of the Wisconsin River to St. Louis. He was twenty-five years of age when on the 8th of May, 1865, he led to the marriage altar Miss Alice Curran, a native of Canada, who proved a true helpmate to him for several years. Her death occurred in 1876, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters, Mary L., James H., John P., and Robert and Alice, all of these are now deceased. Mr. Curran was again married in 1878, his second union being with Miss Johanna F. Crimmings, who was born in Aurora Township, Waushara County, and died in June, 1883, leaving two little daughters, Annabel and Julia, the latter now deceased. On the 10th of September, 1884, Mr. Curran wedded Miss Maggie Killian, who was born in Waushara County, June 5, 1859. Unto them have been born three children, two sons and a daughter, Agnes F., Willie T. and Robert E.

After his marriage Mr. Curran continued to engage in lumbering for a short time, but in 1868, turned his attention to farming, purchasing 160 acres of land on section 20 in the town of Aurora, Waushara County. The entire tract was covered with a heavy growth of timber, but with characteristic energy he began clearing it and it was not long

before the entire amount was under cultivation. To the original purchase he has added until 350 acres are now comprised within the boundaries of his farm and much of it is highly cultivated and improved. Mr. Curran is thoroughly familiar with all that pertains to his chosen occupation, is enterprising and industrious, and has therefore made his life a success.

Both our subject and his wife are members of the Catholic Church and the lives which they lead are in harmony with their professions. He cast his first Presidential vote for Grant, since which time he has supported the Republican party. He has held all the more important offices of public trust in the county and ever faithfully performed the duties devolving upon him. He was Chairman of the Town Board, Clerk, Side-Supervisor, Deputy Sheriff of the county and for eight years was Assessor, his official life covering almost the entire period of his residence in the community. Thus have we given a brief sketch of the life of one of Waushara County's most prominent and representative citizens, a man whose honesty and integrity have won him the esteem and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.



WILLIAM O'NEIL, of Westfield, is numbered among the early settlers of the county, dating his residence from 1850. He has endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life, and has been a witness of the great changes which have taken place since Marquette County was in its infancy. He has seen its wild prairies transformed into beautiful homes and farms, has participated in its growth and development, and has watched with interest the work of transformation which has placed it in its present advanced position. To such men a debt of gratitude is due, for it is no easy task to convert a wild and unsettled region into a county whose growth has been almost marvelous. It is with great pleasure that we present his sketch to the readers of the ALBUM, for none are more worthy of representation in this volume.

Mr. O'Neil was born in County Derry, Ireland,

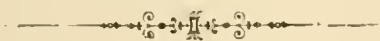
Feb. 14, 1826, and is a son of Charles and Jane (Blair) O'Neil, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle. When William was a babe of a year his parents crossed the Atlantic to America and settled in Clinton County, N. Y., where the father worked at his trade of masonry for a number of years. He then settled on a farm which he operated for some time, and in 1853 removed with his family to Marquette County, but two years later became a resident of Fond du Lac County. After some years spent in agricultural pursuits in that county, having become somewhat advanced in years, he retired from active life and removed with his wife to the city of Fond du Lac, where he was living at the time of his death. They were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom are living. In February, 1880, a family reunion was held in Rosendale, Fond du Lac County, where all twelve of the children were present. That assembly was certainly a remarkable one, for it is seldom that in so numerous a family all live to mature years. In the order of birth they are as follows: William, John, Jane, Eliza Ann, Rachel, James, Robert, Martha M., Charles H., Cordelia, George and Emogene. The oldest is sixty-two years and the youngest thirty-nine years of age.

Our subject accompanied his parents in their various removals until twenty-two years of age, when he started out in life for himself, being the first of the family to leave home. He came at once to Racine County, that being in September, 1848, and began working as a farm hand by the month. Two years later Mr. O'Neil was joined in wedlock, on the 7th of February, 1850, with Miss Martha Lloyd, daughter of Silas and Martha (Moses) Lloyd, who were pioneers of Racine County. The father was a native of Massachusetts, but when a youth went to New York, where he was married, and in 1835 removed to Racine. At that time there were but three log houses in the now flourishing city of Racine. Milwaukee was a military post and Chicago was but a mere hamlet. He witnessed much of the growth of the Northwest. He located 740 acres of land near Racine and improved a large amount of it. He loved the excitement and variety of pioneer life, and in 1854 emigrated to Missouri and from thence to Kansas.

where he and his wife spent their last days. Their family consisted of five sons and five daughters, eight of whom are living: George, Mary A., Alice, Sarah, Martha, David, Andrew and Abby Jane. Silas, a soldier of the war of the Rebellion, was killed in the seige of Atlanta, and Benjamin died in infancy.

Soon after his marriage Mr. O'Neil came to Marquette County, and settled on a farm on sections 25 and 36, in the town of Westfield. The land was not then surveyed, but he entered it as soon as it came into market. Turning his attention to farming, it was not long before his land yielded bounteous returns for the care and cultivation bestowed upon it, and he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he removed to Westfield, where he is now living a retired life in the enjoyment of the competency which he acquired by years of patient toil and perseverance. He still owns the old homestead, but has a pleasant and beautiful residence in Westfield, which he erected in 1881.

The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil was completed by the birth of seven children, one son and six daughters: Mary Jane, widow of Lucius Marshall; Charles E., who occupies the homestead farm; Carrie A.; Pearl G., wife of Frank Schatzka; and Lulu E. Two children of the family are deceased: Eliza A., who died at the age of seven years, and Ida L., who died when one year old. As will have been seen, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil are among the earliest settlers of Marquette County, where they have made their home for forty years, and are numbered among its most highly esteemed, respected citizens. They are both faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have lived useful and upright lives.



JAMES BOWLER, who is engaged in general farming on section 8, in the town of Buffalo, Marquette County, is of Irish birth, and emigrated from that country to America in 1851, with the view of trying his fortune in the New World. Two sisters had preceded him, Mary and Hannah, and the former is still a resident of

New York. Hannah has since been called to her final rest. On reaching his destination, Mr. Bowler made a location in Herkimer County, N. Y., where he continued to reside for several years, coming to Wisconsin in 1858. Since that time he has made his home in Marquette County, and is one of its well known and respected citizens.

In 1865, Mr. Bowler was united in marriage with Miss Bridget Gilroy, who died about 1878. She was a faithful wife and in the community where she made her home was greatly esteemed for her many excellencies of character. Mr. Bowler was again married in 1870, his second union being with Miss Mary A. Cotter, a native of New York, born in Franklin County, March 30, 1841. Her parents, John and Prue (Nagle) Cotter, are still living and are residents of the town of Buffalo. Both are natives of County Cork, Ireland, and emigrating to this country, landed at Ft. Covington in May, 1841. They there made their home for a period of eight years, when they became residents of Canada, and after four years removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., whence they came to Marquette County in 1867. As before stated, they are residents of the town of Buffalo and rank among the best citizens of the community. Unto them was born a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Patrick, the eldest, is a prominent lawyer and leading politician of Pennsylvania; Mary, the honored wife of our subject, is the next in order of birth; Ellen is the wife of Alonzo Close, of Merrill, Wis.; John is a well known lumberman living in the same city; Catherine is the wife of Mr. Button, who resides in Dakota; Prue is the widow of James O'Connor, and makes her home in Merrill, Wis.; Richard and William are engaged in the lumber business in Merrill; and Fred, who completes the family, is living on the homestead farm, and cares for his parents in their declining years.

Since coming to Marquette County, Mr. Bowler has followed the occupation of farming, and is the owner of 100 acres of valuable land under a high state of cultivation. He has made many improvements upon his farm and in his pleasant home, where sociability abounds and hospitality sits enthroned, he and his family are surrounded by all the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life.

Three children grace the union of our subject and his worthy wife, all daughters, namely: Katie, who is now eight years of age; Mary, aged seven; and Bessie, aged three. In political sentiment, Mr. Bowler is a Democrat. Having made a free choice of the party which he wished to support, he accords to all others the same privilege. He is liberal in his judgment, full of charity, doing right from a sense of duty rather than because he believes it to be the best policy. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and are living faithful and consistent lives.



JOSEPH H. COOPER is the owner of a highly cultivated farm of 130 acres on section 4, in the town of Manchester, Green Lake County, where he has made his home since 1846. On account of his long residence, if for no other reason, he would be entitled to a representation in this volume, but in connection with being an honored pioneer, he ranks among the best citizens of the community, and is one who has ever nobly done his part in the work of progress and transformation which has been steadily carried forward since the early days. He was born on the 15th of February, 1833, in Lewis County, N. Y., his parents, Samuel and Maria Cooper, being also natives of the same State. Their family numbered nine children, the following of whom are living: Roxanna, widow of Jesse Pickering, who is now a resident of Iowa; Mahala, wife of Franklin Hall, of Minnesota; Enoch B., who is now engaged in farming in the same State; and Mary, wife of William Minnie, who is also engaged in agricultural pursuits in Minnesota. It is not certainly known what became of James, a brother of the family, but he has not been heard of since 1863, and is supposed to have been killed in the war.

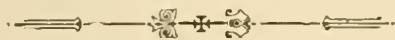
During the territorial days of Wisconsin the Cooper family arrived in Green Lake County. Our subject was then a lad of fourteen years, but he bore an active part in the development of the farm which his father purchased. Mr. Cooper bought a tract of sixty acres and shortly afterward entered

eighty acres in what was then the town of Dayton, but is now Marquette County. Little can the younger generation imagine the condition of the county at that time, nor could the most far-sighted pioneer have dreamed of the changes which were so soon to take place. The story of the frontier life is one of thrilling interest and we would that space permitted us to enter more elaborately into details. Much of the land was still in the possession of the Government and on many, many acres not a furrow had been turned. The homes of the few white settlers were widely scattered, the nearest neighbors being often miles away. Indian wigwams were still seen in the settlement, but the red men were friendly and gave little trouble. Many a meal was furnished by the deer and other wild game which was to be found in abundance, and wild animals, such as wolves and bears, were still seen in the settlement. The nearest market was Milwaukee, whence all supplies were hauled by wagon. Farming implements were of a crude character and the task of developing a farm in those days was no easy one. Early and late the settlers toiled to make for themselves homes and it was indeed a lamentable affair if the crops proved a failure. The first home of the Cooper family was a little log cabin and our subject well remembers the difficulties which were encountered. The nearest mill was at Janesville, a distance of ninety miles, and during an extremely cold winter it was found that the supply of bread-stuffs was exhausted. It was impossible to go that distance in such weather and each morning the old coffee-mill was taken down, Joseph taking his turn with others to grind the corn which furnished their meal. Many years have passed since those times, but it was an experience never to be forgotten. One by one the inmates of the little home left the old roof tree. The brothers and sisters were married and in 1849 death claimed the mother. She was a devoted Christian woman, and a faithful member of the Baptist Church. She passed away in mid-life, dying at the age of forty-five years. Her husband, however, lived to the advanced age of eighty years, his death occurring in 1874. He was also a member of the Baptist Church and one of nature's noblemen. He was married in 1819.

Amid the wild scenes of frontier life Joseph Cooper was reared to manhood. He has made farming his life occupation and in the town of Green Lake resided until 1867, when he removed to his present home. He then owned forty acres on section 4, but now owns a tract of 130 acres, situated on sections 3 and 4, Manchester Township. In addition to the operation of his land, which is highly cultivated and improved, he engages in stock raising, giving considerable attention to the breeding of Clydesdale horses.

Mr. Cooper was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Macauley, a native of Ohio, March 3, 1861, and by their union have been born the following children. Ellen, the eldest, is now the wife of Edwin Cochran, a farmer of Edmunds County, Dak., by whom she has one child; Nora is the wife of Albert Bradbury, a farmer of the town of Green Lake, whose father was one of the first settlers of the county; Charles H.; Electa, Georgia, Laura and Maggie are all at home, while two other members of the family are now deceased, viz: Emma and Anna.

For a number of years Mr. Cooper was Chairman of the Town Board of Manchester. In politics he is a Republican, having supported that party since 1856, when he cast his first ballot for John C. Fremont. To such men as our subject the community is greatly indebted, for with others he laid the foundation for the county's prosperity and present advanced position and placed it in the front rank of the counties in this vast commonwealth. His labors have not been in vain. He is honored by all who know him as a pioneer and respected citizen, and it is with great pleasure that we record this sketch.



BENJAMIN A. ELLIOTT, a general farmer and stock-raiser living on section 11, in the town of Plainfield, Waushara County, is a native of Maine. He was born June 21, 1842, and was one of a family of eight children, whose parents, Ezekiel and Nancy (Gray) Elliott, are also natives of the Pine Tree State. Ezekiel Elliott has spent the greater part of his life in the

lumber business, but is now engaged in farming in Wood County, Wis., where he and his estimable wife now reside. Abigail, their eldest child, is now the wife of Seth Barton of Amherst, Wis.; Hannah is deceased; Benjamin is third in order of birth; Joseph makes his home in Towner, N. D.; George has also departed this life; Edgar is a resident of Wood County, Wis.; Phoebe and Willie are deceased. The parents of this family were respected citizens of Maine and are highly esteemed by their many friends in Wisconsin.

Benjamin Elliott, whose name heads this sketch, was a very young child when brought by his parents to the West. He remained in Wood County until nine years of age, when in 1851, he accompanied his father to Waushara County. The family settled in the town of Oasis but after a year removed to what is now known as the town of Pine Grove, where Mr. Elliott, Sr., engaged in lumbering. A dense growth of pines covered that section of the county and he devoted his energies to the above mentioned vocation until 1858, when he returned to Wood County. Our subject, however, remained in Waushara County. Like a dutiful son he aided his father until seventeen years of age, when on Oct. 3, 1861, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting for three years service in Company G, 12th Wisconsin Infantry. Going to Madison, he was mustered into the United States service on October 31, and then accompanied his regiment to Western Missouri and from that time until the close of the war gallantly defended the old flag. He was first under fire at the battle of Lamar, Miss., Nov. 8, 1862. That was followed by an engagement at Coldwater, April 9, 1863, and on the 12th of June, the command settled down to the siege of Vicksburg, capturing the city on the 14th of July. Seven days, from the 10th to the 17th of July they besieged Jackson and then captured Ft. Beauregard and Harrisburg, La., on the 3d of September, 1863. The battle at Baker's Creek, Feb. 1, 1864, was followed by the engagement at Canton, Miss., on the 29th of February. The term of service having expired, Company G re-enlisted in Natchez, Miss., on the 30th of January, 1864, and was granted a furlough of thirty days. When the time had expired, it found the members

of the company assembled and ready for duty at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. Mr. Elliott participated in all the engagements with his regiment from the battle of Kenesaw Mountain until the capture of Atlanta, and then with his company followed Hood on his raid through the North. While foraging for something to eat, he was taken prisoner, but by the aid of an old colored man was enabled to make his escape. He was placed in a smoke house guarded by negroes and there remained until about eleven o'clock at night, when an aged black was placed on duty. After a little persuasion, he was induced to free Mr. Elliott and piloted him through the swamps to the roads, where he left him to make his way to the Union pickets. Mr. Elliott built a raft and started to float across the river, when he was discovered and shot at by the rebels. Fortunately he escaped uninjured and at length reached the picket lines, with his clothes torn nearly off, wet, hungry and almost exhausted. We can imagine with what joy it was that he reached a friendly camp. Again joining his command, he took part in the celebrated March to the Sea, the siege of Savannah and engagements of lesser importance. He participated in the Grand Review at Washington, the most magnificent military pageant ever seen on the face of the globe, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1865. A true patriot, he left a comfortable home to meet the dangers and privations of warfare, and by his obedience to military rule and the promptness displayed in the performance of duty, he won the high regard of officers and the approbation of his country.

When the war was over Mr. Elliott went to Wood County, Wis., where he engaged in lumbering, logging and farming, until the spring of 1880, when he came to Waushara County, and purchased the homestead owned by his wife's parents, with whom he resided until 1884, when he purchased his present farm. During his service, while home on a furlough, he wedded Marion W. Bentley, the ceremony being performed on the 17th of April, 1864. They now have a family of four children: Charles E., Benjamin A., Edgar E. and John W., all of whom are yet at home.

Mr. Elliott is a warm advocate of Republican principles, having supported that party since attain-

ing his majority. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., in which he now holds the office of Junior Vice-Commander. He has a pleasant home situated on section 11, in the town of Plainfield, his farm comprising eighty acres of highly improved land, all of which is under cultivation. He keeps abreast of the times in all that pertains to agricultural interests, is well informed on the leading issues of the day, both political and otherwise, and is a worthy and valued citizen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have many friends throughout Waushara County and are held in high regard by them.



HON. CHARLES F. ROSKIE, one of the leading merchants of Montello, has been engaged in business in that city since 1866, and has built up a trade which numbers him among the substantial citizens of Marquette County. He is a native of Prussia, having been born near Stettien, March 29, 1841. His parents were Charles F. and Dorothy (Gede) Roskie. He began attending school when six years of age and at the age of ten came with his parents to America. The household consisted of father, mother and three children—Wilhelmina, Charles F. and Ferdinand, but our subject is the only one now living. The party landed in New York City in the summer of 1851, and soon came to the West, locating first in Milwaukee, Wis., whence they came to Marquette County, in March, 1852, settling in the town of Harris, where Mr. Roskie, Sr., bought land. He then turned his attention to farming, meeting with good success in that enterprise. He endeared himself to all with whom he became acquainted by his upright and honorable relations in business and social circles. In the spring of 1869, he removed to Montello, where his son, Charles F., had established himself three years before and there he and his wife passed the remainder of their days, the former dying in 1874, the latter in 1877.

Our subject attended the common schools in the town of Harris and assisted his father on the farm and otherwise employed himself as profitably as he could during the earlier years of his manhood. That his course was recognized as straightforward

and his conduct praiseworthy is evinced by the fact that in 1862, when he had just attained his majority, he was elected Treasurer of the town, a responsible office, to which he was re-elected in 1863. The following year he was the peoples' choice for Town Assessor. Thus began an official career, which has been a credit to himself and the people who placed him in that office. In the winter of 1864, Mr. Roskie enlisted in Company E, 52d Wisconsin Infantry, and served with the rank of Corporal until mustered out of the United States service after the close of the war. During the ten years succeeding the war, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the establishment of a business and the building of a home. Coming to Montello in the spring of 1865, he opened a store and engaged in general merchandising, his brother, Ferdinand F., being a partner. Their relations continued from 1868, until the death of Ferdinand in September, 1876. In the spring of 1877, William F. Roskie, a cousin, purchased an interest in the business and the firm continued operations until the winter of 1884, since which time our subject has been sole proprietor of a large mercantile establishment, whose trade has not only assumed extensive proportions but is still constantly on the increase.

On the 28th of October, 1868, Mr. Roskie was united in marriage with Miss Myra A. Brooks, of Montello, daughter of William L. Brooks, who died in the Union service during the late war. Their union has been blessed with a family of seven children—Mary Louise, who became the wife of John Krieger, now of Oxford, Wis., in October, 1887; William Frederick, Charles Rodney, George Walter; Gracie, who died in infancy; Gertrude Agnes; and Eva, who died in infancy.

In 1876, Mr. Roskie was again called to public life by his election to the office of Treasurer of Marquette County, to which he was re-elected in 1878. In 1880, he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature of the State and proved an able officer. His views upon every measure of public importance were enlightened and liberal, and he cast his vote with a conscientiousness that won him the respect and admiration of his opponents. In 1885, he was elected County Clerk of Mar-

quette County, and his faithfulness to duty led to his re-election in 1886, serving in that office four years as he had done in that of County Treasurer. Mr. Roskie has always been known as a liberal and progressive citizen, ever ready to aid with his services and his means any worthy cause in which the public has been interested. It is to such men that the West owes its wonderful development within the few years since it was considered on the very borders of civilization, representing as they do, the best order of citizenship in this country. Though born under a foreign flag, in every relation which he has sustained to the land of his adoption, Mr. Roskie has proved the quality of his manhood and his sense of obligation to the Government under which his rights and privileges are equal to those of any other citizen, and under which his native ability and integrity of character have enabled him to take a position higher than that of a vast majority of his fellow-men. In politics he is a Republican. He is a friend of education, believing that general enlightenment is the underlying principle of popular freedom.



THOMAS PARSONS, a representative farmer of the town of Aurora, Waushara County, who resides on section 33, was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1842, and was the second in a family of three children. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Hare) Parsons, were also natives of England. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed that business in his native land until called to his final rest in 1852. His wife still survives him and is living in England at the advanced age of eighty-two years. William, their eldest son, is still living in his native land; Thomas is the next in order of birth; and George, the youngest, died on the 23d of July, 1885.

The subject of this sketch passed his early life in much the usual manner of farmer lads and in the common schools of England acquired his education. He remained in his native land until May, 1880, when, at the age of thirty-two years, he crossed the broad Atlantic to seek a home in the New World. He embarked at Liverpool and did

not pause on reaching the shores of this country until he arrived in Berlin, Wis. From friends who had settled in this neighborhood he had received favorable accounts of the country and determined to here make his home. He first worked for nearly four years for D. Evans, Jr., in the town of Aurora, Waushara County, with whom he remained until arrangements could be made towards procuring a farm for himself.

In the fall of 1883 Mr. Parsons was united in marriage with Miss Martha Thomas, daughter of Hon. John H. Thomas, whose sketch appears on another page of this work, but after about four years of happy wedded life had passed, the wife was called to her final rest. She died on the 3d of December, 1887, leaving a little son, Johnnie, aged two weeks. In 1888 Mr. Parsons was again married, his second union being with Miss Junieta Cleveland, a native of Wisconsin, born in Rushford Township, Winnebago County, in 1870. They have one child, an infant son.

Although Mr. Parsons has been a resident of Waushara County but a few years, he has made many friends among its prominent and representative citizens and ranks among the leading farmers of the community. He is liberal in his political views, but is an enterprising, progressive citizen, who gives his support to whatever tends to upbuild the county and aid in its progress and prosperity.

JAMES PORTER NICHOLS BROWN, manufacturer of pumps and water tanks at Berlin, and well known throughout Central Wisconsin, was born in Deansville, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 22, 1854, and is a son of Aaron and Lucina (Nichols) Brown. He went with his parents to Syracuse, N. Y., when two years of age, and when a lad of six years the family came to Kenosha, Wis. He began his school life in Syracuse, further pursued his studies in Kenosha and Berlin, and completed his education by a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Milwaukee. He became a resident of Berlin in 1863, and when sixteen years of age began working with his father in the pump factory. On

the death of Mr. Brown Sr., our subject succeeded to the business and has carried it on successfully since. In connection with the manufacture of pumps and water tanks, he has recently begun the manufacture of windmills and iron pumps. He repairs pumps and windmills, and has also built up a good trade in that line.

Mr. Brown is a member of the First Baptist Church of Berlin and in his social relations is a Mason, belonging to Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M. He is a young man whose upright character has won him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He takes an active part in the promotion of religious organizations, is a member of the Y. M. C. A., of the Business Men's Association of Berlin, and at this writing is President of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. In political sentiment, Mr. Brown is a Republican, and stands high both in business and social circles.

On the 8th of October, 1889, Mr. Brown wedded Miss Hannah, daughter of Robert Boyle. See sketch of the latter in this volume.



LUTHER B. PHELPS, one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers of Green Lake County, Wis., now resides on section 25, in the town of Green Lake. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in St. Lawrence County, June 20, 1818. His parents were David and Mary (Woolbridge) Phelps, the former of Irish descent, and the latter of English origin. The paternal great-grandfather and the maternal grandfather of our subject both served in the Revolutionary War. The father of our subject was born in Massachusetts in 1788, the mother was born in 1780, probably in Massachusetts. In the latter state they were married and began their domestic life, but afterward removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., whence they came to Green Lake County, Wis. They here spent their last days and were laid to rest in the Grand Prairie Cemetery. Mr. Phelps was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the famous battle of Lundy's Lane. He was a hard working man, but

owing to reverses never succeeded in accumulating any great property. In his earlier years he was a Whig, and like many members of that party joined the ranks of the Republican party on its formation. His death occurred on the 18th of September, 1870, his wife having died Nov. 16, 1857.

The subject of this sketch was next to the youngest son and the eighth child in a family of twelve children, composed of six sons and six daughters. His early life was passed in the usual routine of farm labor, being marked with no event of great importance. He received but limited educational advantages and at the early age of nine years was forced to begin life for himself. He hired out as a farm hand and from that time has made his own way in the world. Not content with the limited education which he had acquired, he would work hard all through the summer in order that he might be permitted to attend the district school a short time during the winter season. At the age of twenty-one, he began learning the carpenter's trade at which he worked for about three years. Having saved his earnings, he decided to try his fortune in the West, and in 1843, followed the advice of Horace Greeley, settling in Washington County, Wis., where he purchased a tract of timber land, cleared and developed a farm of about 100 acres. In the year of 1844 he returned to his native county and the following year, on the 22d of September, further completed his arrangements for a home by choosing as a helpmate Miss Wealthy Heaton, who was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1825. The marriage ceremony being completed, he returned with his young bride to Washington County, Wis., where they made their home until 1853, when they came to Green Lake County, settling upon the farm where they yet make their home. Mr. Phelps then purchased 200 acres of land, but to that amount he has since added by subsequent purchase until he is now the owner of 1,015 acres in this county, together with 240 acres in Marathon County, 320 acres in Minnesota and 160 acres in Iowa. His home farm is not only one of the finest in the township but one of the finest in the county. The entire surroundings indicate the thrift and enterprise of the owner, who may truly be called a self-

made man. The degree of success to which he has attained is indeed wonderful when we take into consideration his early disadvantages and the obstacles which have obstructed his path. Beginning life at the tender age of nine years he has steadily worked his way upward to a position of wealth and affluence. Undaunted by the trials which he has met, he has pressed forward with indomitable courage and energy until reaching the goal for which he has so long labored.

John Heaton, father of Mrs. Phelps was born in New Hampshire, town of Keene, and was married to Dolly Willmarth, a native of Addison, Vt. They settled in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on a farm where they spent the balance of their lives. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. To them were born seven children, viz: Alma, deceased; Ira W., resides in Canton, N. Y.; Wealthy, now Mrs. Phelps; Andrew J., deceased; John W., resides in St. Louis, Mo.; George S., resides in Washington; Corrinna, deceased. These latter three are children by the second wife whose name was Fanny Seeley, of Hopkinton, N. Y., also deceased.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have been born six children, but two of that number died in childhood. Those yet living are George H., an attorney of New York City; Silas W., a farmer of Green Lake Township; Alice E. and Edith A. who are yet at home. Both parents are members of the Universalist Church and in political sentiment Mr. Phelps is a Republican, but has never sought or desired public preferment, as his time is fully occupied by his business interests. The family is well known throughout the community and holds a high position in social circles.



JOHN F. LOWE of Montello, is numbered among the early settlers of Wisconsin, and ranks among the highly respected citizens of the community in which he has now made his home for almost a third of a century. His birth occurred on the 21th day of March, 1823, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and he is one of a family of five children, three sons and two

daughters. The father of our subject died when John was a mere lad, so upon the mother devolved the care and support of her little ones. John remained at home until sixteen years of age and worked at various employments by which he might earn an honest dollar and assist his widowed mother in providing for her family, but at that age he entered upon a seafaring life. He embarked on board a vessel as cook's boy and for about five years followed the sea, but was one of the crew when he abandoned that life. He visited many ports of the world and therefore greatly supplemented his early educational advantages which were of a very limited character. In the course of his travels he had several times landed in the port of New York where he had a half brother living, who persuaded him to take up his residence in America. When he had determined to do so, he returned to his old home in Germany and brought back with him his eldest sister. For some years he continued to reside in New York City, but afterward went to Buffalo in search of employment, but finding nothing to suit him he at last decided to accept a situation on a steamer on the Great Lakes, where the succeeding four or five years of his life were passed. He then determined to devote his attention to other pursuits and settled in Green Lake County on a farm but afterward became a resident of Marquette.

While in Buffalo, Mr. Lowe was united in marriage with Miss Rachel A. Crandall, who was born in Erie County, N. Y., and with his family he removed from Marquette to Ceresco, Fond du Lac County. During his residence in that village, however, he purchased a farm near Marquette and returned to the neighborhood of his old home where he resided until his removal to Montello thirty years ago. He may truly be called a self-made man, for since the age of sixteen years he has made his own way in the world and even previous to that time contributed largely to his support, and to some extent aided in providing for the wants of the other members of the family. Endowed by nature with a robust constitution, energy and industry, he determined to succeed and has steadily worked his way upward step by step until he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of Marquette

County. He certainly deserves great credit for his success and his example of determined energy and zeal is truly worthy of emulation. Mr. Lowe has a pleasant home in Montello, the abode of hospitality, and he is numbered among its respected and esteemed citizens. It is with pleasure that we record this brief sketch of his life, knowing that it will be read with interest by his many friends.

Mrs. Lowe's death occurred Feb. 1, 1890, after many years of happy wedded life, and her remains were interred in Montello Cemetery.



WILLIAM IRVING SHERWOOD, the efficient County Treasurer of Green Lake County, Wis., residing in Dartford, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., on the 1st of August, 1837, and is a son of William C. and Sarah (Thompson) Sherwood. For some generations past both his paternal and maternal ancestry were members of the Empire State. His grandfather, Amos Sherwood, was a New York farmer and wedded Miss Mary Favill, by whom he had a family of three children: William C., Amos and John C. His death occurred in his native State at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife died in Green Lake County at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Capt. Silas Thompson, also followed the occupation of farming in New York. He was confined to his home by rheumatism but possessed splendid business abilities and notwithstanding his physical difficulties accumulated wealth. He was united in marriage with a Miss Jackson and unto them were born four children, one son and three daughters.

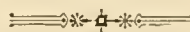
We now come to the immediate family of Mr. Sherwood. His father was born in Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1815, and his mother was born in the same place on the 15th of February, 1818. After their marriage Mr. Sherwood engaged in farming in his native county until 1843, when he removed with his family to Penfield, Monroe County, there residing until 1848, when accompanied by three cousins he came to Wisconsin. The

party stopped in Jefferson County, where the cousins located, but Mr. Sherwood continued his travels until reaching Green Lake County. Pleased with the beautiful scene which now greeted his eyes, he determined, if possible, to locate a claim in this section, and at length entered a tract of land which was along the lake shore for three quarters of a mile. In 1853, his family came to the county and he has here made his home since. Mrs. Sherwood died in New York, Dec. 24, 1852, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, leaving three children—William L., Mary, who died at the age of five years and John D. Mr. Sherwood was again married and by his second union had one daughter, who is now the wife of Dr. Victor Kutchen, with whom he resides most of his time. In early life, he was a supporter of the Whig party, but now casts his ballot with the Republican party. He is a member and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ranks among the best citizens of the community. William C. Sherwood, the father of W. L., first came to Green Lake County about 1848, in company with his cousin, and after looking the country over returned and brought his brother, John C. Sherwood. In 1849 and 1850 in company with his brother and Anson Dart he built the old mill, the first in the place. John C. remained and took charge of the mill business, while Wm. C. spent a part of his time here, and a part at his home in the State of New York. After the removal of Mr. Sherwood's family to this place he engaged in farming, they having made a division of their property. John C. continued in the mill business for many years. He was the original proprietor of "Sherwood Forest," now a popular summer resort. His death occurred about 1883.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm and in the district schools began his education. When he had thoroughly mastered the branches there taught, he then entered the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., where he remained for three years. At the end of that time, he turned his attention to the occupation of farming, which he followed for a number of years. On the 1st of November, 1859, he led to the marriage altar Miss Lome C. Taylor, a native of New York, who was born at Hamburg, near the city of Buf-

falo in January, 1838. The young couple began their domestic life upon a part of the land first entered by his father, Mr. Sherwood devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. Their union has been blessed with six children: Alma, wife of George G. Green, of the town of Alto, Fond du Lac County; Jessie and Lizzie who died in childhood; William A., Irving and Lome.

Politically, Mr. Sherwood is a Republican and takes an active interest in the success and welfare of that party. He has frequently been called upon to fill positions of honor and trust, was Side Supervisor for several terms and Chairman of his town one term. He also acted as Deputy County Treasurer for one term and at the present time is serving his third term as Treasurer of Green Lake County. He is a faithful officer and one in whom his constituents place the utmost confidence. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being Master of Green Lake Lodge, No. 147, A. F. & A. M. His wife, a most estimable lady, was a member of the Methodist Church and was called to her last rest Nov. 8, 1886. Mr. Sherwood is the owner of a fine farm of 225 acres, which for half a mile borders the lake shore and is beautifully located. He is accounted one of the leading citizens of his community and is held in high esteem by all.



ARTHUR WIESENDER, who is engaged in farming on section 5, in the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake County, is a native of Bavaria, Germany. He was born on Nov. 26, 1810, and is a son of William and Margaret (Meyerhoff) Wiesender, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, the former born in 1807, the latter in 1810. During his early manhood, William Wiesender served for six years as a soldier in the Bavarian Army. He was married in his native land, and after the birth of three children came to the United States in 1813. By trade, he was a manufacturer of woolen and silk goods, and after his arrival in this country was engaged in that business for some time in Buffalo, N. Y., whence he removed to Columbus, Ohio, continuing in the same line of business. In 1818, he removed

with his family to Oskosh, Wis., where he entered a tract of land, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was without experience in that line, and had it not been for the timely assistance of his wife his first efforts in that direction would have proved a failure. He, however, soon acquired a general knowledge of the business, and became one of the prosperous farmers of the community. From Oskosh he removed to Wautoma, Wauzara Co., Wis., where he died in 1859. He was a Democrat in politics and a Lutheran in religious belief. His wife, who still survives him, also holds membership in that church. They had a family of six children, but only three, one son and two daughters, are now living.

Our subject is the only surviving male member of the family. Owing to the newness of the country, he received but limited educational advantages, and when eighteen years of age began working in the lumber regions of this State, rafting lumber down the Mississippi to Missouri. In February, 1864, he abandoned that pursuit and offered his services to the country, enlisting as a member of Company C, 9th Wisconsin Regiment. With the command he was first sent to Little Rock, Ark., then down the Mississippi, and finally engaged in the pursuit of Kirby Smith into Texas. On his return, he received his discharge in February, 1866.

When Mr. Weisender had once more reached his home, he embarked in farming, in which business he has been engaged continuously since. He chose for his companion in life Miss Mary Grimm, the wedding being celebrated Jan. 23, 1867. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 15, 1844, coming with her parents, Boltus and Rosalie Grimm, to America in 1845. They resided in Caledonia County, Wis., where Mr. Grimm followed shoe-making until his health forced him to abandon that occupation, and he engaged in farming. He was born in 1810, and died at the age of sixty-one years, his wife dying in 1875. He had three children by his first marriage, and by his second a family of ten, of whom Mrs. Weisender is a member.

Our subject and his wife began their domestic life in the town of Berlin, but five years afterward sold out and removed to the town of Brooklyn,

where they now make their home. He is the owner of 300 acres of fine land, and by his own efforts, ably assisted by his wife, he has acquired his entire possessions. He is now numbered among the prosperous and well-to-do farmers of the community and is one of its leading citizens. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiesender, four in number, are as follows: Emma M. and Rosa U., who are graduates of the Berlin schools, and are now successfully engaged in teaching; Cara M., a student in the Berlin school; and Arthur J. This family is held in high regard wherever known and has many, many friends.



JOHAN DALTON, who resides on section 32, in the town of Kingston, Green Lake County, is numbered among the pioneers of 1849. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 29, 1817, and is a son of John and Margaret (Christy) Dalton. He was educated in the schools of his native city and at the age of fifteen years entered Her Majesty's Service as a member of the detective force, continuing to act in that position for a period of twelve years, when he left the army with the determination to try his fortune in America. Crossing the broad Atlantic, he landed on the shores of this country in 1844. The vessel dropped anchor in the harbor of New York and for some time he remained in that great Eastern metropolis, but in December of the same year went to Utica. In the spring of 1845, he engaged in business in York Mills, where he remained until 1849. As before stated, 1849 was the year of his arrival in Green Lake County. In 1848 at New Hartford, N. Y., he was united in marriage with Miss Janet Blackwood, a native of Scotland.

In 1848, Mr. Dalton had purchased land in this community and with his young bride he now came direct to the Territory of Wisconsin, settling on section 32 in the town of Kingston. Previous to that time not an improvement had been made upon his land. Mr. Dalton built his own cabin, it being his first work in the carpenter line. The

tract of land which he purchased comprised 320 acres of prairie and it was therefore not so difficult to build upon, but the task at best was an arduous one for our subject who was wholly unfitted by experience for such work. He would cut round and round a tree, watching it each moment to see it fall, his carefulness probably owing to his fear that it might fall upon him. At length however the logs were all prepared but he did not understand putting them together. He could do no less than try and his efforts were finally successful. It was one of the happiest moments of his life when his cabin was completed. He next built a fire in the center of the room but the heat melted the sand and he was again forced to fill up the cracks to keep out the snows of winter. No windows had yet been made and for the purpose of letting in light he made two apertures in the logs, after which he hung a door on heavy iron hinges. The cabin was now complete and his next task was to construct furniture. He had brought some tools with him and from green poles made a bedstead. He says it was not a "mahogany finish" but it served the purpose. He then chopped a large white oak from which he made a table and also a bench on which to sit when partaking of a meal. The house was now in readiness for occupancy and Mr. Dalton turned his attention to outside work. He paid out all his ready money for stock and with a yoke of oxen began breaking the wild land and preparing it for cultivation. Some time afterward three chairs were added to the household furniture. Some friendly neighbors also gave to Mr. Dalton a pair of chickens and with these he embarked in the poultry business. Such was the primitive manner in which our subject and his family lived during those early days. In that pioneer cabin they made their home for thirty years, but long before their removal to their new home they had made an addition to it of hewn logs with a punchon floor and roof and bed chambers above. When they came to Wisconsin, while making the trip with teams between Milwaukee and Green Lake County, they got stuck in the mud and another team had to be procured in order to get them out.

Thirteen children came to gladden the home of our worthy subject and his estimable wife, all born

in the little log cabin. Previous to their settlement in this community one other child had been born to them, Elizabeth, whose birth occurred in New York, May 1, 1851. One of the greatest sorrows of their life was the death of that little daughter soon after they had settled in their new home, she dying on the 7th of December, 1854. Edward, the second child, who was born Oct. 24, 1854, is now engaged in farming in Columbia County, Wis.; Sarah, born April 4, 1856, is the wife of Ephraim Dixon of Waukesha, Wis., where both are employed as teachers in the industrial school; John, born April 23, 1858, is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Marquette County, Wis.; William, born March 1, 1860, is also a farmer of Columbia County; Janet, born Dec. 17, 1861, is the wife of Edward Judd, a farmer of Columbia County; Isabel, born Sept. 26, 1863, became the wife of George Judd and died Oct. 22, 1885; Diantha, born Dec. 2, 1865, died Nov. 25, 1870; Robert, born June 1, 1868, Charles, June 22, 1870, Mark, Feb. 22, 1873, and Walter, Nov. 12, 1877, are at home; Mary, born March 8, 1878, died March 23, 1883.

As the family increased in numbers and size the pioneer home became too small for its accommodation, and in 1878, a handsome two story residence of Milwaukee pressed brick was erected upon the site of the old cabin. The entire family removed to the new and elegant home prepared for them, but one by one the children are leaving the parental roof for other scenes of labor. They have been provided with good educational advantages and excellent reading matter, and are now prepared for useful and honorable careers. Their parents provided for them books, magazines, periodicals and other sources of pleasure such as would be both instructive and interesting, and may well feel a just pride in their children.

By his own honest efforts and the assistance of his sons, Mr. Dalton has added to his possessions until his farming lands now amount to 524 acres. Well kept fields indicate the thrift and enterprise of the owner and the fine improvements which have been made thereon testify to his progressive and enterprising spirit. It has taken years of labor to accomplish this but Mr. Dalton finds no task too

great which will enhance the happiness and welfare of his family. He and his wife hold an honored place among the pioneers of the community. None of those who were living in the neighborhood at the time of their settlement are now there found; some have gone West, some East, others North or South and still others have been called to that land whence no traveler returns. Not many years will have passed before this worthy couple will be numbered among the latter class and it thus becomes the duty as well as the pleasure of the historian to perpetuate their memory by written record. Their upright lives have justly entitled them to a representation in this volume. They are faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have ever been prominent in the promotion of the educational and moral interests and have been useful members of society. The first sermon preached in the neighborhood was delivered through the earnest solicitation of Mr. Dalton, and he was instrumental in establishing the first Sunday-school. In political sentiment, he is liberal in his views, voting for the man and not the party. He has filled various township offices of trust and by his open and honest dealing with all public affairs has won the confidence of the entire community. The modesty of Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, their purity and lives of Christian endeavor, are well worthy of emulation and they are widely and favorably known throughout the county.



JAMES CALNIN is engaged in general farming on section 21 in the town of Shields, Marquette County. He is of Irish birth, having been born in County Cork, Ireland, on the 17th of August, 1815. The family to which he belonged numbered twelve children, whose parents were Charles and Hannah (Murphy) Calnin. Seven of the family died before attaining to maturity and only two ever became residents of America. In her native land Mary was joined in wedlock with James Reardon and with her husband crossed the Atlantic in 1828, settling in Canada. Both Mr. Reardon and his wife are now deceased.

It was ten years after the arrival of Mrs. Reardon

in America that our subject determined to make his home in the New World. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in his native land, where he was reared to the occupation of farming. Having resolved to make America the scene of his future operations, he said good-bye to the Emerald Isle and sailed for Canada, the home of his sister. Later he became a resident of the town of Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., where he was employed as a farm hand for four or five years, during which time he sought the hand of Miss Margaret Moore in marriage and their wedding was celebrated. The lady was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and in her maidenhood came to America to make her home with her brother, John Moore, who is now a resident of Michigan, but who was then living near Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y. Both her parents are now deceased. Her father died in his native land, but accompanied by three of her children Mrs. Moore came to the United States, arriving in Geneseo, May 25, 1848, the day that her daughter was married. She left Ireland during the famine in that country, her devoted children sending her money for the trip in the hope of preventing her from having to endure any of the suffering there. She has now passed away and lies buried by the side of her daughter, Mrs. Ann Killen, in the cemetery near Avon, N. Y. Two sisters of Mrs. Calnin are still residents of Livingston County, N. Y. —Violet, wife of Thomas Boyd; and Jane, wife of Randall Kinney.

Mr. Calnin continued to reside in the Geneseo Valley until the spring of 1850, when, accompanied by his wife, he came to Marquette County and made a claim of 160 acres of land constituting a part of his present farm. His landed possessions in Marquette County at the present time aggregate nearly 600 acres and he also owns a valuable farm of 160 acres in Rice County, Minn. It may truthfully be said that he is a self-made man, for he began life without capital save a bright hope of the future. Energy is one of his chief characteristics and has no doubt been an important factor in his success. Like all, he has met with reverses and discouragements, but, ever looking on the bright side, he pressed steadily forward until he had acquired the means with which to provide his family

with a pleasant home and surround them with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Calnin has been blessed with six children, two sons and four daughters, but three have been called home. Jane, the eldest, is the wife of Hugh Kain, who is operating Mr. Calnin's farm in Minnesota; Joanna is the wife of Michael Vaughn, a resident farmer of the town of Montello; and James is still under the parental roof. Mary, John and Violet M. are numbered among the dead. The Calnin household is noted for its hospitality and its members rank high in the social world. The father and children are consistent members of the Catholic Church. The wife and mother was reared according to the precepts of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Calnin has the honor of being the first Town Clerk of the town of Shields and since settling in the community he has been numbered among its representative citizens.



HON. GEORGE DWIGHT WARING, an eminent lawyer of Wisconsin, who, since 1855, has resided in Berlin, was born in Masonville, Delaware Co., N. Y., on the 14th of October, 1819. His parents were Ephraim and Sally (Brown) Waring. His father was a native of Canaan, Fairfield Co., Conn., and was of English descent. The family name is said to have been originally spelled Warren, and that Gen. Warren, who became famous at the battle of Bunker Hill, is one of its members. The paternal grandfather of our subject participated in the War of the Revolution, and established the family in New York about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Ephraim Waring was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was married in Masonville, N. Y., to Miss Sarah Brown. They removed to Bainbridge, Chenango County, of the same State, when George D. was an infant, and there the home circle was broken by the loss of the wife and mother, who died when our subject was but five years of age. From that time until his tenth year he was cared for by friends of the family. He then arranged with Avery Farnham, a farmer and lumberman of

Masonville, to remain with him until he was of age. In 1836 Mr. Waring removed with the Farnham family to Angola, Steuben Co., Ind., and remained in their home until attaining his majority. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools, with the exception of a short time spent in a select school; but he was ambitious to learn, and studied diligently in his leisure hours until, at the age of twenty years, he had made sufficient preparation to become a teacher, and secured a position in Branch County, Mich. After teaching one winter he went to Kentucky, where he taught both summer and winter for the next two years. In the meantime he had formed the idea of making the legal profession his life work, and returning to Angola, Ind., he entered upon the study of law in the office of R. L. Douglas and Daniel L. Palmer, and was admitted to the bar in Steuben County in 1842.

Mr. Waring celebrated Independence Day of that year by his marriage with Miss Harriet A. Hopkins, daughter of Stephen and Betsy Hopkins. The lady was a native of Hamilton County, N. Y., and two children were born of their union, but both died in infancy.

In the fall of 1855 Judge Waring came to Wisconsin and settled in Berlin, where he engaged in merchandising for two years. He then again entered upon the practice of law, which he has since pursued with marked success. At first he formed a law partnership with Mr. Caruth, who was killed in Vineland, N. J., after which he became associated with John C. Truesdale in business, and later was a partner of Judge Ezra Wheeler, who was the representative in Congress from this district. Death severed that relation, and Mr. Waring then formed a partnership with T. C. Ryan, now of the firm of Silverthorn, Ryan, Hurley & Jones, of Wausaw, Wis. About 1883 he became associated in business with L. Eichstadt, under the firm name of Waring & Eichstadt, lawyers. That connection continued uninterruptedly until the death of Mr. Eichstadt, which occurred in Germany in the winter of 1888-9. In 1886 P. Niskern became a member of the firm, and has since continued his connection with Judge Waring, the style being now Waring & Niskern, which firm is

one of the leading law firms of the Third Judicial District. In addition to his law practice Judge Waring has operated quite extensively in real estate, and has served in many official positions. While a resident of Indiana he was elected and served two years as Sheriff of Steuben County, and on the organization of Berlin as a city, in 1857, he was chosen its first Mayor, and held the office from 1857 to 1860, inclusive. He served two years on the County Board of Supervisors in an early day, and during the past two years has represented his ward in that body. He has served three terms as District Attorney, at one time holding the office for four consecutive years, and afterward for two years. He was Deputy Provost Marshal during the late war, and in 1868 was elected to the State Senate, serving as a member of that body in the sessions of 1869 and 1870, during which time he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and of the Committee on Town and County Organizations.

Judge Waring was a Whig in political sentiment in early life, and has been an active Republican since the existence of that party. In religious opinion he is a Congregationalist, and for twenty years has been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Union Church. He has taken an active part in promoting the cause of religion, and has aided liberally in support of the churches of the city.

In 1873 the Judge was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in Berlin on the 15th of February, of that year. He was again married on the 11th of June, 1874, to Miss Luzelia, daughter of Thomas and Jane White, and a native of Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y. One child, a son, George T., was born to them Aug. 15, 1875.

Judge Waring, while an earnest Republican, has ever been in sympathy with all reasonable efforts in behalf of the cause of temperance, and when he was elected Mayor of Berlin it was on a temperance issue. He is a Royal Arch Mason, now demitted from both Blue Lodge and Chapter. For two years prior to Cleveland's administration he served as Attorney for the Government for the Board of Commissioners of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and is now local Attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Company, a position he has held several years with entire satisfaction to the company.

Left at a tender age to fight the battle of life, unaided by the influence of money or friends, he made the most of his opportunities and studied hard, both in and out of school, to fit himself for the intellectual profession of the law. Always a student and an indefatigable worker, he is well versed in the law and ripe in experience of court practice. In argument he is strong, clear and logical. Positive in his convictions, and tenacious in maintaining his ground, step by step he has won his way to prominence in his chosen profession until he is the acknowledged leader of the bar of his own county, and takes rank among the foremost lawyers of the State. Temperate in his habits, Judge Waring has led a very active and useful life. He is of medium height, but strongly built. Physically and mentally, he is vigorous and well preserved, and is still ready and able to pursue the arduous career of a successful lawyer with a large practice.



WALTER GILES MARKHAM, who resides on section 20, in the town of Green Lake, is numbered among the first settlers of Green Lake County, and is one of its most highly esteemed citizens. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1819, and is of English descent. Tradition traces the ancestry of the family back to four brothers of English birth, who left their home across the water and settled in the New England States. The grandfather of our subject, Abijah Markham, during his earlier years engaged in farming in New Hampshire, but afterward removed to New York, locating in a wild and unsettled region of that State. He became the father of sixteen children, of whom Walter Markham was the youngest. The maternal grandfather, Nathan Clark, and his father were both Revolutionary soldiers. He married a Miss Phillips, and seven children were born unto them. That family also settled in the Empire State at an early day.

Walter Markham, father of our subject, was born in Berkshire County, N. H., on the 4th day of June, 1789, but when a lad removed with his par-

ents to New York, where he was reared to manhood. In Oneida County he became acquainted with Miss Lydia Clark, the eldest child of Nathan Clark, and they were there married. Having engaged in farming in Oneida County for some time, in 1831 Mr. Markham removed with his family to Erie County, where his wife died, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters. Subsequently he wedded Mrs. Ann (Groff) Markham, who lived only a few years, and at her death left two children. He was then joined in wedlock with Huldah Moulter, and together they removed to Wisconsin in 1867, settling in Green Lake Township, Green Lake County. Mr. Markham served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812, and received a land warrant from the Government. By occupation he was a farmer, and followed that business throughout his entire life. Religiously, he was a Methodist, and politically a Democrat. He died in January, 1875, a respected and honored citizen.

Walter Giles Markham was the third child born of his father's first marriage. In the usual manner of farmer lads, he was reared to manhood and has engaged in agricultural pursuits during almost his entire business career. He received an academic education, and on the completion of his school life he engaged in teaching, following that profession through several terms. Believing that the West furnished better opportunities for young men, and that he could more readily secure a farm for himself on its broad prairies, he emigrated to Wisconsin in the summer of 1845, reaching Green Lake County on the 31st day of August. Shortly after his arrival he entered the farm on which he now resides. It then comprised only eighty acres, but it exhausted his means to pay the small price asked by the Government. His efforts as a farmer have been very successful, however; his financial resources increased, and he extended the boundaries of his farm, until at one time 428 acres of fine land paid tribute to his care and cultivation. Desiring to see his children comfortably settled in life, he has since given to them portions of his land, retaining for himself 180 acres.

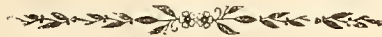
On the 13th day of December, 1849, Mr. Markham was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A.

Swift, a native of Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y., born May 14, 1830. Her father, Moses B. Swift, was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., and on reaching manhood wedded Miss Fannie Hitchcock, who was also born in the Empire State. They began their domestic life in Orleans County, where they resided until 1846, when they emigrated to Green Lake County, Wis., settling near Little Green Lake, where they spent the remainder of their lives. He was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming after his removal to the West. He took an active part in public affairs, and held many offices of honor and trust, both in his native State and in Wisconsin. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and for his services received a land warrant. He became one of the most extensive land owners in this part of the country, but was very generous with his wealth, giving freely for the support of all public enterprises, and extending a helping hand to the poor and needy. He will long be remembered for his many acts of kindness and deeds of charity, for the recipients of his bounty are many. He supported the Whig party in early life, but afterwards became a Republican. He died at the age of seventy-six years, in 1867, and his wife departed this life in 1851, when fifty-five years of age. In their family were eight children, of whom only two are now living: Elmira L., now Mrs. O'Ruark, and Mrs. Markham.

We now return to the history of our subject. On his marriage he settled upon the farm which has since been his home, and there, by his union with Miss Swift, a family of six children were born, namely: Fannie Z., now the wife of F. W. Perry; Walter B., William E., Charles N., Lydia A., now Mrs. J. A. Kiser, and Frank L. The children received good educational advantages, being thereby fitted for the practical duties of life, and have now become useful and honored members of society. As they left the parental roof the father gave to each a portion of the lands which he had acquired, thus enabling them to begin life without the struggles and hardships which he endured.

In political sentiment Mr. Markham is a Republican. On attaining his majority he cast his ballot with the Democratic party, later became a Free-soiler, and subsequently joined the ranks of the

party of which he is now a warm advocate. He has been called upon to fill various official positions. A short time after his arrival he was elected Register of Deeds, and he has also held the office of Side Supervisor for several terms, and was Chairman of the Town Board for two terms. Few men have been longer residents of the county than he. For almost forty-five years he has resided upon the farm which is still his home, and has not only been a witness of the growth and progress which have taken place through all these years, but has been an active participant in the rapid changes and transformation which have placed the county in its present advanced position. When called upon to aid in public affairs he has never refused his assistance if he believed the enterprise a worthy one. He is known throughout the entire county, and no one is more greatly respected than Walter G. Markham, the honored pioneer.



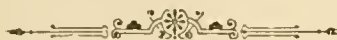
SAMUEL MORSE, deceased, was among the honored pioneers of Green Lake County, and was one of its prominent citizens. He was born in Worcester County, Mass., Aug. 27, 1808, and is a son of Samuel and Deborah (Laughlin) Morse, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. When Samuel was but two years of age, the death of his father occurred and subsequently his mother became the wife of John Goodell, of Homer, N. Y., with whom he resided until the death of his mother, which occurred when he was about fifteen years of age. An orphan, with no one to whom he might look for care and protection in that community, he then went to Massachusetts, living among his relatives in the old Bay State. Knowing that to his own efforts he must look for means of sustenance, he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some years. At the age of eighteen, he returned to Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., and engaged in blacksmithing until 1846, when he determined to try his fortune in the West. Some years previous he was married, and with his family he emigrated to Wisconsin, making the journey by way of the Great Lakes to Milwaukee, where he procured a team to transport

him and his effects to Cottage Grove, Dane County. The succeeding three years of his life were passed in that locality where he worked at his trade. He then came to Green Lake County. Small indeed is the resemblance between its condition at that time and the present. Not a building marked the site of the flourishing little city of Princeton, and the entire county was but sparsely settled by the white man, though Indians were still found in the neighborhood. In the midst of that almost uninhabited region, Mr. Morse entered 160 acres of Government land and began the development of a home for himself and family. His first duty was to provide some means of shelter. He built a little log cabin without doors or windows, into which the family moved and on its completion began the development of his land. About a year passed in that manner, but in the meantime emigrants were rapidly settling in the surrounding country and Princeton began to take form. Some of the citizens of that little village induced Mr. Morse to establish a blacksmith shop there, which he did, selling his farm and removing his family to the town. He received a liberal share of the public patronage and continued to work at his trade until 1863, when he purchased 120 acres of partly improved land in the town of Princeton, and again turned his attention to farming. Although he met with some reverses, success crowned his efforts in this direction and at the time of his death he was in comfortable circumstances. His farm was well kept and its highly cultivated fields and neat and orderly surroundings indicated the thrift and enterprise of the owner. He also raised a good grade of stock of all kinds and had all the necessary barns, outbuildings and other improvements.

When twenty-one years of age he was united in marriage with Mary Lamb, who was a native of the Empire State. Her death occurred at Hamilton, N. Y., one year after her marriage, leaving an infant daughter, Lydia, who grew to womanhood and became the wife of Davis Johnson, of Hamilton, N. Y., who died several years ago. Her death occurred in 1882. On the 11th of October, 1838, at Madison, N. Y., Mr. Morse led to the marriage altar Miss Caroline Ferguson, a native of Madison County, N. Y., and they became parents of nine

children. Eugene their first born, is now deceased; Elmer is living in Princeton, Wis.; Ellis is deceased; Emery is now a resident of Nashua, Iowa; Jerome is in Ripon; Charles is located in Winfred, Dak.; Frank is farming in Princeton; Silas is living on the old homestead; and Everett is in Milford, Iowa.

Mr. Morse was called to his final rest on the 21st of August, 1889. Forty years had passed since he settled in the county and during that time by his upright life he won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He shared in the trials and hardships of pioneer life but bore all uncomplainingly for the sake of his family, whom he wished to provide with a comfortable home. Industry and honesty were marked characteristics of the man and were no doubt important factors in his success. Mrs. Morse still survives her husband and resides with her son Silas who has charge of the home farm. He resided with his parents until the death of his father, since which time he has had charge of all business affairs. He was married on the 15th of May, 1880, to Frances Countryman and their union has been blessed with three children, namely: Madge, Thomas and Mace.



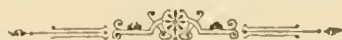
J T. ELLERSON, Postmaster of Wautoma and proprietor of the *Wausara Argus*, published in Wautoma, was born in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Racine Co., Wis., in 1855, and is a son of C. D. and Thalia (DeSylvia) Ellerson, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. About the year 1818, they emigrated to Racine County, where they made a permanent location. The mother is now deceased, but the father still resides on the old homestead, where for forty-two years he has now followed the occupation of farming. To them were born five children, but only two are now living.

Our subject was the third in order of birth. His boyhood days were unmarked by any event of special importance, his early life being passed in the usual manner of farmer lads. In the district schools of the neighborhood he obtained the rudiments of an education, which was supplemented by

a course of study in the Racine high school, where he fitted himself for teaching. He followed that calling for a number of terms in Racine County and was widely known as a successful educator. He first came to Wautoma in 1876, when he entered the employ of Mr. Monroe, then editor of the *Argus*, which paper was established in 1859 by D. H. Puleifer & Co., under the name of the *Pine River Argus*. Mr. Ellerson had previously worked at a case to a limited extent yet had obtained slight knowledge of the practical part of printing. After three years spent with Mr. Monroe he went to Plainfield, purchasing the plant of the *Plainfield Times*, which he conducted three years. In August, 1880, he purchased the *Argus* plant, and in 1882 removed to Wautoma, since which time he has given his personal attention to the publication of his paper. The *Argus* is a seven column folio and a bright newsy sheet, reflecting credit on the enterprising publisher.

Mr. Ellerson has been twice married. In 1876, he was joined in wedlock with Ellen E., daughter of O. C. and Lavina Monroe and unto them was born one child, a daughter: Millie. The mother died in 1883, at the age of twenty-six years, and his second marriage was celebrated in 1884, he wedding Maud, daughter of Gilbert and Mary Tennant.

In political sentiment, Mr. Ellerson is a Republican and has always devoted his best efforts and talents to the advancement of the party's interests. He was commissioned Postmaster of Wautoma, Oct. 9, 1889, and on the 9th of November following assumed charge of the office. The people seem well pleased with his administration thus far and in all probability their satisfaction will continue to the end of his term. Socially, he is a member of Wautoma Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M.



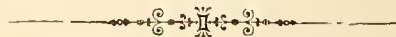
H IRAM STEDMAN, proprietor of the Berlin warehouse and wharves, and of the passenger steamer "Fashion," was born in Cambria, N. Y., July 2, 1838, and is a son of Harvey Stedman, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He was a lad of ten years when he

accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, the family settling at Strong's Landing, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the village schools. About 1855, he engaged as merchant's clerk with A. M. Kimball, at Pine River, in Waushara County, with whom he remained for more than three years, when in the fall of 1858, he went to St. Louis. After remaining in that city awhile, he went to Memphis, and was there when the late War broke out. Returning to the North, in August, 1862, he offered his services to the Government and enlisted as a member of Company D, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. In the early part of the following year he was sent on detached service as chief clerk for Col. Hinsdill, chief commissary for Gen. Hurlbut, and at the Colonel's solicitation, he was discharged from the service, so that he, the Colonel, could have the benefit of Mr. Stedman's services without fear of interruption. Afterward our subject was assigned to do duty at New Orleans, at Gen. Candy's headquarters, with Hinsdill, where he continued as chief clerk until 1865. In the meantime, Mr. Stedman was married in New Orleans, on the 11th of December, 1864, to Miss Adeline M. Thompson, who was born in Savannah, Ga., and is a daughter of Samuel W. and Adeline M. (Spicer) Thompson, natives of New York. Seven children were born of their union, four sons and three daughters. The two eldest, Chester H. and Charles D. were born in the Crescent City, and the remaining members of the family, Mary, in Lanark, Kittie E., Lula T., William S. and Fred T. in Berlin.

On his return to Berlin in 1869, Mr. Stedman began his present business and has continued it without interruption since. He deals in all kinds of building material, drain tile, wood, coal, plaster and stucco and is an extensive dealer in salt. The business was established by his father in 1850, almost forty years ago. In 1881, Mr. Stedman built the passenger steamer, "Fashion," for the Oshkosh and Berlin trade. The vessel is ninety feet long and twenty feet beam, and has cabin accommodation for fifty passengers, while on excursions will carry as many as 300. It makes daily trips between Berlin and Oshkosh, leaving the former city in the early morning and returning on the evening of the same day. In company with his brother Hollis,

our subject built the steamer, "City of Berlin" in the spring of 1889, which is run as a freight and passenger boat between Green Bay and Portage City. She is 120 feet long, and twenty-six feet beam. Both boats were built at Berlin and are doing a good business. The last named is frequently used in carrying excursion parties and is considered very safe and reliable.

Mr. Stedman is a Democrat in political sentiment, and while not desirous of public preferment, served one term as Alderman and one as Mayor of Berlin. His term as Mayor included the years of 1879-80. Socially, he is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M.; of Berlin Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; and of Berlin Commandery, No. 10, K. T. As Mr. Stedman has been known in Berlin as boy and man for forty-one years, twenty of which he has spent in active business relations with his fellow citizens, his standing as a business man and citizen is too well known to require any comment in the light of the present, but for the benefit of coming generations, to whom this work will be authority as to the lives and character of the people who settled these counties in an early day, and who have been prominently identified with their varied interests, it is no more than just to state that Mr. Stedman is recognized as an enterprising, upright and honorable man who is actively identified with important local interests. Liberal and public spirited he is always to be depended upon in all relations of life, both public and private, to do what is just and right as his father did before him.



FRANK B. WALCOTT, photographer of Berlin, was born in Ripon, Wis., March 15, 1861, and is a son of the Rev. Jeremiah W. and Caroline (Cooper) Walcott. His parents were early settlers of Ripon of 1851. His father was born in Rhode Island, on the 27th of November, 1812, and pursued his literary education in Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated. He then prepared himself for the ministry of the Congregational Church, in the Auburn Theological Seminary, and afterward took part in the establish-

ment of Ripon College, of which he was President several years. His death occurred in the summer of 1880. His wife survives him and finds a pleasant home with her son, Frank, in Berlin.

Our subject was educated in Ripon College and made his home in his native city until 1880, when he came to Berlin and obtained a position in a photograph gallery of which he became proprietor in February, 1884. On the the 19th of May, of the year previous, he was united in marriage with Miss Myra Talbot, the wedding being celebrated in Berlin, in which city the lady was born. Her father, H. G. Talbot, is numbered among its early settlers. One child graces the union of this worthy couple, Helen, who was born in Berlin.

Mr. Walcott is a Republican in politics and feels a deep interest in political affairs. He is proprietor of the oldest established gallery in the city and his work ranks foremost among the best of modern photographic art. He always aims to please his customers regardless of the trouble which it causes him and has thus built up an excellent trade.



WILLIAM T. MICHI, an industrious and enterprising hardware dealer of Plainfield, is a native of this State, his birth having occurred in Sheboygan County, on the 30th of August, 1859. His parents, Charles and Ida (Kaiser) Michi, were natives of Germany. When a young man his father came to America and in this country learned the shoemaker's trade. He was an extensive boot and shoe dealer of Plymouth, Wis. for a number of years, but on account of ill health was forced to sell out and devote his attention to some pursuit which would cause him to live more in the open air. He therefore purchased a farm in Sheboygan County and in connection with its cultivation engaged in the dairy business until his death, which occurred July 29, 1872. He was widely known throughout the county and was one of its respected citizens. His excellent wife still survives him and is a resident of Plymouth.

Although our subject belonged to a family of

five children, he has but one sister now living—Ida, who resides with her mother. William received his education in the High School of Plymouth and remained under the parental roof until sixteen years of age, when he began learning the harness-maker's trade with his uncle, Robert Scheibe, of Plymouth, with whom he remained for six years, when he spent one year at working at his trade in Watertown. He then returned to Plymouth and purchased the harness shop in which he had learned the business, but after about three years came to Plainfield, in 1881, and opened a harness-shop on Main street in this village. So rapidly did his business increase that he had to enlarge his facilities and erected a large store building, where he carried on operations until May, 1889, when his health no longer permitted him to follow that pursuit and in 1889, he sold out. From that time until August he was engaged in selling sewing machines on the road, but in the latter month he formed a partnership in the hardware business with L. S. Walker. Although their operations in that line covered only a short period of time they have now an excellent trade with fair prospects of a largely increased business. The old patrons of Mr. Michi, knowing his worth and ability and the honesty and fair dealing which has always marked his career, gave him their patronage when he embarked in this new line and many others have found that it is to their interest to patronize him.

On the 14th of December, 1881, Mr. Michi wedded Miss Louise Rosenfeld, of Plymouth, Wis., daughters of Robert and Bertha Rosenfeld, and unto them were born two children, but one died in infancy. The other is an interesting little daughter, Ella. Until 1888, our subject supported the Democratic party, but in that year joined the ranks of the Republican party. He is one of the present Trustees of Plainfield. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Plainfield, the Royal Arcanum of Plymouth and is Venerable Counsel of the Modern Woodmen of Plainfield. He was a charter member of the Royal Arcanum and its first Warden, which position he held until elected Treasurer. He did not fill the latter office on account of his removal from the city. He was also a member and Secretary and Treasurer of the Gymnasium Soci-

ety of Plymouth. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church and by their upright lives have made many warm friends throughout this community.



GODFREY SCHAAL, hardware dealer of Princeton, is numbered among the enterprising and successful business men of that city. He was born in Germany, June 18, 1841, and is a son of Frederick and Willhelmine (Franke) Schaal, who were also natives of the same country. During the earlier days of his manhood, Frederick Schaal engaged in blacksmithing in the Fatherland, continuing that business until 1848, when with his family he emigrated to America. His first location was Mayville, Dodge Co., Wis., where he resumed his old trade, carrying on the same until his death, which occurred in 1851, only three years after his arrival in this country. Three months previous his wife had been called home and they who had traveled life's journey so many years together, were laid side by side in the city of the dead. Their children, twelve in number, were as follows: Charlotte, wife of Gotlieb Albert, a resident of Mayville, Dodge County; Ferdinand, who is living in Oconto, Wis.; Louisa, wife of Adam Tillman, of Mayville; Minnie, now deceased; Mary, wife of August Johns, a resident of Algona, Iowa; Emilie, wife of F. T. Yahr, of Princeton; Godfrey, of this sketch; William, deceased; Augusta, widow of Henry Smith, now living in Madison; Bertha, whose home is in Dakota; Ernst, who is located in Oconto, Wis.; and Lena, the youngest, who was born after the arrival of the family in America, but died in infancy. Frederick Schaal is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Dodge County, and though his residence in that community was of short duration he is still remembered by many early settlers. He and his wife were earnest Christian people who daily endeavored to do their duty as they saw it and were respected by all.

He whose name heads this sketch has been a resident of Wisconsin since his early boyhood days and in the common schools acquired his education. The death of his parents occurred when he was

but ten years of age. He was then thrown upon his own resources. The world indeed seemed dark, for without the comfort and council of father or mother he was left to meet the hardships and difficulties which fall to the poor man's lot. At that tender age he engaged to work as a farm hand near Hustisford, Dodge County, remaining with his first employer for two years, after which he obtained a similar position with a farmer near Watertown. At the end of three years he returned to Mayville, obtaining a position with a farmer near that place, with whom he remained but seven months, when he was taken sick. He went to the home of his brother-in-law, that he might receive the care and attendance of his sister who ministered to him until he had sufficiently recovered to again engage in business. He now determined to devote his attention to other than agricultural pursuits and for three years worked as an apprentice to the wagon-maker's trade in the shop of Adam Tillman, another brother-in-law, after which he went to Berlin, Wis., with the hope of securing employment, but was unsuccessful. He then visited Beaver Dam, Waupun and Ripon, then continued on his way to Ceresco, where he was promised a permanent position should the man who had previously been engaged fail to put in an appearance. He began working by the piece but after a week the other party arrived and he was thus thrown out of employment. Forced to seek work elsewhere he started for Princeton. He had earned \$10 as his week's wages but as he had no prospect of soon securing employment he decided to walk the distance between Ceresco and Princeton in order to save stage fare. He had previously met with many disappointments but now his search was soon rewarded by a good position with August Thiel, with whom he remained three years. In the meantime he received \$93 from his father's estate which sum he invested in a pair of colts. This was his first purchase of any importance, but from that time his affairs were in a more prosperous condition and step by step he has worked his way upward until he has now a comfortable competence, his income being such as to enable him to enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

On leaving the employment of Mr. Thiel, God-

frey Schaal formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, F. T. Yahr, in the wagon manufacturing, the latter doing the iron work, while our subject had charge of the wood work, but after a short time that connection was discontinued, Mr. Schaal selling his interest to his partner. He then went to Leavenworth, Kan., where for two years he engaged as salesman in the boot and shoe store of Henry Smith, husband of another sister. At the end of that time Mr. Smith sold out and removed to New York, where he engaged in the fur business, taking his clerk with him. Mr. Schaal remained in the Eastern metropolis for two years and then came to Mayville, Wis., when he entered into business relations as a partner with Kroesing & Kloeden, also his brothers-in-law, the firm carrying on a hardware store, a brewery and also engaging in agricultural pursuits. Six years of prosperity followed, and at the end of that time he sold his interest and came to Princeton, where he has since made his home. That was in 1874, and the same year he engaged in the hardware business with F. T. Yahr as partner, that connection continuing for seven years. He then again sold out and began the erection of a large storeroom, 26x86 feet, constructed especially for hardware, since which time he has there carried on operations. Systematic and methodical, carefully attending to all details, straightforward and upright, he has secured a reputation as one of the leading merchants of the community and well deserves the success which has been his. Few men, similarly situated, would have pressed forward with such perseverance and energy, but those characteristics so essential to success were his and he used them to the best advantage.

Mrs. Schaal, wife of our subject, was in her maidenhood, Miss Augusta Kroesing. She was married Feb. 23, 1867. Her parents, Carl and Johanna (Frauke) Kroesing, came to America in 1850, locating in Mayville, where the death of the father occurred in February, 1888. His excellent wife is still living in that city with her eldest daughter and with them also resides the mother of Mrs. Kroesing who is now ninety-seven years of age. The family circle of the worthy couple of whom we write numbered eight children, but three

have since been called home. Those who still survive are Robert, who was born Sept. 15, 1871; Laura, born April 3, 1875; Waleska, born Oct. 3, 1879; Otto, born Sept. 3, 1882; and Ernst, born Jan. 17, 1884. Mr. Schaal intends providing his children with such educational advantages as will ably fit them for the duties of life. His eldest son, Robert, has already been graduated from the High School of Princeton. In political sentiment he is a Democrat and in his social relations is an Odd Fellow, holding membership in Princeton Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F.



CHARLES HAMILTON, of Plainfield, is one of the early settlers of Waushara County, and a pioneer of Wisconsin, having settled within its borders in 1837, many years before its admission as a State. He is a native of Tompkins County, N. Y., born Sept. 26, 1812. His father, Nathaniel Hamilton, who was born in New Jersey, was taken by his parents when a child to Pennsylvania, and became a resident of Northumberland County. He learned the trade of a carpenter in Wilkesbarre, the Keystone State, and in 1800, when a young man of twenty-four years, went with his parents to Tompkins County, N. Y., the family being numbered among its early pioneers. In 1881, at a meeting of the Old Settlers' Club, of Tompkins County, held in Ithaca, there were present from the town of Lansing, three members of the Hamilton family who had been residents of the town for seventy years or more. They were John Wesley Hamilton and Mrs. Susan Benham, a brother and sister of our subject, and his aunt, Mrs. Calista Hamilton. There were at that meeting 169 persons present who had been residents of the town of Lansing for seventy years, their ages ranging from seventy to ninety-six years.

Thomas Hamilton was twice married. By his first union he became the father of four sons and a daughter, all of whom lived to advanced ages but have now passed away. They were James, Hannah, Nathaniel, Jonathan and John. By his second marriage there were five sons and a daughter—David, Andrew, Sarah, Robert and William, twins,

and Thomas. The last named who was a prominent physician, died in Rochester, N. Y., in 1887, and was the last survivor of his generation of the Hamilton family.

Nathaniel Hamilton, the father of our subject, was also twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Moore, a native of New Jersey, and by their union were born six children, three sons and three daughters, but only two are now living—Mrs. Clarissa Kelsey, of Tompkins County, N. Y.; and Charles, of this sketch, who was fifth in order of birth. David, Susan, John W. and Sarah are deceased. The second wife of Nathaniel Hamilton was Frances Dolph, who became the mother of six children—Lydia O., Minerva, Fidelia, Joan, Jane and Dana F. The last three are deceased. The father died at the age of eighty-six years. His first wife died in 1820, at the age of forty-five years, and his second wife died in Berlin at the age of seventy-six years.

Charles Hamilton, whose name heads this notice was reared to the occupation of farming and his education was obtained in his native town. The family were all well educated and most of them became teachers. Our subject was the first to come to the Territory of Wisconsin, the date of his arrival being 1837. He landed at Milwaukee on the 10th of June, when that city numbered but 400 inhabitants while many of them were but transient residents. He there remained about two months in order to dispose of a quantity of ready made clothing which he had brought with him. In August, of the same year, in company with Levi P. Johnson and Dr. Drever, he purchased what was known as a Hoosier outfit, consisting of a wagon, four yoke of cattle and cooking utensils and started for Whitewater Prairie, in Walworth County. He owned a half interest in the outfit, the other gentlemen owning each a quarter interest. The Doctor accompanied him to Walworth County but did not become a permanent settler. Mr. Hamilton made a claim of 320 acres which he soon afterward sold to his partners and made a claim in the town of Richmond, which he purchased in 1839, when the land came into market. On that land he settled, making it his home until 1850, when he came to Waushara County. Mr. Hamilton built

the first house in the town of Whitewater. It was a log structure and erected in the fall of 1837 on his first claim. Here he kept bachelor's hall and his nearest neighbor at the time was a Mr. Finch, who lived six miles distant. There were then but few settlers in Walworth County, but he occasionally entertained a belated traveler and gladly extended to him such hospitality as he was able. In the fall of 1839, he entertained Gov. Henry Dodge who was en route from Milwaukee to Madison on horse back and reached the humble abode of Mr. Hamilton just at nightfall, so he begged shelter for the night and was entertained in generous, frontier style, partaking of the meals with much relish that his host prepared for him and sharing with him his couch.

Mr. Hamilton assisted in organizing Walworth County, and was a member of the convention that located the county seat. In 1838 he returned to the State of New York and brought back the first threshing machine ever used in Wisconsin and he did the first job of threshing for George O. Tiffany, near Milwaukee. He did the greater part of the threshing in the south part of the State for several years.

On the 20th of June, 1839, Mr. Hamilton was married near Belvidere, Ill., to Miss Annie A. Shattuck, who was born in Mentor, Ohio, in 1819, and when about fifteen years of age went with her parents to Illinois. In 1849, Mr. Hamilton sold his farm in Walworth County, and the following year settled in Waushara County. His nearest market at that time was Milwaukee, fifty miles distant, and the improvement on the Fox River had then begun which promised an easy access to market, so he decided to settle near that medium of communication. He accordingly removed his family to Berlin and spent some time in looking around for a location, but he found that the land on Fox River had so increased in price, owing to the above mentioned improvement, that his means were too limited to purchase as much land as he desired and he finally decided to settle where he now lives. Accordingly he entered 160 acres of land on section 12, in the town of Plainfield, which comprised about one-half of the village plat of Plainfield. A number of years ago he laid out an addition to the original plat,

called Hamilton's Addition and the whole of his farm is now within the corporation. Mr. Hamilton's general business has been farming, but he has also devoted some attention to other interests. In 1860, in company with Frederick A. Jewett, he purchased what was known as the Beckwith Mill, and also 320 acres of pine land in its immediate vicinity. They operated that mill for seven years when Mr. Hamilton disposed of his interest in the property to his partner except 160 acres of the land which he still retains. For a number of years past, in connection with his farming interests, he has been engaged in the selling of farm machinery.

In March, 1870, Mr. Hamilton was bereft of his wife by death, and in 1871 married Mrs. Julia P. Casler. He had seven children by his first marriage, five of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Adeline Chester, Alfred D., who resides in the town of Hancock; Perkins C., a resident of the same town; Edwin M., of Plainfield; Frank S., of Monocqua, Wis.; Lydia and Laura, died at the ages of four and a half years.

As has been seen Mr. Hamilton is not only one of the early settlers of Waushara County, but is also a pioneer of Wisconsin, having arrived in the Territory fifty-three years ago. Few men have witnessed more of its changes. He has seen it transformed from an almost primeval condition as but few white settlements had then been made within her borders, to a condition of wealth and civilization that places her high in the list of the sisterhood of States. He is widely known throughout central Wisconsin and is an esteemed and respected citizen of Plainfield, who has ever been prominently connected with the development and progress of Waushara County. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and frequently officiates as a delegate in its conventions, being strongly attached to the principles of the party. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson, voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and for his grandson in 1888. He has voted for every Republican candidate for President except Gen. Fremont in 1856, when he "paired" with a Democrat as he was necessarily absent from home when the election took place.

In religious conviction, Mr. Hamilton is a Methodist, but is not identified as a member with any religious body. He is liberal in the support of church and schools and of every enterprise which tends to promote the moral and religious growth of the community in which he lives.



MANUEL W. BUTE, Esq., who is practically living a retired life, on section 5, in the town of Hancock, is an honored pioneer and prominent citizen of Waushara County, and is also well and favorably known throughout the State. The active part which he has taken in the upbuilding and advancement of the county's interests, and his untiring labors in her behalf, deserve recognition in this volume, and it is with pleasure that we record his sketch.

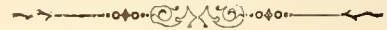
Mr. Bute was born in New York, Dec. 5, 1815, and is a son of Lewis B. and Elizabeth (Smith) Bute, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. The father, however, traces his ancestry back to France, and the mother is of English descent. Lewis Bute made farming his life occupation, and was thus employed in Lake County, Ill., at the time of his death. He received a sun-stroke, and was but recovering from its effects when he was taken with diphtheria, which disease terminated his life in 1869. His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of Jackson, Ill. His wife died in 1846. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are yet living: Lewis H., of Barrington, Ill.; Eli M., of S. Dak.; Barney F., of San Jose, Cal.; Manuel W., of this sketch; Samantha, wife of Benjamin Felter, of Lake County, Ill.; and Catherine, wife of Addison Wood, of Grundy County, Ill. After the death of the mother of these children, Mr. Bute married Mrs. Dosh White, who lived but a few years, dying without issue. His third wife was Mrs. Lucy Blandon, who is now living in Gage County, Neb. They had two children—Eva and Milton—who reside in the same county. Lewis Bute's grandfather was a native of France, where he was reared and educated to the profession of a physician and surgeon. He came to America a few years after the Revolution-

ary War, and settled in Schoharie County, N. Y., where he practiced his profession until the time of his death, which occurred in middle life from a fit of apoplexy. Our subject's grandmother on the paternal side, Sarah Hasard, was a native of Rhode Island, descended from English ancestors. His grandfather on the maternal side was Whitehead Smith, and he was born on Long Island. He was taken prisoner by the British when seventeen years of age and put on board a man-of-war, where he served seven years as cabin-boy. After the close of the war he remained in England seven years, when he married Abigail Heifard and then returned to his native country. After the death of his first wife he married a Miss Mackie, who was of Scotch or Irish extraction.

Manuel W. Bute attended the common schools in his boyhood days, and then assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm and aided in the support of the family until twenty-six years of age, when he began the study of law. Although he mastered the profession, he never engaged in practice to any extent. On leaving home he married Ruth A. Jillson, the wedding taking place Dec. 15, 1841. After his marriage, Mr. Bute engaged in farming until thirty years of age, when he removed with his family to Wyoming County, N. Y., where for seven years he continued operations as a shoe-dealer. Selling out, he started for the West in 1854, his destination being Lake County, Ill., where he purchased a farm, but after a year sold out and returned to Wyoming County, N. Y. Four years more were spent in that community, when, in December, 1859, he took up his residence in the town of Hancock, Waushara County, where he purchased eighty acres on section 5, his present farm. But little of the land had then been broken and few improvements had been made. Mr. Bute erected a large two-story dwelling, one of the best in the town, and has succeeded in converting the land into a highly cultivated farm. It was no easy task to break the land and transform it into the fertile fields which we to-day see, but he accomplished the task, and has not only secured a pleasant home, but has acquired a comfortable competency, which enables him and his wife to lay aside many of the duties of former years and enjoy a quiet and

peaceful existence. He also owns 160 acres of land in Adams County.

Throughout his life Mr. Bute has been a great reader of the best class of literary productions, and is one of the most intelligent citizens of the county. He is now devoting his time to the writing of a work containing questions and answers in regard to the constitution and law—whether or not the people can be compelled to pay taxes for the upbuilding of private institutions, such as railroads, etc. It will be ready for publication in the spring of 1890. For thirty years Mr. Bute has been a resident of Waushara County, and during that entire period has been regarded as one of its progressive and public-spirited citizens, who have the best interests and welfare of the community at heart. He is a staunch supporter of the Prohibition party, and his voice has often been heard in argument and pleading for the people who advocate the cause of temperance and to put down the liquor traffic. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace of the town of Hancock for the long period of twenty-four years, during which time he has married thirty-three couples. He also held the office of Coroner for about eight years. The Methodist Church has found in Mr. Bute a faithful member and supporter for forty years, and his wife, a consistent Christian lady, is also a member of the same church. Their lives are full of acts of kindness and deeds of charity, and out of the goodness of their hearts they took to their home and affection two boys, whom they educated and cared for until they were able to provide for themselves. The elder, Marion Crittenden, resides in California, and the younger, John Sherwood, is now living in Plainview, Minn.



HON. CHARLES S. KELSEY is one of the early and well known residents of Montello, Marquette County, the date of his arrival in the city being 1854. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Perry, Genesee County (now Wyoming County), Oct. 7, 1822. His father, Solomon Kelsey, was one of the early settlers in the famous Genesee Valley. He was

born in Massachusetts, of Scotch ancestry, but removed to Chenango County in his youth and there married Miss Virtue Record, a daughter of a Baptist Clergyman. Some years after that important event and after the birth of Electa and William H., he removed to Genesee County, settling in Perry, where were born two sons and three daughters. Of that number only three are now living, our subject and two sisters, the eldest of whom is Mrs. Electa Skidmore, who now lives with a daughter in Ithaca, N. Y. The younger is Mrs. Ellen Parsons, wife of Galusha Parsons, a prominent lawyer of Des Moines, Iowa. The deceased members of the family are William H.; Julia, wedded Daniel Rall, of Rochester, N. Y., and the entire family, with the exception of the youngest child, died of cholera in that city in 1852; Miranda, who died in Des Moines, Iowa, at the home of her sister; and Edwin B., the youngest son.

The Kelsey family was a well known and influential family of Western New York. William H., the eldest brother of our subject, was a lawyer of eminence, who served as District Attorney and Surrogate of Livingston County, N. Y., for a considerable time, and was also a member of Congress from New York for four terms. He died May 18, 1879, leaving a wife and daughter.

Edwin B. grew to manhood in his native county, and received a good English education. He learned the trade of a printer, and was afterward foreman in the *Daily Advertiser* office in Rochester, N. Y., for several years. Soon after attaining his majority, he came to Wisconsin, locating in Prairieville, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. On the 3d of July, 1851, the village plat of Montello was surveyed by Henry Menton, and the Hon. G. H. Benton, afterward Governor of Iowa, E. B. Kelsey and Henry S. Crandell were the proprietors. Since that time Mr. Kelsey has been prominently identified with the interests of the village and the county. He was a man of marked ability and was elected to the Legislature in 1851, serving two sessions. In 1855, he was elected to the State Senate, and in both houses proved an able and faithful officer. He died in Montello in February, 1861, leaving a widow and three children. The family afterward removed to California in 1867, and

still make their home in that State with the exception of the youngest daughter, who is now a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Miranda Kelsey was a lady of superior intelligence. She was principal of several academies in the State of New York, and for some time was also principal of the State Normal School, located in Genesee, N. Y., one of the most noted institutions of its class in the country.

Our subject, Charles S. Kelsey, like his two brothers, learned the trade of a printer in his youth, and for some time was employed on the force of the *Livingston Republican* in Genesee, and later worked at his trade in the city of Rochester. However, abandoning that occupation, he was engaged in an iron foundry until his emigration to the West in September, 1854, when he settled in Montello and in company with his brother, E. B. Kelsey built the first flouring mill in the place. They jointly operated the mill for fifteen years, being very successful in that undertaking. In company with Benjamin Hall, our subject organized the Wisconsin Industrial Association, and erected the woolen mills in Montello, and in other ways he has been prominently identified with the growth and upbuilding of the city. His residence covers a period of thirty-six years, and from the beginning he has been numbered among the leading and representative men of the community. He served for four years as State Senator, covering the trying years when the Civil War was in progress, and also was a member of the General Assembly in 1867, 1873 and 1880. He was also Deputy Warden of the State Penitentiary at Waupun, from December, 1869, until October, 1871; was Commissioner of the first draft in 1862, and has held several minor offices. In more recent years he has given his attention to the construction of artesian wells, with which Montello and the surrounding country now abounds. He, however, filled the office of County Superintendent of schools of Marquette County, from January, 1887, to January, 1889.

Previous to his removal to the West, Mr. Kelsey was united in marriage in Perry, N. Y., in 1849, with Miss Lucretia Bacon, who died Jan. 4, 1869, having enjoyed twenty years of happy wedded life. Her death occurred in Perry, whither she had gone

for the benefit of her health. They were parents of four children, three sons and a daughter: Winfield B., the eldest is a resident of Southern California. Otto learned the trade of a printer as did his elder brother, but, deciding to follow some other business, he went to Geneseo, N. Y., and studied law with his uncle, the Hon. William H. Kelsey, and is now an attorney of that city. Julia, the only daughter, was a successful teacher for a number of years. She was also Postmistress of Monttello for some time, but resigned the position that she might accompany her father to California. On their return she again became connected with the postoffice, where she is now employed.

Politically, Mr. Kelsey is a Republican, and has ever been a warm advocate of the principles of that party. As a Legislator he was true to his convictions and labored for the best interests of the people in general; as a business man, he is fair and honest in all his dealings, possesses judicious management and excellent ability, and ranks high in business circles. He is esteemed by all as a worthy, upright and honorable citizen, and it affords us great pleasure to present to our readers of the ALBUM this brief sketch of his life.



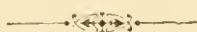
BT. DAVENPORT, who is engaged in general farming on section 17, in the town of Aurora, Waushara County, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Jefferson County, on the 1st of January, 1853. He was the fifth in a family of six children born to Alfred W. and Emily H. (Briggs) Davenport. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1819, and his mother in the Green Mountain State in 1821. Their marriage was celebrated in 1839, and until 1855, they remained residents of the East. In his early years, Mr. Davenport worked at the cooper's trade which he had learned in his youth but in later years he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Accompanied by his family he emigrated to Wisconsin in 1855, and took up his residence in Nepeuskun, Winnebago County, where he remained two years. The same length of time they spent in Waupun but at length settled upon

section 17, in the town of Aurora, Waushara County, where the subject of this sketch still lives. It became the family homestead and the children were there reared but three are now deceased—Mary J., who died at the age of fourteen years; Clara J., who died at the age of seven years; Duane, who died in infancy. Those still living are: C. A., forty-five years of age, who is now engaged in farming in the town of Aurora; D. L., aged forty-two, a farmer and fruit grower of California; and B. T. of this sketch.

Our subject since two years of age has made his home in this State and is one of its worthy and esteemed citizens. His early life was passed in much the usual manner of farmer lads and the greater part of his education was received in the district schools, supplemented by one term in the State Normal at Oshkosh, Wis. While still under the parental roof, in 1876, he embarked on a business career and has since made his own way in the world. He engaged in the culture of bees and until 1883 devoted his attention exclusively to that occupation, but in the year above mentioned, his father having died two years previous, he purchased the old homestead and to its cultivation and improvement, in connection with the other branch of the business devotes his time. He has been quite successful in both enterprises. He now owns a fine farm of 280 acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation. His home is a beautiful residence tastefully furnished and the surrounding buildings are in harmony with the dwelling. Everything about the place indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner, who by his own efforts has acquired his possessions and deserves the prosperity which attends him.

In the spring of 1887, Mr. Davenport led to the marriage altar Miss Emma Rundell, an adopted daughter of N. D. Rundell, now deceased, who was one of the first settlers of the town of Aurora. The lady was born in Rush Lake, Winnebago Co., Wis., in 1867, and by their union has been born one child, a little daughter, Emily Lucile, who is now one year old. In political sentiment, Mr. Davenport is a staunch Prohibitionist and takes an active interest in the third party movement. The cause of temperance enlists his warmest sympathy

and believing it to be the most important issue before the people he gives his ballot to the party which declares itself in opposition to the liquor traffic. He and his wife are members and liberal supporters of the Congregational Church and by their many acts of kindness and deeds of charity have won the lasting gratitude of those whom they benefited and the regard, of all others. They justly rank among the leading citizens of the community and it is with great pleasure that we are enabled to present this sketch to the readers of the ALBUM.



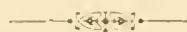
EBEN FIELD, a retired merchant of Berlin, and one of the pioneers of that city, is a native of Hampshire County, Mass., where his birth occurred Sept. 12, 1820. His parents, James and Mehetable (Stevenson) Field, were also natives of New England. His father was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1780, and was descended from one of three brothers, who emigrated from England to America in the early Colonial days. One brother settled in Massachusetts, another in Vermont, and the third in Connecticut, but it is from the Massachusetts branch of the family that our subject is descended. His mother was born in the old Bay State, of Irish descent. The family removed to Milwaukee County, Wis., in 1836, where James Field engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1838, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife survived him and died in Berlin, March 30, 1855, at the age of seventy-four years. Their family numbered eight children, five sons and three daughters, but our subject is the only one now living.

Mr. Field came to Wisconsin with his parents twelve years before the admission of the State into the Union, and for ten years made his home in Milwaukee County. From 1816 to 1849 he was a resident of Columbia County, and in September of the latter year came to Strong's Landing, which has since been transformed into the beautiful and thriving city of Berlin. In company with his brother James he engaged in merchandising. They carried all kinds of general merchandise, together with grain and provisions. They also erected the

present elevator. Constantly increasing from the beginning, their business has assumed extensive proportions, and the connection was continued until the death of James Field on the 12th of November, 1866. In July following, Eben Field closed out the mercantile department and continued in the grain business until 1881, since which time he has devoted his attention to the care of his property. He owns the large double store, the two-story brick block in which Mr. W. W. Collins is located, his fine residence west of the river and considerable other property.

Mr. Field was united in marriage in Berlin, Dec. 30, 1856, with Miss Margarite Leech, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas Leech. Mr. and Mrs. Field have three daughters living and have lost two sons: Lewis died at the age of a year and a half, and Edward S. died Oct. 21, 1888, aged twenty-six years. The daughters are: Emma C., who resides with her parents; Laura B., wife of Fred Wright, of Berlin, and Mary Ella, who is yet at home. All were born in Berlin.

In politics Mr. Field is a Republican, but has never sought official honors, preferring to devote his care and attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of his home. He is one of the few pioneers left who located at Strong's Landing prior to 1850, and he therefore deserves a representation in this volume, as well as from the fact that he is one of the leading and highly respected citizens of Berlin.



BENONI BENTLEY, deceased, one of the early settlers of Waushara County, was born in Pennsylvania, and prior to his emigration to the West was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Coleman, a native of New York. By their union were born the following children: Melinda, who is now deceased; Marion W., wife of Benjamin Elliott, a prominent farmer of the town of Plainfield; Seneca K., who is also engaged in farming in that town; Elmira F., who is deceased; and Elisha T., a resident of Plainfield.

Hearing of the opportunities and advantages afforded in the West, and believing that he might

better his financial condition by removal thereto. Mr. Bentley, accompanied by his family, started in 1850 for Wisconsin. He first settled in Green Lake County, but in 1852 removed to Waushara County, making that place the scene of his future labors and was one of the earliest settlers in this section. He erected the second house in the town of Plainfield, hauling the lumber from Berlin with ox-teams. He was only permitted to enjoy his new home a short time, for on the 1st of August, 1853, he departed this life. He was quiet in manner, yet firm in support of the right, and won the high esteem of those with whom he came in contact. His early life had been spent as a carpenter, but on coming to Waushara County he embarked in farming, thinking that he might thereby procure good homes for his children.

In 1856 Mrs. Bentley was again married, becoming the wife of John B. Youngman, and unto them were born four children—Charles, Estella, Florence A. and William. The father of that family died Nov. 29, 1873, but Mrs. Youngman survived until 1887, when on the 5th of May she too passed away. She was a useful and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and was beloved by all for her many excellences of character.

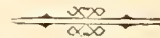


JONATHAN WOOD, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Marquette County, Wis. He was a native of Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., where his birth occurred Oct. 10, 1792. In his youth he learned the trade of a millwright and followed that occupation for many years. His father, who was also named Jonathan, was born in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., and when but fifteen years old joined the army of Washington and served during the Revolutionary War. When the country had attained its freedom, he settled in Washington County, N. Y., and was numbered among the prominent citizens of that day. He was called upon to serve in various official positions, including that of Justice, County Clerk, Sheriff and Judge. In that county he married Elizabeth Bolton, a daughter of Hugh and Ann (Morrison) Bolton, who were married at Ft.

Henry during the French and Indian War. The grandfather was also Jonathan Wood, and he was born in New Hampshire, where he married Roxanna Finey, a daughter of Joseph Finey, a Magistrate of Deerfield, Mass. His house was one of the few that escaped destruction when Deerfield was burned by the Indians. Jonathan Wood, grandfather of our subject, removed to Shoreham, Vt., and there reared a large family. His wife lived to the advanced age of ninety years, dying in Harrison County, Ohio, in the year 1832.

Mr. Wood, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native county, where, on Jan. 20, 1820, he was united in marriage with Lucy R. Murrell, daughter of William Murrell, who was forced by the "press gang" to enter the army of Burgoyne. At Saratoga he was taken prisoner by the Colonial troops, and refusing to be exchanged served his country as a loyal soldier during the remainder of the war. Mrs. Wood was born Jan. 12, 1795, in Windsor County, Vt., and by her marriage with Mr. Wood became the mother of the following children: Sarah, who was born Jan. 18, 1821, is now deceased; Jane, born Oct. 22, 1822, is the wife of William Ames, and is living in Wattertown, Wis.; John J., born May 16, 1824, is a resident of Berlin, Wis.; Cordelia, born Oct. 12, 1826; and Mary, born Nov. 30, 1832, resided for many years in Harrison, Butler and Tuscarawas Counties, Ohio, and are now deceased.

After making his home in the Buckeye State for a number of years, Mr. Wood came with his family to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled in Neshkoro, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred Feb. 8, 1860. His wife afterward removed to Horicon, Wis., where she died Oct. 23, 1866, but both were buried in the cemetery of Neshkoro.



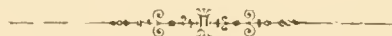
WILLIAM N. JOHNSON, one of the leading citizens of Marquette County, is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 21, in the town of Oxford, and is the son of the Rev. Baker Johnson, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was born in Middle Smithfield, Pa., May 23, 1842, and has been a resident of Wisconsin

since his fourteenth year, at which time he accompanied his parents to this State. For thirty-five years he has made his home in the town of Oxford, having settled in Marquette County during the days of its infancy, when Indians still frequented their old haunts and outnumbered the white people. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-two years and has followed farming throughout his business career. His first purchase of land consisted only of 120 acres for which he was to pay \$1,200. He had only \$1 with which to make a payment, but relying upon his strength and determination, he closed the contract for that amount, and at once began his labors to acquire the sum which was asked. He has not only paid off all the indebtedness but as his financial resources have increased, has added to his possessions until he now owns 7,100 acres of as fine farming land as can be found in Marquette County. The entire amount is under a high state of cultivation, and he has also made many improvements of both a useful and ornamental character. He devotes considerable attention to stock-raising and in that branch of his business, as well as in the cultivation of his land, has been quite successful.

On Sept. 1, 1864, Mr. Johnson was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Jane, daughter of John and Nancy Mereness, who were early settlers of Walworth County, Wis., where Mrs. Johnson was born Feb. 16, 1845. Her mother died when she was but five years of age, but her father is still a resident of Walworth County. When her mother died she went to live with her maternal grandfather, Josiah Vroman, who settled in Adams County at an early day, and in May, 1856, removed to the town of Oxford, Marquette County, where he died in 1867. His wife survived him until 1869, when she too passed away. Mrs. Johnson is the youngest of three children. Her sister, Eliza Ann, is the wife of Samuel Landing, of Nebraska; and her brother, Henry C., is a resident of Iowa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born eight children, but two died in infancy. The four sons and two daughters now living are: Edwin C., Electa, Thomas B., John M., Carrie E. and William G. Mr. Johnson is truly a self-made man, for

without capital with which to begin life he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the community. He has gained all that he has by his own efforts, and certainly deserves no little credit for his success in life.



FREDERICK AUGUSTUS KENDALL, a pioneer merchant of Marquette County, now residing in Berlin, was born in the town of Medford, Middlesex Co., Mass., May 20, 1823, and is descended from an old New England family. His parents were Frederick A. and Salena A. (Averill) Kendall, the former a native of Ashby, Middlesex Co., Mass., and the latter a native of New Hampshire. When about seven years of age our subject accompanied his parents from Medford to Ashby, thence to Fitchburg, Worcester County, and later became a resident of Whinchendon, of the same county. His father was a carpenter and joiner, and Frederick A. learned the same trade. When he had attained to man's estate he was united in marriage in Fitchburg July 30, 1850, with Miss Celesta Marian Simonds, daughter of Jacob and Lucy Simonds. She was born in Fitzwilliam, Chester Co., N. H., and was also of New England descent.

In the spring following his marriage, in company with his father and family, and other relatives, Mr. Kendall emigrated from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, then the far West. They traveled a short distance by rail, but the greater part of the journey was made on the great lakes, the party reaching Milwaukee May 20, 1851. Procuring teams the men of the company started out on a prospecting tour, hoping to secure land for farms. They first went to Watertown, thence to Montello, where they had friends living, and while there decided to continue their travels to La Crosse. The country was very wild, in fact, a wilderness, and roads were mere tracks cut through the woods, or trails over the prairie. They passed what is now Kilbourn City, crossed the Wisconsin River on the new Dells bridge, and then found themselves in an uninhabited wilderness without roads, save those made for

logging purposes or an outlet for some isolated squatter. After several days of wandering in one of the most dreary and desolate sections of Wisconsin, they became discouraged and decided to retrace their steps, which they did and once more reached Montello. Their friends at that place urged them to join their colony and they were offered gifts of lots on which to build. Their late hardships and trials made Montello seem a haven that was not to be slighted, so accepting the proffered lots they erected houses and brought their families from Watertown.

When they were as comfortably settled as circumstances would permit, Mr. Kendall began working at his trade which he followed until 1854, when he engaged in merchandising, buying grain, hides, pelts, wool, butter and eggs. These he traded with the Winnebago and Menomonee Indians for furs, and in that way became quite familiar with the Indian language, so much so that he could speak fluently with members of either tribe. That fact made his store a favorite trading post for the natives who would travel long distances to exchange their goods with him. He prospered in business and as his capital increased, purchased land in considerable tracts, until he had accumulated a large property. He still owns over 600 acres of land in that vicinity.

In 1875 Mr. Kendall was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in the month of February, leaving two daughters—Gertrude Marian, who is now the wife of W. S. Putnam, of Berlin; and Estelle Celesta who resides with her father. Mr. Kendall was again married June 7, 1877, his union being with Miss Maria Isabel Collins, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 4, 1853, and came with her parents—Hugh J. and Elizabeth (Wray) Collins—to Wisconsin, in her childhood. The sketch of her parents appears elsewhere in this volume. She is a most estimable lady, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One child graces their union, a daughter, Edna Wray.

On Aug. 31, 1875, Mr. Kendall removed to Berlin, where he has since made his home. He erected a beautiful residence in 1887, and devotes his time to the care of his property and loaning of his cap-

ital. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held public office, preferring to devote his time to regular business pursuits.

Mr. Kendall's parents continued to reside in Montello during the remainder of their lives. The father died July 29, 1878, and the mother passed away Feb. 21, 1882.



ROBERT KINZEL, an enterprising farmer and stock-grower of the town of Shields, Marquette County, whose home is situated on section 15, was born in the Province of Posen, Germany, Oct. 26, 1838, and is a son of John Kinzel, who was born in the same country, May 30, 1810. In 1837 John Kinzel married Susanna Hebbe, also a native of the Province of Posen, and unto them was born a family of three sons and four daughters, of whom our subject is the eldest. In the summer of 1857, accompanied by his wife and six children, John Kinzel emigrated to America and settled temporarily in the city of Chicago, where he followed his occupation as a stone-mason until the following autumn, when he removed to Marquette County, locating on the farm which is now the home of his son Robert, with whom he still resides. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, of Crystal Lake, for a number of years, and was a highly respected citizen.

Robert Kinzel has followed farming throughout his entire business career, and was reared to that occupation. In his youth he received a limited education, such as the common schools afforded, and remained under the parental roof until enlisting in the service of his adopted country. He was mustered in in 1864, as a member of Company G, 37th Wisconsin Infantry, under the command of Lieut. George Graham, and was immediately afterward stationed in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., where he did duty until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Madison, July 27, 1865, as a faithful soldier who had ever been true to his trust. He was severely wounded in the left shoulder.

On the 29th of July, 1866, Mr. Kinzel led to the marriage altar Miss Otilie Wegenke, his country-

woman, who was born in the Province of Posen, Aug. 14, 1817. Of their union have been born nine children, four sons and five daughters—Reinhold, Paul, Amel, Albert, Paulina, Emma, Martha, Ida and Minnie. The deceased are: Reinhold, Martha and Amel.

Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Kinzel returned to his home and resumed farming, which he has since followed with good success. He is the owner of 240 acres of land, seventy of which are under a high state of cultivation, and in connection with its improvement he devotes a portion of his time to stock-raising. He is a Republican in politics, having supported that party since becoming an American citizen. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and are numbered among its firm supporters.



SAMUEL SCHOLES, who is a resident of Dartford, Wis., holds the position of County Clerk of Green Lake County, at the time of this writing in 1889. He was born in Moundville, Marquette Co., Wis., Aug. 10, 1819, and is a son of William and Ann (Mills) Scholes. The family is of English origin. William Scholes was born in Oldham, England, about eight miles from Manchester, on the 11th of December, 1814, and as the silk industry is the chief one of that section, he learned the trade of a silk-weaver in his youth, but afterward worked in a cotton factory. He rose successively step by step until he became Superintendent of the carding-room, which position he resigned when coming to the United States. He was united in marriage in England with Miss Ann Mills, who was born in Manchester, Nov. 19, 1814, and in that country they became the parents of six children, while the family circle was increased by the birth of five children, after they had located in the town of Moundville, Marquette Co., Wis. In 1819, they sailed for the United States with the Twig colony, which was formed for mutual assistance. Each member was to deposit a certain sum of money and on the arrival in America the association was to build a house for each family. On their arrival

the question arose which house should be built first, and to determine the matter, tickets were drawn and it fell to the lot of Mr. Scholes that his should be the first house erected. It was also one of the first houses built in Moundville Township, where he engaged in farming until March, 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, and died on the 13th of October, of the same year in the hospital at Vicksburg, Miss. He was past the age when men were usually taken into the service, but seeing his country in desperate straits he went forth to die for its cause. At the time of his death he was in his forty-ninth year. His wife survived him eleven years, dying Feb. 15, 1875, in the sixtieth year of her age. She was a member of the Methodist Church and a faithful Christian woman. The Government allowed her a pension from the date of her husband's death.

Samuel Scholes was the seventh in order of birth in his father's family. He was reared to manhood upon a farm and acquired a fair education in the common schools, having to walk two and a half miles to the school house. Like a dutiful son he remained at home, assisting his widowed mother in the care of the young children until 1870, when he came to Marquette, Green Lake County, embarking in life for himself. He first entered the wagon and carriage shop of Alex Patrick, where he served an apprenticeship of four years, during which time he lost only four days for pleasure. His faithfulness to his duty won him the confidence of his employer, who retained him for an assistant for some time after his term of service had expired. He then went to Oshkosh, Wis., where he worked at his trade, but afterward returned to Marquette, where he fitted up a carriage and wagon shop of his own, continuing business in that line until 1888, when broken down in health he was forced to retire from hard labor. Indolence or idleness is utterly foreign to his nature. He was not content to lay aside all care and when proffered the nomination of County Clerk in the fall of 1888, he signified his willingness to become a candidate. When the returns were brought in, it was found that he was triumphantly elected and he is now discharging the duties of that position. He had previously had some experience in official life,

having served as Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors and as Treasurer of the town of Marquette.

Mr. Scholes was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Mozley, the wedding taking place on the 28th of June, 1875. That estimable lady was born in Marquette, Sept. 6, 1855, and is a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mozley, a native of England, who came to America when about eight years of age. In Pennsylvania he married Elizabeth Van Natta, and brought her to Green Lake County during the early days of its history. He was one of the pioneer Baptist preachers in this section of the State and one of its honored and respected citizens.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Scholes three children have been born, one son and two daughters—Nellie E., Bonnie B. and S. Ray. The parents attend the Baptist Church and in the social world hold a high position. Politically, Mr. Scholes is a stalwart Republican and as every true American citizen should do, manifests a deep interest in political affairs. He may be truly numbered among the self-made men of the community, for to his own efforts may be attributed his success, he having no capital with which to begin life.



JOHN JACOB SHIBELEY, of Montello, is one of the most widely known citizens of Marquette County. He was born in the town of Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y., March 31, 1816, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Schuyler) Shibeley. Mr. Shibeley was a native of Switzerland, and came with his parents to America when a lad, the family emigrating to America immediately after the invasion of Switzerland by the French Army under Napoleon. They settled in Montgomery County, N. Y., which was for a number of years the family home. The mother of our subject is a lineal descendant of the Schuyler family so prominently identified with the early history of New York.

The parents of John were married in the Empire State, where they continued to make their home

until called from this life. Their last days were spent in Orleans County. The death of the father occurred at the age of ninety-four years, and the mother was called home at the age of eighty-eight years. Their family numbered four sons and three daughters, and of that number five are yet living, two sons and three daughters. The eldest surviving member of the family is Peter, who was born June 15, 1814, and is now a resident of Bloomfield, N. J.; John Jacob is the next younger; the daughters of the family are Ann Maria, Eliza and Margaret. Among those who have passed away is Benjamin, who died in Cleveland, Ohio, a number of years ago. Henry Norman enlisted in a New York Regiment. His fate remains enshrouded in mystery, but it is supposed that he was killed in battle or died in a Confederate prison.

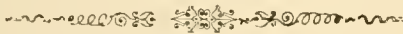
The days of his boyhood and youth our subject spent in his native State, and in his earlier years learned the trade of a miller with the intention of following that occupation for a livelihood, but it so affected his health that he had to abandon it and turned his attention to carpentering and coopering, which he followed conjointly many years. He was married in 1837 to Miss Mary E. Lambert, a native of Montgomery County, N. Y., and a daughter of Peter Lambert. They continued to reside in the Empire State until the summer of 1856, when Mr. Shibeley came from Seneca County, N. Y. to Wisconsin to seek a location. He first stopped in Montello, and being pleased with the county and its prospects, located 240 acres of land in the town of Harris, Marquette County. Having made some preparation for a home, he then returned for his family, and with them settled permanently in this county in the spring of 1857. He did not remain on the farm long, however, but in 1858, became a resident of Montello, which has now been his home for almost a third of a century.

Resuming work at his trade, Mr. Shibeley, being an expert workman, soon secured a liberal patronage, and by his industry and unceasing effort has become one of the substantial citizens of the community. Though his life has been a busy one, he has yet found time to devote to the interests of the public and has served his fellow townsmen in various official positions. He was elected Justice of the

Peace in 1858, which office he held until 1864. In 1862, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, the duties of which position he discharged two years, after which he was elected Sheriff of Marquette County. During the War of the Rebellion, he filled the position of enrolling officer for the towns of Montello, Mecan and Neshkoro, and in the fall of 1863, was appointed Deputy United States Marshal, a position he held until the close of the war. He also held a recruiting commission during the whole period of the war, enlisting not less than two full companies. On the expiration of his term of service as Sheriff, he was re-elected Justice of the Peace, and has held that office almost continuously since.

Mr. and Mrs. Shibeley have three children, two sons and a daughter: Charles, the eldest, is living in Dayton, Ohio; Frank resides in San Francisco, where he owns a floral store; and the daughter, Mrs. Emma Lee, resides in Montello. The following children are deceased, namely: Daniel, Jacob Henry, Elizabeth, Margaret, Ellen and Amelia.

Mr. Shibeley has met with many reverses in life, but in all emergencies that have involved financial considerations, he has never allowed his friends to suffer on his account, but has borne the sacrifice alone. During his long residence in Marquette County, he has ever borne a high reputation for honesty and integrity, and is numbered among the esteemed and valued citizens of Montello and Marquette County.



WILLIAM BAZELEY, deceased. The history of Green Lake County would be incomplete without the sketch of him whose name heads this notice. He was one of the first to settle within its borders, and labored long and faithfully for the interest of town and county, bearing no inconsiderable part in the arduous task of developing its wild lands and transforming them into fertile farms.

The history of the life of William Bazely is as follows: He was born in Northamptonshire, England, Sept. 25, 1808, and was but a mere child when the death of his father occurred. His mother,

however, lived to the advanced age of ninety years. In consequence of his father's death he went to live with an uncle, who was a baker, and while growing up learned that trade. He received but limited educational advantages, but was a great reader and thus became well informed. When a young man he left England for America with the intention of trying his fortune in this country, of whose prospects he had heard such glowing accounts. He made his first location in Otsego County, N. Y., whence he removed to Green Bay, Wis., accompanying Gov. Beall to the Territory. The Governor owned some land in what is now the town of Green Lake, and Mr. Bazeley entered his employ, receiving in connection with his wages forty acres of land, on which the family now reside. He came to the township in 1840, but soon afterward returned to Green Bay.

On the 3d of March, 1841, Mr. Bazeley and Mary A. Seaman were married. The lady was born in Otsego County, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1814, being a daughter of William and Mary (Gilbert) Seaman. Mr. Seaman was born in England and came with his parents to America. His wife was a native of Connecticut. They resided in Otsego County, N. Y., where was born unto them a family of eleven children.

Mr. and Mrs. Bazeley came to this county soon after their marriage. The wife, however, returned to Green Bay, where her first child, John S., was born. With the infant she then came to the town of Green Lake, where both she and Mr. Bazeley spent the remainder of their lives. Their second child, Alice, was born Sept. 7, 1843, on the old homestead, and it is thought she was the first child born in the county. The other children are Lewis M., William, Amos and Hannah.

The first home of the family was a little log cabin situated on a 40-acre tract of land, but with characteristic energy the husband and father began the development of a farm, and as his financial resources increased extended its boundaries and otherwise accumulated valuable property. He aided his children as they started out in life, and at his death left them all comfortably situated. He voted for the man rather than the party, but generally cast his ballot with the Republicans. He

was a member of the Episcopal Church, his wife of the Presbyterian, and both were respected citizens who stood high in the estimation of the people of the community because of their upright lives and many acts of kindness. Their loss was deeply mourned, but both had far surpassed the allotted age of man. The father died May 25, 1887, in the eightieth year of his age, and the mother was called home on the 20th of July, following. Far more valuable than the property which Mr. Bazeley left to his children, was that priceless heritage, a good name.



WORDEN T. BURDICK, who resides on section 10, in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake County, is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Wisconsin, his parents being Shadrach and Aurelia (Worden) Burdick. He was born in the town where he yet makes his home, July 23, 1847, and under the parental roof was reared to manhood. He received his primary education in the common schools and afterward attended Lawrence University at Appleton for two terms. Like a dutiful son he remained at home assisting in the labors of the farm until 1874. On leaving the parental roof, he chose for himself a life companion in the person of Miss Helen Marsh, and on the 31st day of October they were united in marriage. She also is a native of the town of Green Lake, her birth having occurred Dec. 20, 1850. Her parents, George W. and Harriet (Dutton) Marsh, were both natives of the Empire State, the father having been born in Wyoming County, in 1820, his wife in Cattaraugus County, in 1815. After their marriage they remained in New York until coming to this county, when Mr. Marsh entered eighty acres of land on section 17, in the town of Green Lake, where they made their home during the remainder of their lives. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and were highly respected citizens. For a livelihood, Mr. Marsh followed farming. Their first house in this county was a little log cabin of one room, with a coverlet hung up for a door. On one occasion he had bought some meat

for a neighbor and when bringing it home was followed by a lynx. He was compelled to sit up all night to guard the door or the animal would have stolen it. The first winter was so cold and the shelter so inefficient that Mrs. Marsh had her heels frozen while sitting with her feet on the stove. In their family were three daughters, but two died in childhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdick began their domestic life upon the farm where they now live. He is the owner of eighty acres of land, and his wife also owns an eighty-acre tract, which her father entered when he first came to the county. One child has come to brighten the home by his presence, George M., who was born May 12, 1878. As a farmer Mr. Burdick is practical, yet progressive, and has been very successful in his business enterprises. In connection with the cultivation of his land, he raises a fine grade of horses, sheep and hogs, and that branch of business also yields him a good income. He has supported the Republican party since attaining his majority and has held various township offices, including that of Treasurer. He has served as Justice of the Peace and District Clerk for about twenty years each and it is needless to say has proved an able official as his long continued service plainly indicates. The name of Burdick has been prominently identified with the history of Green Lake County for many years. Were it not so, our subject would deserve a place in this volume on account of his excellent record as a citizen.



JOHN LEWIS, of Montello, has been a resident of Wisconsin during its whole existence as a State, and for almost forty years has resided in the village which is now his home. Thus much of his life has been passed among the wild scenes of the frontier, for he was reared to manhood in an undeveloped and unsettled section of Ohio. He was born near Mansfield, Richland County, that State, Jan. 31, 1826, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Slater) Lewis. His father was a native of Kentucky, but when a youth

removed to Ohio, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Margaret Slater, a native of the Buckeye State, born of Holland ancestors. When our subject was a lad of eight years the family removed to Williams County, Ohio, and in the midst of the dense forest developed a farm, upon which the parents passed the remainder of their days. Their family numbered fourteen children, ten sons and four daughters, several of whom died in early life, while now, 1889, there are but five living.

John Lewis was early inured to hard labor, being reared among the hardships and trials incident to frontier life. As soon as he was old enough, he assisted his father in the development of a farm, and continued to aid him in its cultivation until after the death of his father, which occurred Sept. 16, 1839. His mother died June 13, 1845. He left home to do for himself in 1843, and in the spring of 1844 he went to Missouri, where he spent three years engaged in various kinds of work. In the early part of 1847 he returned to his old home in Ohio. In March of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Buck. In the spring of 1848 the young couple started for the West with Euphrosia, their eldest daughter, then an infant. The railroad system had just been started, and Hillsdale, Mich., was its western terminus, so that in order to make the journey Mr. Lewis and his wife traveled the entire distance with a team and wagon in true pioneer style. His objective point was the wilds of Wisconsin, but he had not determined upon any particular place in which to settle. On reaching Burlington, Racine County, he left his little family and started out on a prospecting tour, and after some search entered a claim of a quarter section of land in Columbia County, on which is now located the village of Rio. With characteristic energy, he began to transform the land. He had become familiar with the arduous task of developing a farm in Ohio, and his experience proved of much advantage to him, but after two years he decided to abandon farm life, and became a resident of Montello, Marquette County, in June, 1851. He was variously engaged for a time, but finally decided upon the lumber and logging business as one which he believed would be profit-

able, and in the prosecution of that enterprise he spent his time until 1859.

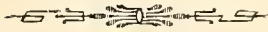
Filled with patriotic impulses, in the fall of 1861 Mr. Lewis could no longer withstand his country's call for aid. It was, indeed, a hard task to leave his little family, but he made the sacrifice, and on the 19th of October, 1861, enrolled his name as a member of Company H, 16th Wisconsin Infantry. He assisted in raising that company, and on its organization was elected Second Lieutenant, in which capacity he served until immediately after the battle of Shiloh, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant, with which rank he was discharged in September, 1862, on account of disability. With his company, he served in all the engagements up to the battle of Shiloh, and in that terrible engagement was in the thickest of the fight. His regiment formed a part of Prentiss' Division, and no braver or more gallant regiment was found in the command. The ranks were full, but thick and fast came the rebel shot and shell, sweeping all before it till at night, when the roll was called, only one-third who went forth to battle responded to their names. Mr. Lewis escaped without bodily injury, but the hardships and exposure attending the campaign had greatly weakened his constitution. He did not wish to leave the ranks, so accompanied the army to Corinth, but on reaching that city, he could no longer remain with the company, and was discharged.

It was a long time before Mr. Lewis sufficiently recovered to attend to business, and he has never yet regained his former health. For twenty years now he has had charge of the lock at Montello, and has also been engaged in milling and grain buying. In his business enterprises he has been successful; his course has always been marked with the greatest uprightness, and he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the county.

Three children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis—daughters: Euphrosia is now the wife of W. B. Maitland, of Montello; Maggie E. is the wife of W. L. Chapman, of Plainfield; and Mary L. wedded James Hardy, of Montello. The two youngest were born in Wisconsin. Mrs. Lewis, the mother, was called to her final rest on the 4th of October, 1887. She was a most estimable lady,

beloved by all who knew her, and her loss to the family was immeasurably great. On the 2d of January, 1890, Mr. Lewis was again married, becoming the husband of Mrs. Emma Davis, *nee* Norcross. She is a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Fisk) Norcross, who were both natives of the Green Mountain State, and in 1858 settled in Rock County, Wis., and some years later located at Montello, where the father died in the spring of 1887. The mother is still living.

Mr. Lewis has supported the Republican party since its organization, and takes an active interest in its success and welfare. He was one of the organizers, and is an honored member of W. D. Walker Post, No. 64, G. A. R., of which he was Commander four years, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is well known throughout Marquette County, where he has resided for the long period of nearly forty years, and is numbered among its worthy and respected citizens and its gallant soldiers.



EDWIN W. ROBINSON, one of the loyal soldiers of the late war, who is now devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits, was born in Salem, Me., July 1, 1842, and is a son of Sullivan and Mary Robinson, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He acquired his education in the common schools of his native State and Green Lake County, supplemented by a partial course in Lawrence University, of Appleton, Wis. He would probably have completed the curriculum of that institution had not events so shaped themselves that his duty called him elsewhere. The Civil War broke out and laying aside his text books he donned the blue and became a member of Company C of the 32d Wisconsin Regiment. He was mustered into service at Oshkosh, where he remained one month, when with the command he was ordered to Memphis, Tenn. He participated in the following engagements: Tallahatchie, on the 3d of December, 1862; Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 16, 1862; Parker Cross Roads, Tenn., in 1863; Collinsville, Nov. 3, 1863; LaFayette, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1863; Moscow, Tenn., Dec. 4,

1863; Marion Station, Feb. 9, 1864; Paducah, Ky., March 25, 1864; Decatur, Mo., April 30, 1864; Courtland, Ala., July 26, 1864; siege of Atlanta in August, 1864; and all the engagements under Sherman, including the siege of Savannah, South Edista, Orangeburg, Columbus, S. C., Fayetteville, Bentonville, Raleigh, N. C., and others. His term of service lasted three years, and at the close of the war he was mustered out.

Returning to Green Lake County, Mr. Robinson has since made his home in the town of Mackford, of which he is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers. He was married on the 8th of May, 1867, the lady of his choice being Miss Jeunie A. Hare, daughter of William Hare, a native of England. Their union has been blessed with five children and the family circle remains unbroken: Sullivan C., the eldest, was born June 18, 1868; William F. was born March 24, 1870; Fred A. was born June 5, 1872; Earl P. was born Oct. 9, 1882; and Kate, the only daughter, was born on the 1st of June, 1885.

The fine farm of Mr. Robinson comprises 310 acres of land, valued at from \$45 to \$50 per acre, and is all under a high state of cultivation. He has made many fine improvements and has a pleasant home. Socially, he is a member of Ben Sheldon Post, G. A. R., of Brandon, and politically he is a Republican. He feels an interest in the successful welfare of his party, but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church and are ranked among the best citizens of the community.



SOREN MORTENSEN, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising on section 20, in the town of Harris, Marquette County, is a native of Denmark, having been born near the city of Aarhus, Sept. 27, 1844. His father never became a resident of America, but on one occasion visited his children in this country. He died in his native land in 1886, at the age of seventy years, and his wife passed away in Den-

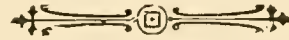
mark in 1866. Their family numbered six children: Ole, who is now engaged in farming in Liberty Bluff, Wis.; Soren, of this sketch; Marion, wife of Peter Hanson, who still resides in Denmark; Martin, whose home is in Amboy, N. J.; Maria, wife of P. Gensen, who is living near the old homestead in Denmark; and Anton, who resides in Amboy, N. J.

The subject of this sketch passed the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land and received his education in its public schools, but wishing to try his fortune in the New World, when twenty-one years of age he bade good-bye to home and friends and started out on a long journey of more than 3,000 miles. From his native city he went to Copenhagen, then on to Hamburg, whence he made his way to Liverpool, England, and crossed the Atlantic to Quebec. He at once resumed his journey, and on the 28th day of July, 1866, reached New York. He spent a year in Fairfield, Conn., and in 1867 we again find him in the Eastern metropolis engaged in the French polishing, which he followed for two years. He spent a few months of the latter part of 1869 in Fairfield, and in 1870, came to Marquette County, making a location near the village of Harrisville. With the money acquired from his labors in the East he purchased 160 acres of land in company with his brother, and began the improvement of a farm which he soon had under a high state of cultivation. The following year he rented land and continued to operate the same until 1876, when he purchased his present farm on section 20, in the town of Harris, which was then in a partly improved condition. He is a man of great energy and perseverance and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to a successful completion, determining to make for himself a good home, as a result he has one of the finest farms in Marquette County. It comprises 178 acres of valuable land, and understanding the rotation of crops, it yields abundant harvests. He has made many improvements of both a useful and ornamental character.

On the 4th of November, 1870, Mr. Mortensen married Maria Holm, by whom he has four children: Martin, who graduated with honor from the Westfield High School in the class of 1889; An-

drew, William and Anna. The children have all received excellent educational advantages and the eldest son is now one of the successful teachers of the county.

Mr. Mortensen is ever ready to aid in the advancement of those enterprises which are calculated to promote the general welfare and has always faithfully discharged his duties of citizenship. Never a trust reposed in him but has been fulfilled to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has held a number of township offices, including that of Treasurer, and in the discharge of his duties won the commendation of all concerned. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are devoted members of the Seventh Day Adventists' Church.



SULLIVAN ROBINSON, deceased, is numbered among the early and respected citizens of Green Lake County, and when called to his final rest, his loss was greatly deplored by many warm friends. He was born in Livermore, Me., on the 3d of November, 1806, and was a son of Paul Robinson, a native of Rhode Island. His father died in Green Lake County.

The early life of our subject was passed uneventfully, the first important event in his career being his marriage with Miss Emily Clarke, who was also born in Livermore, Feb. 11, 1812. Their union was blessed with four children, as follows: Hannah, who was born Dec. 6, 1832, married a Mr. Bingham and settled in Minnesota, but subsequently removed to Iowa, where her husband died; she then became the wife of Mr. Young, of Dickinson County, Iowa. Alphonso, who was born Feb. 1, 1835, is living in Brown County, Kan.; Charles E., born on the 2d of February, 1837, is also a resident of Brown County; he served in the Union Army for three years as a member of a Kansas regiment. Frank C., born March 1, 1839, makes his home in Clark County, S. D. The mother of these children died on the 18th day of August, 1839, after which Mr. Robinson was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Eustis, who was born on the 4th of June, 1808. They

became the parents of two children: Edwin W., born July 1, 1842; and Paul, born July 8, 1848.

In 1851 Mr. Robinson left his old home, in Salem, Me., and, accompanied by his family, followed the course of emigration Westward until reaching Markesan, Green Lake County, where he resided for a year and a half. At the expiration of that time he removed to Trenton, Dodge County, where he engaged in farming on rented land for two years. In the meantime he purchased eighty acres on section 36, in the town of Mackford, but subsequently sold out and, in 1854, removed to the farm on which he made his home until his death. He first purchased 100 acres, but from time to time added to that until he was the owner of 300 acres. He was a successful farmer, and may truly be called a self made man. In political sentiment, in early life, he was a staunch Whig, but on the dissolution of that party joined the ranks of the Republican party, of which he remained a firm supporter. He was a man of marked characteristics and strong convictions and stood high in the estimation of the citizens of the community on account of his upright life and sterling worth. His death occurred on the 17th of February, 1867. His wife, who was a most estimable lady and sincere Christian, died March 27, 1884, having survived her husband seventeen years.



FRANCIS GILBERT KNIGHT, one of the leading citizens of Kingston, Wis., and a loyal defender of his country during the late war, was born in Somerset County, Me., Sept. 19, 1832, his parents, George and Amelia (Rhodes) Knight, being also natives of the Pine Tree State. His mother died when he was about a year old, and he was then reared by an uncle, Gilbert Rhodes, with whom he remained until eighteen years of age, spending his time in the pineries of Maine and Canada. He first came to the West in the month of April, 1857, stopping for a short time at Havana, Ill., whence in July of the same year, he came to Kingston and engaged in the lumber business for a number of years, until 1862, when he responded to his country's call for troops. The year previous,

he had married Harriet J. Knox, a native of New York, and a daughter of Alanson Knox. Bidding good-by to his young bride, he enrolled his name among the boys in blue and was mustered into service at Oshkosh, as a member of the 32nd Wisconsin Regiment. Shortly afterward the command was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where it remained a month; then to Hurricane Creek, Miss., whence they started after Price, who was making a raid through some of the Southern States. The regiment participated in the battles of Davis Mills and Holly Springs, after which an engagement was brought on at Grand Junction, Tenn. It went into winter quarters at Bulwer and the following spring was sent to Memphis, Tenn., having charge of the Charleston Depot for six months, during which time the troops also guarded the road for a distance of fifty miles. They then marched on to Vicksburg under Gen. Sherman, and thence east to Meriden, and after some slight skirmishes returned to Cairo, whence after a short time they were sent out to gain knowledge of the whereabouts of Forrest. Boarding some steamers on the Tennessee River, they then proceeded by water as far as the boats could go, and on landing marched across the country to Decatur, Ala., where the brigade to which Mr. Knight belonged built a fort and was stationed three months, participating in several skirmishes during that time. The next important engagement in which he took part was the siege and capture of Atlanta, which was followed by the celebrated March to the Sea under Sherman. On their March to the Sea, they participated in the battles of Three Rivers, Bentonville, and a number of others. He also participated in the Grand Review at Washington, after which he received his discharge, and on his return to Milwaukee was mustered out of service. Mr. Knight was ever faithful to his duty as a soldier, and though he was in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war, was never known to flinch or falter. To such men the preservation of the Union is due and too much cannot be said in praise of their heroism and noble self-sacrifice in leaving their homes and families, perhaps never again to return.

Immediately after being mustered out, Mr. Knight returned to his home, and the joy of that

hour can better be imagined than described. Six children have been born of his union with Miss Knox: Amelia, Catherine, Gilbert A., Allen, Henry and Arthur, who died at the age of fourteen years.

In political sentiment, Mr. Knight is a Republican, and socially is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Kingston. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also their children, and in the Master's vineyard, they are earnest workers. They have a pleasant home in Kingston, and are held in high regard by all who know them. Mr. Knight is one of the leading citizens of Green Lake County, and probably no man in the community has more friends than he.



ASA FRANCIS KENDALL, who resides on section 10, in the town of Montello, Marquette County, is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres. The family has been prominently connected with the history of this community, but our subject is the only one now living in the county. His father, Frederick A. Kendall, was born in Worcester County, Mass., June 16, 1803, and in his youth learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He married Miss Selena Ann Aberill and shortly afterwards removed to the city of Boston, where for some time he followed his chosen occupation. He then resided in Fitchburg, Mass., for many years, and afterwards emigrated with his family to the West. In the month of April, 1851, they left the Bay State and arrived in Marquette County in July following. The family then consisted of five children, four sons and a daughter. The journey was made by way of the lakes to Milwaukee, where they remained for about a month and then proceeded on their way to Watertown, where two months were spent. Thus it is that we find them in Marquette County early in July. Mr. Kendall laid aside carpentering and turned his attention to merchandising and agricultural pursuits. He located on the farm where his son now lives, in 1853, and in the course of time became the owner of a large tract of land in that vicinity. His death occurred in Montello, July 28, 1878, he having survived his

wife about four years. Mr. Kendall was an active, energetic business man, sagacious and far-sighted, and was numbered among the respected and valued citizens of the community. In his political and religious views, he was liberal but gave his support to any enterprise which he believed would benefit the community.

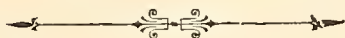
The family of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall numbered ten children, seven sons and three daughters, but five of that number died in childhood. The others grew to mature years, but only three are now living—F. A., who resides in Berlin, Green Lake County; George A., a resident of Worcester County, Mass.; and A. F., whose name heads this notice. Charles L. died in 1870, in Montello, where he had been engaged in the hardware business; Selena Ann became the wife of Eli A. Smith, and for many years resided in Stevens' Point, but died in Montello in 1881.

A. F., or "Frank Kendall," as he is familiarly called, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in April, 1812, but has been a resident of Marquette County since his ninth year. His early life was unmarked by any event of special importance until 1861, when at the age of nineteen years he enlisted in his country's service as a member of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, but after seven months he was discharged on account of disability, caused by an injury received. He was then employed in various ways for a number of years. He spent three years in the Southwest and settled permanently on the old homestead farm that he now occupies in the summer of 1875. The following year he attended the golden wedding of his parents, which was celebrated in September, 1876, when all the children were present with the exception of George A.

The wife of Mr. Kendall was formerly Miss Electa Ann Record, she being a daughter of Luther C. Record, one of the early settlers of Dodge County. The wedding was celebrated in 1874, and their union has been blessed with an interesting family of four children—Jessie L., Fred L., Frankie and Marian.

Mr. Kendall is now the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres of highly improved and cultivated land. He is widely and favorably known throughout Marquette County, being ranked among her worthy

and respected citizens. He is not radical in his political views, but generally supports the Republican party on matters of National importance. At local elections he casts his ballot for the man whom he thinks will best fill the office.



ADAM PRUTSMAN, one of the early settlers of Waushara County, who is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 11 in the town of Plainfield, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1825. His parents, David and Mary (Fish) Prutsman, were both natives of Pennsylvania, but the husband was of German descent. He was a farmer by occupation, which business he followed in the East until 1855, when he emigrated to Waushara County, Wis., purchasing 200 acres of land in the town of Plainfield. Wholly unimproved, it was no easy task to place it under cultivation, but with characteristic energy he began the work and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1868, had a fine farm. His wife died about six weeks previous to the death of her husband and they were laid side by side in Plainfield Cemetery. Their family numbered ten children, six of whom are now living: Jefferson, a farmer of Tioga County, Pa.; Adam, of this sketch; Betsy, wife of Albert Feringer, a farmer of Bradford County, Pa.; Emily, wife of Caleb Greenfield, of Holt County, Neb.; Charlotte, wife of Aaron Drake, a farmer of the town of Plainfield; Maria, wife of Samuel Bentley, a lumberman of Portage County. Those deceased are John, William, Laura, and David, who was killed in the army.

Adam Prutsman spent his boyhood days in the Keystone State and acquired his education in the common schools. Remaining under the parental roof until attaining his majority, he then started out in life for himself, entering upon his business career as an employe in a saw mill, where he worked for three summers. He came to the West in 1853 for the purpose of seeking a location, and determined to make his future home in Waushara County, so returning for his family, he came with them in the spring of 1854 and took up his residence in

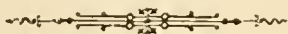
the town of Plainfield, where he entered about 440 acres of land. After building a good house and barn, he hired a man to improve his land while he acted as pilot on the Wisconsin River during the summer months and spent the winter in a lumber camp. After thirteen years' residence upon his farm he sold out and removed to Tusten, in Bloomfield Township, where he erected a saw mill, operating the same for ten years. His business having so largely increased in the meantime, he was forced to enlarge his facilities and building a more capacious mill continued in that line three years. Selling out at the expiration of that time, he purchased a farm on section 4 in the town of Plainfield, which he made his home two and a half years, when he sold and purchased 274 acres in Portage County, his residence there covering a period of five years. He then traded a part of that land for his present farm.

On the 10th of September, 1850, Adam Prutsman wedded Miss Charlotte L. Brown, who was born Dec. 13, 1829, and is a daughter of Garrett and Ruth M. (Thorpe) Brown, both of whom were natives of New York. By trade her father was a tanner and currier, and in the Empire State followed that occupation until his death, which occurred in 1845. His wife survived him ten years, dying in 1855. They were the parents of seven children: Catherine E., deceased; Mary, wife of L. O. Beach, of Tioga County, Pa.; Franklin, of Elmira, N. Y.; William J., Charles and Henry, deceased; and Charlotte, wife of our subject.

To Mr. and Mrs. Prutsman have been born three children: Ida A., wife of A. J. Steele, a dealer in agricultural implements in Plainfield; Cora M., wife of Harley A. Wilson, a carriage manufacturer of Oshkosh, by whom she has two children—Nina M. and Paul A.; and Frank, who died in infancy.

Mr. Prutsman started in life a poor boy but he possessed industrious habits and unflagging energy and gradually worked his way upward until he now owns one of the finest farms in the county, and is numbered among its substantial and prosperous citizens. His home farm comprises eighty acres of land under a high state of cultivation and highly improved, in connection with which he owns 264 acres of arable land in Portage County. He raises

an excellent grade of stock and has all the necessary improvements. He has been identified with the county's history for the long period of thirty-six years, has seen the wild lands transformed into fertile farms and comfortable homes, and witnessed the introduction of railroads and the establishment of industries. He has also borne an important part in the upbuilding of town and county and is the founder of the village of Tusten. He served as Under-Sheriff of the county and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for a considerable time and is the present incumbent; he was also Treasurer and Assessor. In political sentiment he is a supporter of the Democratic party, and socially is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Plainfield. Himself and family are well known throughout the county and are held in the highest esteem by all.



C. BIRUM, Superintendent of the Green Lake Granite Quarry at Utley, Wis., and one of the loyal soldiers during the late war, was born in Kunzberg, Norway, June 21, 1842, and is a son of Todliff and Caroline (Nelson) Birum, who were also natives of the same country. The father followed gunsmithing in his native land until 1844, when, accompanied by his family, he crossed the Atlantic to America, and came direct to Wisconsin. Immediately after his arrival he located a claim near Baraboo, and as soon as the land came into market purchased it from the Government. He was a thrifty and enterprising farmer, and at the time of his death owned a valuable tract of land. He died at his old home at the age of seventy-six years. His faithful and aged wife still survives, and is in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Their family consists of ten children, all of whom are living.

Our subject is one of twin brothers, and amid the hardships of pioneer life he was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. He was but two years of age when the family came to America, and has consequently passed almost his entire life in this State. On attaining his majority he clerked for a year in a store, until the 3d of September, 1864, when his patriotic impulses

prompted him to enlist in the service of his adopted country. He became a member of Company G, 38th Wisconsin Infantry, and immediately afterward the command was called to the siege of Petersburg, where he was under fire almost constantly until April 3, 1865, when the city was evacuated. His regiment was the first to enter the fort, and would have been the first to there plant its colors had it possessed any. During the siege a ball struck Mr. Birum's left foot, cutting off the fourth toe. He was sent to the hospital at Philadelphia, where he received his discharge in June, 1865. Throughout his service he held the rank of sergeant. He was always found at his post of duty, except when lying in the hospital on account of disability, and was one of a brave and tried regiment.

On the close of the war Mr. Birum went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he learned how to operate a circular saw and did work with that implement for some two years, when he and his brother Ener erected a sawmill at Redwood Falls, Minn., which they operated for some ten years. He then sold out to his brother and after spending some time in Minneapolis and St. Paul, went to Chicago in 1880, that he might better educate his children. Three years later he secured the position of Superintendent of the stone crushing works of Hon. John D. Caton of Chicago, and in 1885 was offered and accepted his present position as Superintendent of the Green Lake Granite Quarry, owned by a company of Chicago gentlemen, who organized that year. They removed the Chicago plant to Utley, and for four years Mr. Birum has been discharging the responsible duties of Superintendent. He has had charge of the construction of all the machinery and the oversight of all the company's business in Utley. His faithfulness and the prompt and business like manner in which he has performed the duties devolving upon him has won the entire confidence of his employers, as well as their high regard. As a partner of J. D. Sherwood, he also carries on a general store for the benefit of the employes and the surrounding community. They have connection with the outside world by mail, telegraph and telephone.

At Redwood Falls Mr. Birum led to the marriage altar Miss Mary M. Watson, a native of Indiana, the

wedding taking place on the 5th day of January, 1870. They have now four children: Charles, Flora, Ara and Clara, forming an interesting family group. Socially Mr. Birum is a member of Ben Sheldon Post, No. 136, G. A. R. of Brandon, and of the Masonic lodge of Markesan. He supports the Republican party, and keeps himself well informed on all the leading issues of the day, both political and otherwise. He is a competent business man and justly merits the confidence shown by his company in according him the position that he holds.



EDWIN F. CURRIER, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 16, in the town of Oasis, is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Waushara County. He first opened his eyes to the light of day May 2, 1834, in Grantham, N. H., his parents being Chellis and Harriet (Strong) Currier. The Currier family is one of the oldest families of this country. In 1640 two brothers, Richard and Samuel Currier left their home in England and crossed the Atlantic to this country, the former settling in Salisbury, Mass., the latter in Haverhill, Mass. From them was descended the Currier family, the members of which are scattered over many States of the Union.

Chellis Currier, the father of our subject, was married in New Hampshire and settled in Grantham, where he followed the occupation of farming until the spring of 1854, when he came to Wisconsin with the view of making a settlement. He was so well pleased with the country and its future prospects in this neighborhood that he chose a location and sent for his family, who joined him the following fall. He first rented land and afterward spent some time in the pineries of the North, but in 1857 resumed farming in the town of Oasis, engaging in the cultivation of rented land until 1860, when he purchased 320 acres of land on section 16, where our subject now resides. He at once erected a frame house and began the development of a farm, transforming the wild land, with the aid of his sons, into one of the most fertile tracts in the community. He lived a busy and

useful life and when called home left his family a comfortable competence. He manifested a deep interest in politics and all public affairs, and took an active part in promoting the best interests of the community. He supported the Democratic party until the second election of Lincoln when he voted with the Republican party, of which he continued a warm advocate until his death, which occurred in 1874. His wife survived him seventeen years, dying in 1887. This worthy couple were widely known throughout Waushara County, and deep grief was felt by their many friends at their loss.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Currier, three sons and two daughters. Horace, the eldest, who enlisted in his country's service as a member of the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, but was afterwards exchanged and died in the hospital in Annapolis, Md., a martyr to the cause; Lucinda died in infancy before the family came to the West; Edwin F. is the third in order of birth; Lucy A., became the wife of R. D. Bursell, a farmer of the town of Oasis, and died at her home in this county; George H. is also engaged in farming in that town.

The subject of this sketch received liberal educational advantages, attending the common schools of Grantham and Enfield, N. H. He has followed various pursuits since entering upon his business career, but during the later years of his life has engaged in farming and stock-raising. At the age of seventeen he began working in a woolen factory in Enfield, where he remained for three years, after which he was similarly employed in Lowell, Mass., for a year. He became one of the pioneers of Waushara County of 1854, and has shared in the trials and hardships incident to frontier life. In 1858 he began learning the carpenter's trade with William Bridgeman, which he has followed more or less to the present time.

On Dec. 13, 1868, Mr. Currier was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Nettie A. Staples, who was born in 1852 in Coos County, Maine. Her mother died when she was a child, but her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Currier are parents of an interesting family of four

children—Oscar, born Oct. 21, 1869, Eddie, Oct. 8, 1871, Edith, April 11, 1873, and Mattie, Feb. 22, 1875. Since 1860 Mr. Currier has had charge of the old home farm which his father located in that year. He accepted it as his share of the estate and is now the owner of 280 acres of highly improved and highly cultivated land. He also raises a good grade of stock which he is constantly improving, and now makes a speciality of the breeding of Holstein cattle. He has filled various township offices to the satisfaction of all concerned, and is a worthy and valued citizen. His parents found with him a pleasant home until their death, and received the loving care and consideration due to their advanced years.



W. HULL, who resides on section 6, in the town of Buffalo, Marquette County, well deserves a representation in this volume for he has long been numbered among the leading citizens of the county and has aided greatly in its upbuilding and advancement. He traces his ancestry in direct line back to 1630, and the family of which he is a member was prominently connected with the early history of the New England States. His father, William Hull, who was born in Connecticut, became one of the pioneers of Tioga County, N. Y., in 1815, and his history is inseparably connected with that of the section in which he settled. He married Miss Elizabeth Price and unto them were born four children, three of whom are still living; Charles, the youngest son, died in the Empire State at the age of twenty-two years. Our subject is the eldest of the family; Albert is a resident of Yellow Medicine County, Minn.; and Clarissa, widow of D. F. Robinson, is living in Tioga County, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tioga County, in 1821, and on attaining mature years led to the marriage altar Miss Lydia M. Hull, who was his third cousin, and a daughter of Samuel and Sabrina Hull, who were natives of Connecticut. Their union was celebrated in 1845, and was blessed with a family of four children, all sons, as follows: George H., who is married and is living in Buffalo

Township, Marquette County; Alonzo, who is living in California, was married but his wife is now deceased; Arthur is married and is engaged in farming in the town of Buffalo; and Oscar H., is married and resides in Montello.

The year 1818 witnessed the emigration of Mr. Hull and his family to Wisconsin. For about a year they resided in Dodge County, and in 1819 came to Marquette County, Mr. Hull purchasing eighty acres of land from the government. The labor, time and expense which he has placed upon it has converted that wild tract into one of the most highly improved farms in the community and he is accounted a leading agriculturist of the town of Buffalo. He has added to the original amount until he now owns 100 acres, whose well tilled fields, good buildings and fine grades of stock there raised testify to the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Since locating on his farm forty years ago, he has devoted his entire time to its cultivation with the exception of nine months spent in the service of his country during the late war, as a member of Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery.

Mr. Hull is one of the public spirited and progressive citizens of Marquette County, and is greatly respected by all who know him. He is rather liberal in his political views but generally supports the Republican party. He has been prominently identified with the history of the county, having aided in dividing it into townships and school districts, and in many other ways advanced its interests. He is a member of the Methodist Church and by his consistent and upright life has won the confidence of all. In 1888 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 30th of September, at the age of seventy-two years, having been born April 3, 1816.



WILLIAM RANKIN, one of the pioneers of Green Lake County, now residing in Kingston, was born on the 15th of November, 1815, in Oneida County, N. Y. His father, Aaron Rankin, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1778. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. In

the days of his early manhood he removed to Oneida County, where he became acquainted with and married Lydia Dye, a native of Vermont, born in 1780. She also removed with her parents to New York in childhood at a time when there were but three buildings to mark the site of the present thriving city of Utica. Unto them were born nine children: Jairus, who married Esther Cole and removed to Sheboygan County, Wis., where his death occurred; Norman who died in Oneida County at the age of twenty-eight years; Marcus who left his home for Virginia in 1834, but was never again heard of; Eliza, wife of Andrus Gage, died in Chautauqua County, N. Y.; Rhoba died in Sheboygan, Wis., at the age of thirty-three; Mary died in Oneida County when twenty years of age; William is the next in order of birth; Lydia, a resident of Kingston; Susan became the wife of I. H. Comstock, who removed to this county. He died in 1860.

Mr. Rankin, father of our subject, left Oneida County in 1833, and accompanied by his family, went to Chautauqua County, from whence he removed to Erie County, Pa., in 1837. He left the East in 1845 and located in Sheboygan, Wis., then a small village, where he made his home for two years, when he settled in the town of Kingston, Green Lake County. While in Oneida County he was honored with the office of Justice of the Peace and also occupied several other positions of trust. His death occurred in 1854, and his wife died in Erie County, Pa., in the spring of 1854.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of his native State. He removed with his parents to Chautauqua County, N. Y., and in 1845 came to the West, since which time he has made his home in Wisconsin. In 1849, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Comstock, he purchased 240 acres of land on section 2, Kingston Township, which they operated for three years, when they sold out. Mr. Rankin then purchased land on Rock Hill, section 27, in the same township, the farm comprising 160 acres. He then devoted his energies to farming until 1880, when he again disposed of his property and removed to Princeton, which he made his home until 1883, since which time he has resided in Kingston. He

was very successful in his farming operations and accumulated a competency which enables him to pass his declining years in retirement, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

On attaining his majority, Mr. Rankin allied himself with the Democratic party, which he supported until the cause of slavery led him to espouse Republican principles, since which time he has given his support and influence to that party. He has held the offices of Town Clerk and Town Treasurer, and has ever been faithful to his duties of citizenship. He has labored for the best interests of the community and is widely and favorably known throughout the county.



ROBERT PAGE, one of the pioneer settlers of Marquette County, now residing on section 22, in the town of Packwankee, is numbered among the large land owners and extensive stock-raisers of this community, his landed possessions aggregating 1,160 acres, 600 of which is pasture land, the remaining 560 being excellent farming land, while 400 acres are situated in his home farm. Since the month of June, 1849, he has carried on agricultural pursuits in the town where he is now living, and is not only regarded as one of the leading farmers of this section, but is numbered among the most highly respected citizens.

The birthplace of Mr. Page is Yorkshire, England, where he opened his eyes to the light of day, March 18, 1817, and his parents were Brazel and Ann (Sudwick) Page, who was born, reared, married and died in England. Their family numbered six children who attained to adult age and all became residents of America, with the exception of the youngest daughter, Eliza, who is still living in England. The first to cross the broad Atlantic and make a home in the New World was Samuel, the eldest son, who landed in New York City in 1835, and there made his home until his death in 1866. He was a machinist by trade, and at his death left a wife and two children, a son and daughter. Hannah, who is now the wife of Charles Kempler, of the town of Buffalo, Marquette County, was the first to follow her brother. The next arrivals were our

subject, his sister Jane and her family and a niece, Mary Ann Page, who made the journey in 1849. Jane was the wife of William Neal, but both she and her husband are now deceased. Elizabeth, the remaining member of the family, who is the wife of Thomas Anderson, of Malcolm, Poweshiek Co., Iowa, came to America in 1882.

The father of our subject died when Robert was nineteen years of age, and as he left to his family no patrimony, the youth just approaching the years of manhood, started out in life for himself as a farm-hand, and in that way accumulated about £30, equal to about \$150 in United States money. With that capital, in company with a young man of about his own age, he began buying and manufacturing flax, which occupation he followed for nine years. Possessing business ability of a high order and practicing economy, he soon accumulated considerable means and increased his business until the firm employed twenty hands. A few more years of such prosperity would have made Mr. Page, a wealthy man but misfortune overtook him in the shape of a disastrous fire which destroyed the factory and all its contents. The fire probably originated from a spark falling from the pipe of one of the employes who was smoking, and dropping amid the inflammable material soon ignited the whole building and the accumulation of years of hard toil was swept away within an hour. Mr. Page and his partner, with the same energy which had characterized their previous efforts and led to their success, began business again in the same line, but it was no easy task to start anew so our subject determined to try his fortune in America. His partner, however, continued in business for a time and was quite prosperous.

On the 14th of April, 1849, Mr. Page boarded a sailing vessel at Liverpool and after thirty-two days reached the harbor of New York. The ship in which he sailed was the "Western World," and carried passengers to the number of 1,000. Spending but one day in the great Eastern metropolis, he then started westward, going up the Hudson to Albany and thence by rail to Buffalo and on by the Great Lakes to Racine, where his sister, Mrs. Kempler, was living. He visited her for about a week, and in the meantime purchased four yoke of

cattle, with which he started for Marquette County, accompanied by his nephew, John Kempler, who is now living in Ft. Dodge, Iowa. After about a week, Mr. Page reached his destination, which was the town of Packwaukee, and immediately settled upon the farm where he now lives. The land belonged to the Fox River Company, but he purchased it soon after it came into the market.

For eight years Mr. Page lived alone, keeping bachelor's hall, but at the end of that time he chose for himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Margaret Jane, daughter of William and Ann Fallis. She lived but four years after her marriage, however, leaving two little daughters to the care of her husband, namely: Ann Eliza, who is now the wife Townsend Whitson, who is living in the town of Packwaukee; and Margaret S., who married Lawrence Potter, and died Feb. 8, 1887. Mr. Page has been a second time married, his present wife being Susan Cooper, daughter of Henry and Ellen Cooper, who were early settlers of the town of Springfield, where they are still living. Four children were born of this union—Robert S., Ida E., Walter W. and Mary. Mrs. Page has a daughter by her former husband—Jennie Thompkins, who is now the wife of a Mr. Jones, of the town of Shields.

As will have been seen, Mr. Page is one of the earliest settlers of Marquette County. All was new at the time of his arrival, the villages of Montello and Packwaukee had not yet begun their existence nor had Portage then been founded. The Indians were numerous and he remembers seeing as seeing as many as 400 warriors participating in an Indian dance on the banks of Buffalo Lake. In fact he had many friends among the red men; always treating them kindly, he received kind treatment in return. Few men have done more for the upbuilding of the town or county, or have taken a greater interest in the welfare and prosperity of the community. A self-made man, who has acquired all his possessions and whose intercourse with his fellow-men has been marked with the greatest uprightness, he receives the confidence and respect of all with whom business or pleasure have brought him in contact. As prosperity attended him, he became more liberal in support of all

worthy enterprises and has done much for the promotion of those interests which are calculated to benefit the community. He and his wife have a pleasant home where they are surrounded by many comforts. Mr. Page is still in the enjoyment of good health and bids fair to see many more years of life.



HOBART B. PALMER is one of the enterprising farmers of the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake County, his home being situated on section 8. He was born Feb. 28, 1829, in Otsego County, N. Y., and was the fourth child of Elias and Harriet (Rogers) Palmer. His early life was spent in much the usual manner of farmer lads. He attended the district schools in the winter season, and his summers were spent in play and work. He remained at home, assisting his father in the cultivation of the farm, until twenty-five years of age.

Mr. Palmer chose for a life companion Miss Mary F. Wilson, their union being celebrated on the 17th of January, 1861. The lady is a native of Fairfield County, Conn., where her birth occurred Jan. 11, 1842. Her parents, James B. and Frances R. (Hoyt) Wilson, were also natives of the same county, the former born Oct. 10, 1818, and the latter on the 15th of March, 1824. After marriage the young couple removed to New York City, where Mr. Wilson was for some time engaged as a baker, and in Brooklyn subsequently followed the same business. His next place of abode was in Connecticut, where he followed the occupation of farming for two years. At the expiration of that time they started for Wisconsin, their destination being Green Lake County, but the mother was taken sick upon the way and died in Milwaukee. She was an earnest Christian lady, belonging to the Methodist Church. Mr. Wilson, who was a Whig in political sentiment, died in Green Lake County in 1859. Of their six children, five were daughters.

Mr. Palmer and his wife began their domestic life on the farm where they still make their home. He is now the owner of 140 acres of arable land, well stocked with a good grade of horses and cattle.

and provided with all the improvements necessary to a model farm. Two children came to gladden the home by their presence—M. Luella, who is now the wife of Charles E. Thrall, a resident farmer of the town of Brooklyn, by whom she has one daughter, Frances. The other child is Eugene L., who has been an invalid since he was ten years of age.

As every true American citizen should do, Mr. Palmer manifests an interest in political affairs, he casting his ballot with the Republican party. He has been quite successful as a farmer, and is an enterprising and valued citizen. He and his family are highly respected by all, and are people of intelligence and worth. His wife and daughter for the past three years have been students of the celebrated Chautauqua course, and will be graduated in the class of '90.



ISAAH MOORS, Esq., one of the honored pioneers of Waushara County, residing on section 10, in the town of Hancock, well deserves mention in this volume, not alone on account of his long residence in this community, but from the fact that he has aided so greatly in its upbuilding and advancement, its progress and the promotion of its leading interests. He was born on the 3d of May, 1811, in Hillsborough County, N. H., of which state his parents, William and Polly (Fitch) Moors, were also natives. He is the only living representative of a family of eight children, and his parents have long since passed to their final rest. His father died when Isaiah was but fifteen years of age. He then went to Lancaster, Mass., where he made his home and completed his education in its public schools. In that city on the 2d of May, 1839, he united his destiny with Miss Mary P. Wheeler, and together they have traveled life's journey for over a half century. Mrs. Moors is a native of Lancaster, Mass. Her parents were Amos and Prudence (Parker) Wheeler, who were both natives of New Hampshire. Immediately after their marriage they located at Lancaster, Mass., where they resided for many years and had five children born to them. Two died in childhood and three grew to maturity, and reared families,

Mary P. is the eldest; Emily is the widow of Frank Haywood, and resides at Neenah, Wis.; Ellen, the youngest, wedded George Hall, a merchant of Fitchburg, Mass., and died several years ago.

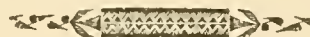
Mr. and Mrs. Moors continued to make their home in the Bay State until, attracted by the new and growing West, they emigrated to Wisconsin in March, 1855, settling in Waushara County. Mr. Moors purchased forty acres of land in the town of Hancock and began the development of a home.

Great indeed has been the change which has taken place since that time. The few settlers of the county were then widely scattered, its now thriving towns and villages were mere hamlets or had not yet sprung into existence, Indians sometimes visited the settlements, wild game was found in abundance and the work of progress and development had then been carried forward to such a limited extent that the most far sighted could not have foreseen the present advanced condition of the county. In many ways Mr. Moors has aided in its upbuilding. He has been prominently connected with its agricultural interests, has given his support and influence to the advancement of all worthy enterprises and has been specially active in the promotion of its schools and churches. His fellow citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, have honored him with several official positions. For two years he was Chairman of the Town Board and for the long period of twenty-four years has held the office of Justice of the Peace. No higher testimonial of the confidence reposed in him could be given and it is needless to say that he justly merits the high regard in which he is held. As a worker in the Congregational Church, of which he has long been a member, he is indefatigable. He held the office of Deacon, has been an officer in the Sunday-school and is ever found at his place in the house of worship. His wife, also, belongs to the same church and co-operating with her husband in his labors has accomplished much good. Like him she delights in performing those little acts of kindness which win many hearts and in extending a helping hand to the poor and needy.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Moors has been blessed with seven children: Josephine, the eldest, is now the wife of William Welcome, a farmer of

the town of Hancock; Charles W. is an enterprising merchant and postmaster of Hancock; Mary E. is the wife of William M. Lockwood, of Ripon, Wis.; Herbert wedded Alice Chapman, by whom he has four children—Mabel, Ira, Claude and Maud; George, who married Letta Manzer, has two children—Lulu and Clarence; Ida is still at home with her parents; and Fred completes the family. He married Miss Belle Collins and they have one child, Arthur.

Years came and went until at length half a century had passed since Isaiah Moors and Mary P. Wheeler plighted their troth at the marriage altar and on the 2d of May, 1889, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of that happy event. They have been blessed with prosperity, success in business life and a family of seven children, each of whom occupy useful and respected positions in life, so when the half century had passed the children, grandchildren and many friends gathered in commemoration of the day with expressions of good will, respect and hearty congratulations. They also brought with them many golden tokens of their esteem and a most enjoyable time was spent by all present.



MRS. RUTH STEVENS WOODWORTH, widow of Rowland Woodworth, enjoys the distinction of being one hundred and one years old and retains her faculties to a remarkable degree. She was born in the town of Winslow, Kennebec Co., Me., on the 17th of November, 1788, or a year before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and the election of Washington to the presidency. She distinctly remembers reading the news of Washington's death to her mother in December, 1797. Mrs. Woodworth's parents were Grant and Hannah (Crosby) Stevens of Maine, worthy New England people. Her father was drowned while Ruth was an infant, but her mother, an intelligent and thrifty woman, saw that her daughter had the best educational advantages the times afforded and that she was trained to habits of industry and economy. She was taught while a girl to spin and weave, and could take the raw wool from the sheep's back or

the flax from the field and with her own hands and such rude machinery as was in use in those days, would turn out a tasty and durable piece of cloth and from it make a garment that would look well and outwear anything of the kind in modern times. At the age of nineteen, she was courted and won by a young physician, named Lyman Miller, to whom she was married in 1807. Four children were born to them, three sons and one daughter, but none are now living.

Dr. Miller moved with his wife to the seashore and settled at a place called Sullivan, in Hancock County, Me., whence he emigrated to Eastern Illinois. The location in which he settled proved peculiarly unhealthful and his entire family was stricken with the ague and other malarial diseases. The Doctor fell a victim to the climate in 1818, after which Mrs. Miller removed to Unionville, Ohio, and in 1820, became the wife of Rowland Woodworth, who was ten years her junior. Nine children were born to them, five sons and four daughters, but of that family only four are now living: Maria, widow of Ceylon Lincoln, of Tomahawk, Wis.; Elisha G. with whom Mrs. Woodworth resides; Sidney who is married and lives in New London, Wis.; and Emily, of Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth resided in Cleveland, Ohio, for several years and in 1866 settled in the town of Manchester, Green Lake Co., Wis., but in 1872, removed to Berlin, where the death of the husband occurred on the 9th of August, 1881, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a mason by occupation but owned several farms. Mrs. Woodworth was reared in the faith of the Congregational Church but after her marriage to Dr. Miller joined the Baptist Church with him, and since her last marriage has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She attended her first picnic in the summer of 1889, at the age of one hundred years. She was the life of the party and occupied the seat of honor at the head of the table where she recited two quite lengthy poems that were composed by relatives on the subject of her father's death by drowning and which she had memorized in her girlhood, nearly ninety years ago.

Mrs. Woodworth enjoys good health and moves about with great ease with only the assistance of a

light cane. She still helps about the household work and has recently woven some very tasty rugs. Her voice is strong and clear; her eyes, while not strong, still serve her to read large print and her faculties seem acute and normal. She has never had a serious sickness except while in the malarial district of Eastern Illinois when she suffered from the fever and ague. In her recitations, she speaks in a strong clear voice and with such inflections and regard for expression as might do credit to a trained elocutionist. A portrait of this remarkable woman appears in this work.



THOMAS SKINNER, the present County Superintendent of Schools of Marquette County, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this community. His father, George Skinner, was born in Staffordshire, England, July 8, 1829, and in his youth learned the trade of a potter. When he had arrived at years of manhood, he married Ann Goodwin, and in the autumn of 1848 came to America to seek a home. He passed the first winter after his arrival in the pineries of Michigan and having determined to cast his lot with the pioneers of the West sent for his family, consisting of wife and little daughter, to join him, in 1849. The succeeding winter was spent at Twigg's Ferry on the Fox River, in Columbia County, Wis., that settlement being the headquarters of an English and Scotch colony of emigrants who had arrived in America in 1849. Mrs. Skinner had formed one of the party. The following year, 1850, our subject's father made a settlement a few miles north of that ferry in the town of Moundville, but after two years sold out and settled in the western part of the same town. Wishing to make a home, he entered eighty acres of land from the government and from time to time added to that amount until his farm comprised 300 acres. He was a man of great energy and industry and became one of the successful farmers of that community where he made his home until his death, which occurred on the 4th of March, 1882. His wife passed away on the 24th of June, 1877. Marquette

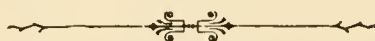
County had no better citizen than Mr. Skinner, or one who was more widely or favorably known. He was a strong and active man physically but in the prime of life fell a victim of pneumonia. He left to his numerous family of children a record of which they may well be proud and his example of uprightness is one which any one might profitably follow.

Eight sons and six daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and all are living with the exception of Jennie, the third child, who died July 19, 1889, at the age of thirty-six years. On the death of Mrs. Skinner she assumed her mother's place in the household and with great ability discharged the duties devolving upon her until called from this life. Her loss was deeply mourned by many friends as well as her immediate family. The other children are as follows: Mary, wife of Thomas Brand, of Belle Plaine, Iowa; George W., a resident of Iowa; Maggie, wife of A. Levens, of Nebraska; John, Thomas, Carrie, Charles V., Moses, Henry J., Alice, Enoch, James and Lizzie. All are residents of Moundville with the exception of the three mentioned as living elsewhere. The children received liberal educational advantages and all are now useful members of society. Seven of the family have followed teaching and five are still engaged in that profession.

Thomas Skinner, whose name heads this sketch, was born on the old homestead in the town of Moundville, on the 3d of September, 1859, and under the parental roof was reared to manhood. As soon as old enough he began working upon a farm during the summer season and in the winter he attended school in a log house, such as were common in that day. At the age of ten years he began working on the farm of M. G. Ellison, the present county treasurer and for his services received \$6 per month. He spent two seasons in the employ of Mr. Ellison, of whom he is now a contemporary as a county official. At the age of fifteen years, he went to Hampton, Iowa, where for two seasons he worked upon a farm at \$20 per month, and in the winter attended school. He desired to acquire a good education and until eighteen years of age spent his time in farm work during the summer and in pursuing his studies in the common schools during the winter, when he began teaching. He

was afterward a student in the high school of Montello and was engaged in teaching at Hampton at the time of his father's death. When that sad event occurred he returned home to act as administrator of the estate and remained on the old farm for two years. In the meantime he taught two terms in the village school of Packwaukee. In 1885, he entered Ripon College where he pursued his studies nearly two years, which ended his school life.

In the fall of 1889, he was elected County Superintendent of schools. Mr. Skinner was one of three contestants and although the Democratic nominee received a large Republican vote, his plurality was 366 and his majority 134. Mr. Skinner may be said to be self-educated, having secured the means for both his academic and college course by his own labor. He brings to his official duties large practical experience in school work and a knowledge of what the best interests of the schools of Marquette County require, which added to his energy and industry and his well known devotion to the cause of education, gives promise that his administration will be a most successful one.



JAMES DENSMOOR, of Markesan, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Green Lake County, Wis. He was born in Chester, Vt., on the 14th day of March, 1829, and is a son of Henry and Rebecca (Gleason) Densmoor, who were natives of New England. Upon their marriage they located in Chester, but subsequently removed to Townsend, Mass., where Mr. Densmoor was killed in 1836. They were the parents of three children yet living: Jane, who now resides in the town of Green Lake, this county; James, of this sketch; and Luther, whose home is in the town of Green Lake. Three sons of the family have passed away—Henry, who came West in 1845 and died in this county; John, who died in Massachusetts, and Morton, who died at the age of thirty. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Densmoor, accompanied by her children, emigrated to Wisconsin in 1845, and made her home in Green

Lake County until her death, which occurred in 1888, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. She was a member of the Congregational Church and her death was greatly mourned by that organization and by many warm friends.

Our subject was a lad of eighteen years when the family located in this community, and amid the wild scenes of the frontier was reared to manhood. When he had attained his majority, he was united in marriage with Miss Rose Redeskie, a native of Germany, the wedding taking place in Green Lake County. Unto them were born five children—Lillie, wife of Daniel Sargent of Marquette; Sarah, wife of Charles Evans of Markesan; James, who married Aggie Stevens; Frank, who wedded Nettie Welch and settled in Markesan. The mother was called to her final rest in 1864, and Mr. Densmoor was again married, his union being with Emma Corbett, by whom he had two children, but both died in infancy.

Mr. Densmoor is one of the prominent citizens of Markesan and probably no one has been more closely identified with its upbuilding and progress than he. Since 1865, he has been numbered among its citizens. Public spirited and progressive, he has never refused his aid for any worthy measure but has always given liberally to the support of any worthy enterprise. He did more towards securing the Markesan & Brandon Railroad than any man in the county and in recognition of his services he was made its first President. He has held the office of Chairman of the Town Board for ten years and has served in the position of Treasurer. He came to this county, and started out in life for himself, his capital consisting of but \$7.50, yet he has worked his way upward until he is now one of the wealthy citizens of the community. His success is due not alone to his excellent business ability, but hard labor and perseverance have also been important factors in his prosperity. He is the owner of the Markesan flouring-mill, which he thoroughly refitted by putting in new machinery and other improvements in 1883, and 1500 acres of land also pay to him a tribute. As his financial resources increased, he gave more liberally for the upbuilding of town and county and certainly deserves much credit for the interest which he has taken in

in its progress and advancement. He shared in the hardships and trials of pioneer life but has lived to see the county occupy a rank in the States of which its citizens may well be proud. The little log cabins have been replaced by commodious and elegant residences; churches and school houses crown each hill-top; thriving villages have sprung up where once was the Indian wigwam; large business industries have been introduced and the county is inhabited by a contented and well educated people. The settlers of forty years ago probably never dreamed of, much less realized, the great changes which were so soon to take place. It is an honor to have been permitted to witness the transformation, but to be an active participant in the noble work was a favor not shown to every one, but Mr. Densmoor is numbered among that worthy and courageous band who laid the foundation for the present prosperity of the county and as such an one we take great pleasure in presenting his sketch to the readers of the ALBUM.



WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS, wholesale dealer in general produce, Berlin, Wis., is a native of North Wales and was born in Carnarvonshire, April 1, 1844. His parents, David D. and Ann (Evans) Williams, were also natives of the same country, as were their ancestors for many generations. Our subject came to America with his parents in 1851, when in his seventh year. The family chose Wisconsin as the scene of its future operations and settled on a farm in the town of Randolph, Columbia County, where David Williams now resides. There were eight children in the family, our subject being the second and the oldest of five sons. Margaret, the eldest child, became the wife of Owen E. Jones, and died in 1875; Robert is married and is now engaged in operating the old homestead in Columbia County; David married Louisa Moore and is living in Markesan, Green Lake County; Mary, wife of Robert Roseberry, makes her home in Springfield, Ill.; John, unmarried, died in 1878; Griffith is married and resides in Pierre, S. D.; Ellen is the wife of Albert Potts, of Fox Lake, Wis.

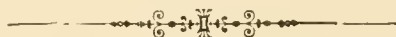
William D. Williams passed his early life in

much the usual manner of farmer lads, assisting his father in the cultivation of the old homestead and attending the district schools. When seventeen years of age he left the parental roof and started out in life to make his own way in the world. Going to Milwaukee he engaged in the commission house of Morris & Owen, with whom he remained three years; later he was in the employ of other firms in the same line and continued to reside in Milwaukee until 1868, when he came to Berlin and established his present business as wholesale produce dealer. His accumulated capital was not large, but by diligent and well directed effort he rapidly increased it and very soon had succeeded in building up an important and prosperous business. At this writing Mr. Williams' annual sales exceed more than half a million of dollars, and is by far the most important mercantile business in the county, in fact, there are few if any more important houses in his line west of Chicago. Butter, cheese and eggs constitute the important staples of his trade, while he handles large quantities of other produce including everything grown in the Northwest. In the item of cranberries, which he has bought and sold ever since he began business in Berlin, he does a large trade. In the year 1888 he handled 6,200 barrels and the fruit shipped by him is said to be equal if not superior to the eastern-grown berries of New England. His trade is largely North and West in Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. His annual trade the past year in his three staples is as follows: Thirty car-loads of butter, value \$60,000; twenty-five cars of eggs, value \$37,000; and thirty cars of cheese, value \$75,000.

Mr. Williams was married in Berlin, on Sept. 1, 1869, to Miss Jennie Howell, who was born in Newark, Ohio. Three children grace their union, a son and two daughters--Walter D., eighteen years of age; Flora A., fifteen, and Agnes, nine years of age. All were born in Berlin.

Mr. Williams and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and in politics he is a Republican. Though he feels an interest in the success and welfare of his party, he has never had time or inclination to serve in public office. For

the past twenty-one years our subject has been an active business man with headquarters at Berlin, though his large business extends throughout the entire Northwest. During that time, as his record shows, he has built up an immense trade as the result of close attention to details and the exercise of energy, enterprise and judicious management. His business career has been marked by prompt and faithful discharge of all just obligations, and an unswerving integrity that has always commanded confidence and respect.



JAMES CROWL, an early settler who is now engaged in the grocery business in Plainfield, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 5, 1814, and is a son of John and Lydia (Philips) Crowl, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Massachusetts. His father crossed the Atlantic when a small child in company with his parents. He followed farming in Vermont within a few years prior to the War of 1812, when he removed to New York and purchased a farm in Cayuga County. Before the war he was one of the wealthiest men in that section, but he lost all he had. He owned 1,000 acres of land, which he sold out and removed to Niagara County and settled near Lewiston, where he made his home until the spring of 1814, when he returned to Cayuga County, where the succeeding four years were passed. In 1818 he became a resident of Allegany County, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred May 4, 1826, at the age of fifty-four years. His wife died in Jackson County, Mich., in 1855. Thirteen children were born to that worthy couple, eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, while six are yet living, James being the third eldest of the surviving ones; Thomas B. resides in Woodbury County, Iowa; Alma, widow of John Riggs, is living in Clinton County, Iowa; Harriet is the wife of Mr. Whitney, of the same county; Eunice is the widow of Levi Decker, of Jackson County, Iowa; and Rhoda A. is the wife of Darwin E. White, of Kentucky.

James Crowl, whose name heads this sketch, spent his early days in New York. From the age

of six years until the death of his father, which occurred when he was a lad of twelve years, he resided with a married sister, but when his father was taken away he returned home and with the aid of his brother supported his mother and the younger children, keeping the family together until all had grown up and were able to go forth in the world and provide their own livelihood. In 1836 he went to Michigan, where an older brother had previously located. That brother induced him to bring the family to Michigan, which he did, comfortably establishing them on a farm. His wife, however, was sick at the time and returning East to her, her parents persuaded Mr. Crowl that it might injure his wife's health by taking her into a wild and unsettled country and he therefore resolved to remain in New York. For three years he worked in a shoe shop, when in 1838 he began learning the milling business with Erastus Whiting, in the town of Burns, Allegany County, remaining with that gentleman nine years. The following year was spent in the employ of Swane & Sons, of the same county, after which he went to Steuben County and purchased a mill, which he operated for six years. Selling out to John A. Quick, he returned to his first employer, with whom he remained three years. During that time he purchased 160 acres of land in the town of Deerfield, Waushara County, but traded the same for a farm in New York, on which he resided two years. At the end of that time he found that his title was not good, as the land had a mortgage upon it, so he returned to milling but after a year, in May, 1860, came to Waushara County and settled upon his farm, which was then in a state of nature, wholly destitute of improvement. The land, too, was unbroken, but during the twenty-one years of his residence on that farm he succeeded in placing fifty acres under a high state of cultivation and making many improvements thereon, although he devoted a considerable portion of that time to his old business of milling. He ran the mill in Plainfield until it was closed and then operated the mill at White River for seven years, after which he gave his whole time to farming until 1874. Going to Dakota at that time, he there followed milling for two years and also made a homestead, which he sold after his return

to Wisconsin to Robert Kyle for the sum of \$714. He then purchased the White River mills, trading his farm for that property, which he greatly repaired and made extensive preparations for the business, which would undoubtedly have met his efforts, as it then seemed, but he was doomed to disappointment in that particular, for the railroad was built a few miles to the other side of him and thus completely killed his business. Finding that he could do nothing in that place, he sold out for \$500, suffering a loss of nearly \$1,500 on the investment. Since 1881 he has made his home in Plainfield and for three years engaged in various occupations until 1884, when he embarked in the grocery business, which he has followed with good success during the six succeeding years. He carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries and has built up an excellent trade.

On the 29th of May, 1836, James Crowl was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Eluthera Parker, and by their union have been born three children, but the eldest, John is the only one now living; Curtis died March 29, 1882; and Mary G. is also deceased.

Mr. Crowl takes an active interest in political affairs and casts his ballot with the Democratic party. He served as Chairman of the town of Deerfield one year, was Side Supervisor for a period of seven years and filled the office of Treasurer for four years. In his social relations he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Wautoma Lodge No. 148, A. F. & A. M., with which he united in 1865. He is a worthy citizen, having ever discharged his official duties with promptness and fidelity, and is a supporter of all that pertains to the advancement of the best interests of the community.



HENRY H. HULL, who resides on section 36, in the town of Buffalo, Marquette County, was born in the town of Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 31, 1822, and is of the sixth generation in direct descent from George Hull, the progenitor of the American branch of the family. George Hull was a native of Dorchester, England, and became a resident of Dorchester, Mass., in 1630,

only ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower. He was one of the grantees of Dorchester. In 1637, he removed to Connecticut and settled in Windsor, and from him is descended a numerous family, the members of which are widely scattered over this country.

Samuel Hull, the father of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, and emigrated to Tioga County, N. Y., during its pioneer days. He married Miss Sabrina Teall, Feb. 29, 1808, and shortly afterward removed from Killingsworth, Conn., to Candor, N. Y. His death occurred Dec. 11, 1868, at the age of eighty-three years, having been born July 9, 1785. His wife, who was born Aug. 31, 1786, died June 22, 1842. They were the parents of a fine family of sons and daughters all of whom were born in Candor, N. Y., with the exception of the oldest son, whose birth occurred in Connecticut. The sons and daughters yet living, are: Samuel, who resides in Chetopa, Labette Co., Kan.; Henry H. of this sketch; Nathan T., who is living on the old homestead in New York; Catherine Amelia, wife of Royal Barber of Auburn, N. Y.. The deceased members of the family are James B., Clarissa R., Mary, Lydia M. and Elizabeth S.

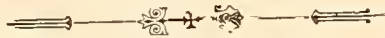
Henry H. Hull passed the days of his boyhood and youth in his native county, and emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1845. He determined to make Dodge County his home and purchased land about two miles from the village of Horicon, but soon afterwards bought an 80-acre tract in the town of Burnett. The present generation can scarcely realize the unsettled condition of the country at that time. The whole territory then contained fewer inhabitants than are now found in many of its counties and the greater part of the land was still in the possession of the Government. Purchasing a yoke of oxen, Mr. Hull began the development of a farm and made a number of improvements, but after three years he sold out and in company with his brother-in-law came to Marquette County and purchased land but did not then make a permanent settlement. In 1852, we find him en route for Susquehanna County, and on arriving at his destination he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Brewster, who was born in Con-

necticut in 1827, but when an infant was taken by her parents, Erastus and Submit Brewster to Pennsylvania. The Brewster family was one of the first families established in New England, and the name has found prominent mention in the records of the East. The father of Mrs. Hull is still living in Pennsylvania, but her mother is now deceased. They were parents of seven children, and of that number two sons and two daughters yet survive and are residents of the Keystone State.

After their marriage, Mr. Hull and his wife went to New York, and spent one year on the old homestead of the Hull family. They then came to Marquette County and settled on the farm which our subject had previously purchased. Their residence there covers a long period of years and has led to an extensive acquaintance throughout the county. Their home has been blessed with the presence of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Charles C., the eldest, who was liberally educated and for many years engaged in teaching in this State, went to Kansas in 1876, and there followed the same profession for some time. In April, 1888, he married Miss Annie Hiron and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising near Hunnewell, Kan. Mary is the wife of Oliphant Merritt and resides in the town of Armenia, Juneau Co., Wis. Emma M. is the wife of James Scholes of Moundville, Marquette County. Lillian wedded Fred S. Turner, a resident of Miller, Dak. Nathan P. graduated from the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and is now engaged in teaching. Walter B. is a student in the Valparaiso Normal. The youngest is Henry M. The parents spared neither labor nor expense in providing their children with superior educational advantages and all but the youngest son, who is still at home, have been or are now successful teachers. Those who are settled in life are worthy and respected members of society and all are an honor to their parents.

Mr. Hull served in the army during the last nine months of the War of the Rebellion, as a member of Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and has ever proved himself a loyal and faithful citizen, ready and willing to support the best interests and aid in the advancement of those enterprises which are calculated to promote the general welfare. In

political sentiment, he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and he and his wife are faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. On their farm, comprising 188 acres of fine land, they have a pleasant home, surrounded by the comforts and many of the luxuries of life and they are numbered among the respected and esteemed citizens of the town of Buffalo.



THOMAS J. CRABTREE is engaged in blacksmithing in Green Lake Station, Wis., and is numbered among its leading citizens. His birth occurred on the 4th day of May, 1835, in Allegany County, N. Y., and he is a son of John and Cynthia (Hicks) Crabtree, whose family numbered seven children. At an early day in the history of America three brothers of the name of Crabtree left their home in England, crossed the broad Atlantic, and settled in the New England States. From one of them is descended the branch of the family of which our subject is a member. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Crabtree, followed farming in his native State for some years. He, however, after his marriage, removed with his family to McHenry County, Ill., where the death of both himself and wife occurred at an advanced age. Ten children were born unto them, seven sons and three daughters.

Of that family John Crabtree was a member. His birth occurred Dec. 11, 1804, and in his native State he was reared to manhood, learning during the days of his youth the trade of a tanner and currier. When he had attained his majority he was joined in wedlock with Miss Hicks, and while residing in the Empire State their union was blessed with four children. The year 1839 witnessed their removal from their old home to McHenry County, Ill., where another child was born unto them. In 1847 they came to Green Lake County, Wis., where the family circle was increased by the birth of two children. Mr. Crabtree entered 160 acres of land on section 19, Brooklyn Township, where both himself and wife passed their declining years. He began life without capital, but became a well-to-do farmer, and was living

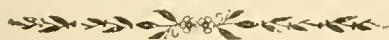
in comfortable circumstances at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and like so many others of that party, previous to its organization, had affiliated with the Whig party.

The early life of Thomas J. Crabtree was passed in the usual manner of farmer lads, but as he did not desire to make farming his life occupation, at the age of eighteen years he left home and began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he has since followed with the exception of about fourteen months spent in the service of his country. On the 18th day of February, 1863, he enlisted as a member of Company I, 31st Wisconsin Regiment, and for that length of time was engaged in his country's cause. After doing guard duty in Tennessee for awhile, his command joined Sherman's army, participating in the siege of Atlanta and the March to the Sea. They then continued northward until reaching Bentonville, N. C., where one of the last engagements of the war was brought on. Our subject took an active part in that battle, receiving a wound in the left hand, on account of which he receives a small pension.

Mr. Crabtree has been twice married. On the 4th day of July, 1861, he led to the marriage altar Miss Charlotte Rogers, a native of Bradford County, Pa., born March 10, 1840. They had two children: Fremont R., a draftsman and farmer, also engaged in teaching during the winter, and Lottie G. The death of the mother occurred in March, 1877, and on the 30th of June, 1878, Mr. Crabtree wedded Julia Rogers, a sister of his former wife. She was born in Bradford County, Pa., and is a daughter of Bela and Celestia (De Witt) Rogers, the former a native of Connecticut, born Feb. 2, 1802, the latter of Pennsylvania, born Oct. 18, 1814. In 1855 they came to Green Lake County and located in the town of Brooklyn, where Mr. Rogers died in 1872. While residing in the East he was a lumber merchant, but followed farming in this county. His wife still survives him. They were parents of four children, but Mrs. Crabtree is the only one now living.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and Fremont is a communicant of the Congregational Church. The family are supporters of the Prohibition party. The farm of

Mr. Crabtree, comprising 170 acres, is one of the finest in the town of Brooklyn, and its entire surroundings indicate the thrift and enterprise of the owner. He is one of the progressive citizens of the community, ready to aid in the advancement of all public enterprises which are calculated to promote the general welfare, and is a warm friend to education, having given his children liberal advantages in that direction, thus fitting them for lives of usefulness and honor.

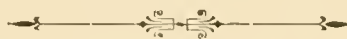


FRANK M. STOCKING has made farming his life occupation, and is now engaged in that business on section 24, in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County. He was born in Nepeuskun Township, Winnebago Co., Wis., July 28, 1854, and is a son of George and Eliza (Smith) Stocking. His father was born in the Bay State, Oct. 2, 1814, but when a young man went to New York, where he became familiar with the principles and methods of business while clerking in his uncle's store. Subsequently he went upon the road, selling notions from a wagon, and after having traveled for some time in the interests of his uncle, started out for himself. He continued in that line of business for eleven years, and in the course of his journeys, traveled through Michigan. He frequently stopped at the home of a Mr. Smith, and formed an attachment for his daughter, Eliza, whom he afterward married. Mrs. Stocking's home was Sciotoville, N. Y., and there she was born. The young couple made their home in New York until 1846, when they decided to cast their lot with the pioneer settlers of the Territory of Wisconsin, and acting upon that resolution, located in Nepeuskun Township, Winnebago County, where he passed the remainder of his life. He knew nothing of farming except what he had learned from books, but possessing an observing eye, and profiting by the experience of others, he was quite successful in his new undertaking. He possessed the energy and diligence so essential to success, and if he once made a mistake he was never known to again commit the same error. He became one of the prominent and influential citi-

zens of the community, and when called home his loss was deeply felt. Though too old to serve in the field, he did effective service by raising troops and money for the Union army. He had supported the Democratic party until the war, but after that time was a staunch advocate of Republican principles. He received but limited educational advantages in his youth, but by travel and observation became well-informed, and possessed a knowledge of men and their motives very useful to him in business life. He died on the 3d of September, 1889, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. He owned at the time of his death 240 acres of land. Mrs. Stocking still survives her husband. They were the parents of three children—Adelbert, a telegraph operator; Frank M., of this sketch; and Elsworth, who is engaged in farming in Winnebago County.

The primary education of our subject, obtained in the district schools, was supplemented by a course in Ripon College, which he attended for three years. On attaining his majority, he led to the marriage altar Miss Lillian Safford, who was born July 13, 1860, in Wautoma, Waushara Co., Wis. Their union was celebrated Aug. 27, 1878, and has been blessed with a family of four children—George, Merle, Fannie and Ralph.

The year following his marriage, Mr. Stocking removed from Winnebago County to the farm on which he is now living. It comprises 100 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. He received his start in life by selling a yoke of steers, which he had raised, for \$202.10. That money he put into the bank, accumulating interest on it until he was of age. He has been an indefatigable worker, enterprising and progressive, and in consequence has made financial advancement.



SPENCER S. ANGLE, who is now engaged in farming on section 2, in the town of Berlin, Green Lake County, has passed his entire life on the farm where he still makes his home. He was born on the 11th of July, 1859, and is a son of Charles R. and Mary M. (Busenbark) Angle, early settlers of the county, who are

represented elsewhere in this volume. As soon as he was old enough he began assisting his father in the cultivation of the home farm, alternating his time between that labor and the school room. He received a good common-school education, such as would fit him for the practical duties of life. Like a dutiful son he remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he began working in his own interests, obtaining a position as a farm hand.

On the 2d of September, 1885, Mr. Angle was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Walker, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Fenwick) Walker. The lady is a native of Waushara County, where her birth occurred March 13, 1858. Upon his marriage he located on the old homestead, where he is still living. The union of this worthy couple is graced with two interesting children—Ina W. and Charles R.

In connection with the cultivation of his farm, Mr. Angle devotes considerable attention to the raising of fine stock, and has been very successful in that line of business. In fact, prosperity has attended his efforts since he has engaged in business enterprises and he is accounted one of the successful farmers of the community. In political sentiment, he is a stanch Republican and has held several local offices, including that of Side Supervisor.



CHARLES R. ANGLE, deceased, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1810. The family is of Holland origin, and was established in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, who left his native land and settled in Pennsylvania. His son emigrated to New Jersey and subsequently became a resident of New York. The maternal grandfather was also a citizen of the former State. The parents of Mr. Angle were Jacob and Elizabeth (Smith) Angle. The father was a cripple for many years, and therefore followed such lines of business as his misfortune permitted, including merchandising, keeping tavern, etc. In the Empire State he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of New Jersey, who had removed to New York in childhood. He died in

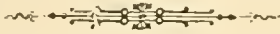
that State in the sixtieth year of his age, after which his widow went to Indiana, and subsequently became a resident of Winnebago County, Wis., where she departed this life in her ninety-eighth year. Their family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters, but only one is now living—Eleanor, who has attained the age of seventy-six years.

The school privileges which our subject received were very limited, but possessing scholarly tastes he devoted his leisure hours to study, and in that way prepared for teaching, which he followed for many years. He displayed marked ability in that profession and won the confidence of his patrons. In the early days of his manhood he went to Montgomery County, Ind., where, on the 29th of March, 1849, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary M. Busenbark, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1824, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Good) Busenbark. Her father was a native of New Jersey, her mother of Pennsylvania, but they were married in Ohio, whither they had removed in an early day. In 1826 they left the Buckeye State and became residents of Montgomery County, where, in the midst of the forest, Mr. Busenbark cleared and developed a farm. His wife died when Mrs. Angle was about eighteen years old, but he lived to the ripe old age of eighty years. They were parents of ten children, eight of whom are yet living. Mr. Angle came to Wisconsin in 1847, pre-empted land, returned to Indiana, taught school one year, and returned to Green Lake County in 1849.

Shortly after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Angle came to Green Lake County, locating upon a farm a mile and a half east of Berlin, where his death occurred. He began life in limited circumstances, but worked his way upward step by step until he became one of the substantial farmers of the community, owning 138½ acres of land, and also operating ninety-five acres owned by his wife. He accomplished whatever he undertook, trusting not to fortune, but to his own efforts for what he wished. By his upright life he gained the confidence and respect of all, and when called to his final rest, on the 20th of October, 1886, his loss was deeply lamented by many friends, as well as

his immediate family. In early life he had supported the Democratic party, but when the question of slavery was made an issue before the people he joined the Republican party, formed to prevent its further extension, and ever afterwards remained a warm advocate of its principles.

Mrs. Angle is still living and makes her home upon the farm adjoining the one on which she began her married life. She is the mother of nine children: James H., the eldest, died at the age of twenty-two years; William S. died when three years old; and Elizabeth M. at the age of four; David L., who is now living in Iowa, married Ida Beslin, and has one child; Ella M. died at the age of three years; Spencer S. is the next younger; Elmer L. is living in Texas; Ira L. makes his home in Dakota; and Stacy R. is living with his mother.



HON. SAMUEL W. SMITH was for many years connected with the agricultural interests of Green Lake County, but is now living a retired life in Markesan. As he is so well known throughout the community this history of his life will be read by his many friends with interest. He was born in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1821, and is a son of David K. and Charlotte (Clark) Smith. His parents were natives of Washington County, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in his native county, acquiring such education as the common schools of that day afforded. When he had attained to man's estate he chose for a companion Miss Almena Conable, daughter of Samuel Conable, a prominent citizen of Wyoming County. Their union was celebrated in 1845, and the following year the young couple started for the West, where they determined to try their fortune. With \$100 in his pocket Mr. Smith reached the Territory of Wisconsin, and looking for a location chose Green Lake County as the scene of his future labor. He then invested his capital in eighty acres of wild land, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. He at once erected a log cabin 12x12 feet, the roof being formed by poplar poles covered with wild hay. The floor was made

from the boards off the boxes in which their goods were brought, and in true pioneer style our subject and his worthy wife began life in their new home. Like all settlers on the frontier they endured many hardships and trials and had to labor early and late. The means resorted to whereby provisions and clothing were obtained, would astonish many of the younger generation. The first shoes which Ellen, their oldest child, wore were made from the lining of Mr. Smith's wedding boots. The nearest market and mill were miles away. The products of the farm were their chief articles of diet. As time passed, however, the land began to yield bounteous returns for the care and cultivation bestowed upon it, and the financial resources were greatly increased. Comforts were then added, improvements made, and the little log cabin was replaced by a more commodious and substantial residence. The boundaries of the farm were also extended until at one time Mr. Smith owned 1,000 acres of land, the greater part of which was under a high state of cultivation. He is accounted one of the leading farmers of the county, and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he retired from active life and removed to Markesan.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born five children: Ellen, born Oct. 16, 1848, is now the wife of M. B. Peacock of Beaver Dam, Wis.; Lucy, born Aug. 28, 1850, is the wife of C. S. Morris, of Berlin; Edgar C., born Dec. 28, 1852, is now representing his district in the General Assembly; Sarah L., born April 11, 1859, is the wife of Frank Bond, of Manchester, Green Lake County; Charles H., born June 1, 1863.

Mr. Smith has ever taken great interest in public affairs, and is numbered among the prominent citizens of Green Lake County. He was instrumental in the organization of the town and county, and has been honored with various official positions. In 1847 he served as Collector of Marquette County, which then comprised Green Lake, and during his term of service collected \$5,000. For several terms he served as Side Supervisor, and was also Chairman of the Town Board. In 1862 he was elected to the State Legislature by the Republican party. In the many positions of honor and trust to which he has been elected he has ever

discharged his duties in a prompt and able manner and won the confidence and high regard of all: He continued to support the Republican party until 1872, when he joined the Democratic party. In his business relations Mr. Smith's course has been marked with the greatest honesty and uprightness. He scorns to do an injury to any one, his life ever having been such as to win the greatest respect of all. No trust has ever been imposed upon him but has received his careful attention and been discharged in the most satisfactory manner. He and his wife are now living in retirement in Markesan, in the enjoyment of the fruits of former toil. Their home is the abode of hospitality, the old time courtesy and cordiality of pioneer days still remains, and their many friends are sure of a hearty welcome.



WB. GRAHAM is a prominent [farmer and stock-raiser of the town of Buffalo, Marquette County, his home being on section 14. The farm on which he yet resides is his birth-place, and there his entire life has been passed. The family to which he belongs has been connected with the history of Marquette County since the days of early infancy, and justly deserves a representation in this volume. The father of our subject, James Graham, was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where he was born Jan. 1, 1828. He was but four years of age when brought by his parents to America, the family locating in Canada in July, 1832. Six years later they became residents of Illinois, where they made their home from June, 1838, until 1840, when they settled in Racine County, Wis.

On the 28th of January, 1848, James Graham was united in marriage, in Racine County, with Miss Jane Bremner, and the same year came to Marquette County. The lady is a daughter of William and Louisa (Chapman) Bremner, who were also natives of Scotland and crossed the Atlantic to America in 1846. Their first home was in Racine County, but in 1847 they became residents of the town of Buffalo, Marquette County. They were the first permanent settlers in that town. As before stated, their daughter Jane became the wife

of Mr. Graham in 1848, and the same year they located on section 14 in the town of Buffalo, Marquette County, which farm is now owned by our subject. Mr. Graham continued to engage in the cultivation of his land until his death, transforming it from a wild and uncultivated tract to one of the richest fertility. He was honored by his fellow-citizens with several local offices, the duties of which were ever faithfully discharged, and was regarded by them as a trustworthy and valued citizen. Honest in all his dealings, temperate in his habits and upright in his life, he won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. After a year's suffering from pleura pneumonia he was called home, Nov. 12, 1882, leaving a wife and five children to mourn his loss. Mrs. Graham, who was born in Scotland Dec. 22, 1829, still survives her husband, and is living with her son on the old homestead, at the age of sixty years. She is a most estimable lady, beloved by all for her many excellencies of character, and the deeds of kindness and charity which she has performed. The record of the children, two sons and three daughters, is as follows: William B., of this sketch, is the eldest; James R., born Nov. 20, 1851, is married and living on the Russell farm in the town of Buffalo; Jane S., born Dec. 2, 1853, is the wife of Anthony Quantius, of Berlin, Green Lake County; Adda L., born Oct. 7, 1855, married W. D. Sutfin, a resident farmer of the town of Buffalo; Martha G., born Sept. 12, 1858, is the wife of George Moore, who is living in Portage City, Wis.

William B. Graham, whose name heads this notice, was born April 12, 1850, and has never yet left his native State. He has ever resided upon the old homestead, and in the schools of the neighborhood acquired his education. Like a dutiful son he assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm until the death of Mr. Graham, Sr., when he assumed the management and has since operated it in his own interest. When twenty-two years of age he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Norton, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Norton, who were born on the Emerald Isle and came to this country in 1847. Their first home was in Piemont, N. Y., next they resided in Rhode Island, and thence removed to Portage City, Wis.,

in 1850, but are now living in Mitchell County, Iowa. Mrs. Graham was born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 23, 1819, was brought by her parents to this State when a babe, and like her husband was reared in the vicinity of her present home. Unto this worthy couple have been born six children, five of whom are yet living: Stella, born March 7, 1875; Roy T., April 10, 1877; May E., Feb. 21, 1882; Willie E., July 21, 1881; and Freddie D., Jan. 19, 1889. Francis J., who was born June 6, 1873, died on the 28th of December, 1878, and was laid to rest in the Stone School-house cemetery.

The father of Mr. Graham on his arrival in the county purchased 160 acres of land, but our subject now owns and operates 320 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has also made many useful and ornamental improvements, and on his farm may be seen some of the finest blooded stock in the county, in which he takes great pride, devoting considerable attention to that line of his business. His home is a pretty and substantial residence, supplied with all that makes life worth the living. Politically, Mr. Graham is a Democrat, but not a radical politician. Socially, he is a member of Monteflo Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., and is a well-known and highly respected member of society.



ALBAN CLARK, of Princeton, was born in the town of North Collins, Erie Co. N. Y., March 19, 1829. His ancestors were English and came to New England with that flow of emigration which set toward the shores of North America during the ecclesiastical troubles, which culminated in the abdication of King James II. in 1688. According to Foster's historical collections of New England, there was one Abraham Clark, of Bristol, England, a cooper by trade, who apprenticed his son Abraham, a lad ten years of age, to one Harris to go to North America to learn the calling of a planter. Mr. Harris came and settled on the west side of Pawtuxet River, in what is now the town of Cranston, Providence Co., R. I. The apprenticed lad served

out his time with Harris and finally settled near him, there rearing a family of which little is known with the exception of some facts concerning two of the sons, Abraham and John. The former sold his interest in the Pawtuxet homestead to his father and brother John in 1747, and having married Elizabeth Brown, purchased land in the western part of Rhode Island, in what is now the town of Glouster, near the state line, on which the little village of Clarkville now stands. On that farm the father and grandfather of our subject were born. The latter, born April 19, 1751, married Mercy Batty in 1781, and died in Fall River, Mass., in 1831. The former, born June 14, 1790, wedded Alice Blackwar, Feb. 18, 1816, and two years later removed with his family to North Collins, where his death occurred April 25, 1861.

Alban Clark of this notice received a common-school education in the neighborhood, after which he attended the Springville Academy and Seminary during the years 1818, 1819 and 1850. During his attendance at that school, he devoted his time to the study of the higher mathematics including land surveying, and the rudiments of Latin and Greek. He first came to the West in 1851, locating in McHenry County, Ill., where during the following winter he engaged in teaching school in Frankville. In the month of March, 1852, he came to Wisconsin, choosing as the scene of his future operations Big Bull Falls, now the city of Wausau, where he was employed as book-keeper by a lumber firm. The succeeding nine years of his life were there passed, he being engaged during the greater part of that time in some of the various branches of lumbering and surveying. He was chosen Assessor of the city of Wausau in 1857, and the following year was elected Town Treasurer. He was also tendered the position of principal of the schools of that place, serving during the years 1857 and 1858.

Mr. Clark had come to Wisconsin a single man, but while residing in Wausau was united in marriage with Jane Ann Calkins, by whom he has a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living at this writing. Clara Alice, the eldest, is now the wife of Ezekiel Scovel, whom she wedded in 1883; Frank Emer-

son, Esq., a graduate of the Northern Indiana College of Law, who now resides in Princeton, is one of the leading members of the Green Lake County bar: Mary Emma became the wife of W. C. Briggs in 1881; Maggie May is now engaged in teaching; Ralph Hiram is operating his father's farm; U. S. Grant and Lola Etta are also following the teacher's profession; and H. Greeley is attending school. Mr. Clark says that of his relations for the last century, so far as he knows, about 90 per cent. have been farmers, 3 per cent. merchants, 5 per cent. mechanics, no doctors or preachers, and only three lawyers, including his son Frank E., of Princeton. He estimates the number of his relations of the name of Clark, now living, to be about 150, or forty families, all of whom, so far as he knows, are residing in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin.

In 1861 Mr. Clark determined to make his home in Princeton, and in the month of April he arrived with his family, locating upon a farm where he still makes his home. During the years that have since come and gone, he has frequently been honored with offices of trust and in the discharge of his official duties he has ever displayed the utmost fidelity, thus winning the confidence and high regard of all. For two years he served his town as Clerk and one year was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He has five times been elected County Surveyor of Green Lake County, and in 1884 he was the people's choice for the position of County Clerk, to which office he was re-elected in 1886. In 1871 he was chosen by Justice Cole as one of the Commissioners for Green Lake County, to settle for the right of way for the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. In politics Mr. Clark is a Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and since that time has never wavered in his allegiance to the party. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and is a valued citizen. His public and private life are above reproach and he commands the respect of all with whom business or pleasure have brought him in contact. He is a member of no church, being rather liberal in his religious views. He, however, believes in the

orthodox views of the future state, somewhat modified perhaps by his early associations with the sect known as Quakers, whom he still holds in very high esteem. He is now past his sixtieth year, but possesses unusual vigor and activity for a man of his age and we join his many friends in wishing that for years to come he may be numbered among the citizens of Green Lake County.



THOMAS W. HAMILTON, boot and shoe dealer of Berlin, Wis., is numbered among the leading business men of Green Lake County. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Sheldon, Wyoming County, March 13, 1836. His parents were Harry and Asenath Hamilton. His father was born in Tinmouth, Rutland Co., Vt., on the 19th of February, 1797, and is a descendant of one of three brothers who founded the family in America in the latter part of the seventeenth century. They were natives of Scotland. Ziba Hamilton settled in Nantucket, Mass., and was the founder of the branch of the family to which our subject belongs. He removed to Tinmouth, Rutland Co., Vt., where he died at an advanced age. His son, Dr. Ziba Hamilton settled in Wallingford, Conn., where he was a prominent physician. He subsequently removed to Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., and was the pioneer physician of that place where he practiced fifty-three years.

Harry Hamilton, son of Dr. Ziba and the father of our subject, became a resident of Batavia, N. Y. in his boyhood. His father was desirous of educating him for the medical profession, but the son's taste did not lie in that direction and he became a farmer instead and settled in the town of Sheldon, now Wyoming County, N. Y., which was then, however, a part of Genesee County. He married Asenath Warren, daughter of Thomas Warren and a relative of Gen. Warren of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Hamilton was born near Rochester, N. Y., April 10, 1799, and died in Berlin, Wis., in October, 1869, at the age of seventy years. Her paternal great-grandfather was born in France and with his wife, a native of England, in

which country they were married, emigrated to America in 1709. They settled in Nantucket, Mass., but afterwards removed to East Lynn, where they reared a family and spent their last days. Her father, Thomas Warren, was born in East Lynn, but subsequently settled near Rochester, N. Y. The family was one of high respectability in that city.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were born five children, three sons and two daughters: Alta, wife of T. D. Gale died in the summer of 1886; Joanna was twice married, being first the wife of Selim Putnam, and lastly of H. S. Carrier, and died about 1879; Silas married Andena Ferry and resides in Oregon; Joseph F. married Chloe Baker and is a prominent merchant of Berlin; Thomas W., the youngest of the family is our subject. Mr. Hamilton Sr., emigrated from New York to Waukegan, Ill., with his family in 1840, and thence came to Berlin in the fall of 1855. He followed farming throughout his entire life, and in political sentiment was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. He was an upright, honorable man, highly respected by all and his death, which occurred in Berlin, Oct. 20, 1888, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, was sincerely mourned. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, but in later life became quite liberal in his views on the subject of religion and was not bound by any particular creed. He entertained broad and charitable views, free from what he termed the cant of orthodoxy.

Our subject was but four years old at the time of the removal of his family to Waukegan, Ill. He spent his early youth on his father's farm but when thirteen years of age started out in life for himself being employed in the sale of patent medicines and notions on the road. He first visited Strong's Landing in 1851, during one of his trips, and in 1854, purchased property at that point, but did not locate permanently until the fall of the following year. He spent many years on the road as salesman, thus forming many acquaintances, and wherever he went won friends.

Mr. Hamilton has been twice married. In Waukau, Wis., on the 21st of March, 1857, he led to the marriage altar Miss Adelia Jeannette Hilton,

who was born in Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y. Six children graced their union, namely: Jay, who died at the age of three years; Harley H., who married Mattie Kinsley and is engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Berlin; Lillie, wife of J. J. Brewis of Chicago; Annie, who died at the age of thirteen years; Thomas W., who is employed as salesman in his father's store, and Ardin L. who is yet in school. The mother of this family died at her home in Berlin, Dec. 2, 1880. Mr. Hamilton was again married in Spring Lake, Waushara County, on the 19th of January, 1883, when Miss Delia Metcalf became his wife. She is a native of Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill., and a daughter of T. F. Metcalf Esq. Two children were born of their union, a son and daughter—Chester A. and Belle, aged respectively five and three years.

In the fall of 1859, Mr. Hamilton joined his brother Joseph F., in general merchandising in Berlin, the firm being known under the style of J. F. and T. W. Hamilton. In February, 1864, they engaged in milling conjointly with the manufacture of ear, wagon, sleigh and plow wood stock and lumber, the mill being situated on Willow Creek, nine miles northwest of Berlin. They also became largely interested in cranberry culture and have 960 acres of cranberry marsh and uplands, situated near Necedah, Juneau County, which is owned equally by the Hamilton brothers, Horace Miner of Berlin and C. T. Baker of Necedah. A part of this marsh is improved and yields about 800 barrels of fruit per year. The supply of water and facilities for flooding are unsurpassed in the cranberry region of Wisconsin. About \$12,000 have been expended in improvements on the property. Mr. Hamilton continued his connection with his brother in the mercantile business until 1880, when by mutual consent they dissolved partnership, Joseph taking as his share of the business the dry goods and grocery stock while our subject retained the boots and shoes and mill. In connection with his other property, Mr. Hamilton has landed interests in Central Wisconsin. He is an enterprising, energetic man and has made a point of improving and constructing wagon roads centering in Berlin. He has been instrumental in building fifteen miles of road in Waushara County

which was previously utterly impassable. By soliciting subscriptions of money and work, together with appropriations, and devoting his time to that interest for months, a good graded and gravel road has been secured, reaching from Berlin fifteen miles into Waushara County. In the same way he has secured the construction of two miles of gravel road in the town of Berlin and eight miles in the town of Seneca. He is now engaged in building a road from Berlin to Wautoma, a distance of twenty-three miles, nine miles of which is completed. His efforts in the interests of improved roads have been put forth during the past twenty years, and he has invested in that direction more than \$4,000. He has also secured the erection of drinking fountains on the highways, which are a great public benefit as many a weary wayfarer could attest. Mr. Hamilton is independent in politics and liberal in his religious views. Socially, he is a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M.; Berlin Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M. and Berlin Council, No. 10; also holds membership in Berlin Lodge, No. 7, K. P. He has served two years as alderman of the First Ward and is now representing that ward on the Board of County Supervisors. He began life for himself empty handed and without a dollar's capital, but by energetic effort and the exercise of good business ability, he has succeeded in acquiring a large property and has won a foremost place among the business men of Berlin.



WILLIAM HUGHES, one of the extensive land-owners of Aurora Township, Waushara County, and Chairman of the Town Board, his home being on section 21, was born in Radnorshire, South Wales, Aug. 11, 1841, and is a son of John and Margaret (Price) Hughes, the former a native of Montgomeryshire, North Wales, the latter of Radnorshire. In the last-named county they were married and resided for seventeen years, when they became residents of Breconshire, where both passed to their final rest, the father dying in 1885 and the mother in 1884. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed that business during the

greater part of his life. For several years he was Parish Guardian, and held a number of minor offices. Their family numbered twelve children, but only four came to this country: Stephen, who died in Minnesota; Elizabeth, who died in Madison, Wis.; Thomas, a resident of Michigan, and William.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and in his youth received a common-school education. He remained at home until twenty-eight years of age, when he bade good-bye to his parents, friends and native land and sailed for America with the hope of bettering his financial condition in the New World. His first location was in the town where he now makes his home. Soon after his arrival in Waushara County, Wis., he purchased eighty acres of land in the town of Aurora, and began farming. Afterward, however, he bought 360 acres, constituting his present farm, disposing of his other purchase. He also owns a two-third interest in a 80-acre tract in Green Lake County. He is one of the prosperous and successful farmers of the county, and all the more so when we take into consideration the fact that his possessions have been acquired by his efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife. He is one of the most extensive landowners in the township, and in connection with the cultivation of his land raises a good grade of stock, and is extensively engaged in dairying. He is a stockholder in and Treasurer of the Waushara Dairyman's Association. His farm is furnished with splendid buildings, and his home is supplied with all the comforts of life.

On the 23d of November, 1869, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage with Catherine Davies, who was born in Breconshire, South Wales, Aug. 16, 1836, and is a daughter of John and Catherine (Jenkins) Davies, who were also natives of the same county, and there resided until 1852, when they came to America and took up their residence in Aurora Township, Waushara County. The husband and father was killed in 1865 by a falling tree. He followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire business career, and in political sentiment was a Republican. He held the office of Assessor of his town for a term. His wife died in 1870. In their family were five children: John and Charles

J. died in the town of Aurora; William J. is living in Iowa, and Margaret resides with her sister Catherine.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have been born four children: John P., who is a graduate of the Berlin High School; Mrytie C., Fred D. and Minnie G. The children have all received good educational advantages, and are therefore fitted to become useful and honorable members of society. Mr. Hughes casts his ballot with the Republican party, and in the spring of 1889 was elected Chairman of his town, the duties of which office he is now ably discharging. He is a leading farmer, and one of the representative citizens of the community, and wherever he goes wins friends.



MATTHEW SPAIN, who follows general farming on section 2, in the town of Packwaukee, Marquette County, is a native of Ireland, and a son of Abraham and Eliza (Henshaw) Spain. His father was a native of Ireland, born in 1777, but his people were of French descent. His parents both perished during the religious wars on the Emerald Isle in 1798, thus leaving him an orphan at the age of eleven years, from which time he was forced to make his own way in the world. In 1822 he married Miss Henshaw, who was also born in Ireland but was of English and Scotch descent. In 1841 we find Mr. Spain and his family en route for America. For nine years they resided in Canada, and in 1850 located just north of Fort Winnebago in Columbia County, Wis., where the death of Mr. Spain, the father of our subject, occurred the following year. His wife survived him many years, dying at the very remarkable age of one hundred and five years. She retained both her mental and physical faculties to a wonderful degree and when ninety-five years of age walked nine miles. She died in Dakota, at the home of her youngest son, but her remains were brought back to Wisconsin for burial. Eight children, five sons and three daughters were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Spain and all grew to manhood and womanhood with the exception of Eliza, who died at the age of four years

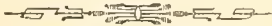
while the family was still living in Ireland. At this writing there are five yet living: Mary, widow of James McCleary, of London, a Scotchman by birth and a civil engineer by profession; Jane, widow of Henry S. Smith, of the town of Packwaukee; Matthew, of this sketch; Richard, who resides in Kentucky; and Abraham, who is living in Hand County, S. D. Those deceased are Joseph, who was for many years one of the prominent citizens of Marquette County and held all the important offices within the gift of the people of the county. At one time he was the receiver of public moneys in the United States Land Office at Stevens Point, Wis. His remains lie interred in the cemetery near Portage City. William, who served his country as Captain of Company D, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years, was a civil engineer and a prominent attorney-at-law and leading citizen of Portage City, Wis. It so happened that he had incurred the enmity of a number of the citizens of his town by defending one Wilbrick, a hard character, who had been arrested on suspicion for the murder of a Mr. Gates. The supposed murderer was hung by mob violence in the jail yard. The excitement at the time was very great and feeling ran high. Many persons greatly condemned Mr. Spain for his defense of the prisoner. About the same time he himself was dragged through the streets of the city with a rope around his neck by a mob and brutally murdered by the instigation of one Brit, whom Mr. Spain had shot in self-defense when assaulted by that man on the street on account of an old grudge which he had against Mr. Spain, growing out of some mutual army experience. Working upon the feelings of those who had opposed the defense of Wilbrick by Mr. Spain, Brit led them to commit the terrible act of violence which resulted in the death of the brother of our subject. Many of the citizens of twenty years ago will remember the episode and the intense excitement which it caused at the time.

Matthew Spain, the subject of this biography, was reared to farm life and remained under the parental roof until twenty-five years of age, when he began life for himself on the farm which is still his home. The following year he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary A.

Stanton, a native of England, and a daughter of H. C. and Rhoda (Wilkes) Stanton, who were also natives of the same country and accompanied by their family emigrated to America in 1849, settling in the town of Moundville, Marquette County. Both parents were born in 1814, and are now residing in Columbia County, at the age of seventy-five years.

The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Spain was completed by the birth of eleven children, all of whom are living with the exception of Mary A., who died of consumption at the age of three years and two months. Eliza R., the eldest of the family, who engaged in teaching for some time, went to Hand County, S. D., in 1883, and taking a claim of 160 acres, met all requirements and has now secured a deed to that land and is accounted one of the most successful farmers of the community; Joseph H., Abraham J., and William M. are all married and reside in Hand County, S. D. Harry C., single, is living in the same State; Lucy J., Katie R. E., Richard T., David Stanton and Louisa E. are still at home with their parents.

In political sentiment, Mr. Spain is a stalwart Republican and has been honored with several local offices of trust. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church and are earnest workers in the Master's vineyard. We have thus given a brief sketch of one of Marquette County's early settlers and a representative of one of its respected families.



AUGUST KRENTZ, a prominent farmer and a representative citizen of the town of Newton, Marquette County, who resides on section 30, where he owns 250 acres of land, was born in the Province of Posen, Germany, April 16, 1838, and is a son of Godfred and Caroline Krentz, who were natives of the same country. Their family numbered six children, three of whom are yet living, and residents of this county—Frederick being a farmer of the town of Newton, while Charles is engaged in merchandising in Westfield. The family came to America in 1857. Landing in New York City, they at once resumed their journey, and shortly afterward reached their des-

tinuation, which was Marquette County. The father then purchased 150 acres of land, which is now the home of our subject, and began its cultivation, continuing there to make his home until 1889, when he was called to his final rest, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. He was of a rather quiet and retired disposition, but was a worthy citizen and had the respect of all who knew him. His wife died in 1874, at the age of sixty years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church.

August Krentz, whose name heads this notice, began his school life in his native land, and completed his education in Marquette County. He was eighteen years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to America, and since 1857, he has been numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the community. In 1862, having resided in this country long enough to become a citizen, he left home and began traveling in order to familiarize himself with the habits and customs of the American people, and to learn the laws and methods of government of our country. He visited many States of the Union, and in his journey acquired much valuable and useful knowledge. On his return home, he purchased the farm of his father, comprising 200 acres, and about the same time was united in marriage with Miss Elvina Lamke, a native of Prussia, their union being celebrated on the 23d of January, 1864. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which still continues to be their home, and where six children have been born to them, namely: Sarah, Emma, Charles W., John G., Martin A. and Chris H. They have all received liberal educational advantages, both in German and English courses, and are fitted for useful and honorable positions in life. The eldest daughter has been a successful teacher in the town of Newton for several terms.

Since 1865 Mr. Krentz has served his township in some official capacity. For the past ten years he has been Clerk of the town, having been elected to that office by the Democratic party, of which he is a strong supporter. He does all in his power to aid in the social and moral advancement of the community, and is especially active in the educational interests of the county. During the third of a century that he has passed in Wisconsin his

life has been one of uprightness, and by all he is regarded as a man of sterling worth, who stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is numbered among the prosperous farmers of the community, having attained to that position by his own efforts. Against the opposing influences of frontier life he has brought to bear perseverance, energy and a determined will, and has acquired a competence which surrounds his family with all the comforts of life. His residence is a neat and substantial two-story frame structure, tastefully furnished, and provided with books, magazines, papers and other means of entertainment which will center the affections of his children on their home and not upon outside attractions.



ROBERT D. BURSSELL has since the early day of the history of Waushara County been one of its leading farmers, and is still engaged in the same occupation on section 10, in the town of Oasis. The family is of English descent. The parents of our subject, Henry and Mary Bursell, were both natives of England, the former born in Driffield, England, the mother in Yorkshire. In early life they crossed the Atlantic and became residents of Canada, where a family of four children were born unto them: James, a resident of Dorechester, Wis.; Alley A., wife of Gideon Crow of Warren County, N. Y.; Mary C. is the wife of William Crow, a farmer of the town of Oasis, and Robert D.

In 1855 Henry Bursell cast his lot with the pioneer settlers of Waushara County. He located on the farm which has since been the home of our subject, and there passed to his last rest in April, 1874. His wife still survives him and is living with her daughter Mary. In early life Mr. Bursell had been a chain-maker but he afterward devoted the greater part of his time to the work of the ministry. He made the Bible his study until he was very familiar with it and could quote passage after passage, so that he was well fitted for the work which he chose. He lived a quiet and unassuming life but exerted a strong influence for good through the

community, and all people delighted to do him honor, while by his many friends he was greatly beloved.

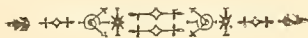
Our subject is a Canadian by birth. He was born in Chautauqua, Canada, on the 17th of June, 1832, and in his youth learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for many years. Leaving Canada he went to Illinois, where he again engaged in that pursuit. He came to Waushara County in 1854, and located a claim of eighty acres and pre-empted a quarter-section of land. His father also entered some land, the whole aggregating 320 acres. In the midst of a wild and almost unbroken prairie, with no neighbors and far remote from towns of any importance, he began his life in Waushara County. He erected the first blacksmith-shop within the borders of Oasis Township and built one of the first cabins. As he possessed no capital with which to begin life in his new home, Mr. Bursell had to labor early and late to procure the means necessary for the support of himself and family and the prosecution of the work of improvement. His land was still in its primitive condition. It had to be cleared of the brush before it could be plowed and planted. Rising early in the morning, he would work at the blacksmith's trade until about 9 o'clock, when he would enter the fields, there labor until 4 o'clock in the afternoon and then return to the shop, where he remained until the rapid approach of night warned him to seek his home.

On the 14th of January, 1860, Mr. Bursell was united in marriage with Lucy A. Currier, and four children have been born to them: Clarence; Fred A., of Minneapolis, Minn.; Hattie, wife of Guy Sherley, of Clear Water, Minn., by whom she has two children; and Ernest G. The wife and mother died at her home in the town of Oasis, April 26, 1872, and in April, 1876, Mr. Bursell wedded Miss Margary Ethridge, a native of England, by whom he has three children—Maud, Justin and Rollo. Again on the 11th of August, 1866, he was deprived of his wife by death. To his children he has given good educational advantages, thereby fitting them for the practical duties of life.

When the late war was in progress, Mr. Bursell laid aside the plow and entered the service as a

member of Company C, 44th Wisconsin Infantry. With his regiment he was actively engaged in service until January, 1865, when he was taken sick and was confined in a hospital for two months. When able to be around again, he rejoined his command and served on guard duty until the close of the war, when he was mustered out.

Waushara County has been the home of Mr. Burrows since 1855, with the exception of about six years spent in Portage County, and he has ever borne his part in its upbuilding and advancement. He has been a witness of the many changes which have taken place, and in all possible ways has promoted its best interests.



CALVIN A. BURROWS, manufacturer of wagons, carriages and sleighs, of Plainfield, Wis., is recognized as one of the leading and enterprising business men of the town in which he makes his home. He was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Dec. 12, 1844, and is a son of William E. and Permelia (McLoud) Burrows, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. His parents were married in Luzerne County on the 1st of January, 1840, and unto them were born six children: Calvin A. is the eldest; Lucy E. became the wife S. C. Crandell, a farmer of Portage County, Wis., and died in 1884; Warren E. is a traveling salesman; William M. is engaged in farming in Portage County; Ellen J. is the deceased wife of A. L. Gordon, of Stevens' Point, Wis.; and Alice is also deceased.

When the family left their old home and emigrated to the West, they located in Stevens' Point, Wis., but after a short time Mr. Burrows, Sr., rented a farm in Portage County, which he continued to operate until 1866. He then removed to the town of Oasis, Waushara County, where he continued to reside until 1882. His children having all left the parental roof, he then sold his farm, and with them now makes his home. As each left for homes of their own he divided with them his property and saw that they were comfortably situated in life. Upright and honorable in all his dealings he has won the confidence and respect of

all who know him and is regarded as one of the prominent citizens of the community. For many years he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and has labored earnestly for the upbuilding of the cause of Christ on earth. The temperance cause has also found in him a warm advocate, and he is an active member of the I. O. G. T. Warm-hearted and true, genial in disposition and cordial in manner, he has made many friends both among the high and the low, the rich and the poor.

The subject of this sketch began his school life in his native State and completed his education in Portage County, where his early life was passed. In 1865 he enlisted in his country's service as a member of Company B, 46th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered in at Madison. He was then at once sent to Athens, Ala., where he did provost duty for eight months, when the regiment was discharged. Returning to his home he resumed work on the farm, shortly afterward purchasing land in the town of Oasis. He engaged in its cultivation for a number of years, when failing health induced him to abandon that occupation and follow some other pursuit. Selling out he erected a shop on land near his old home, where he did a general repair business until 1887, when he removed to the village of Plainfield and opened his present manufactory. Since that time he has engaged in the manufacture of wagons, carriages, buggies and sleighs and has succeeded in building up an excellent trade. He is the inventor of a self-waiting table, which is a great help in the household and also in hotels. It was patented in 1886, and by all who have tried it it is highly recommended. The proprietor of the Mansion House of Stevens' Point says that the use of that table has saved him the hire of two waiters, at \$325 per year. In February, 1890, the inventor disposed of territory valued at \$3,000.

On the 6th of January, 1866, Mr. Burrows was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Crandall, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of John T. and Elizabeth Crandall, of Bradford, Pa., who were pioneers of Portage County, Wis. Her father passed to his last rest in 1866, honored and respected, but his wife is still living on the homestead in Portage County. To Mr. and Mrs. Burrows have been

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born three children: Eleanor M. is now the wife of Harman Beggs, a resident farmer of Portage County; Marion L., born May 9, 1871, is still at home, and Vera, born July 27, 1888, completes the family. Mr. and Mrs. Burrows are followers of the Baptist faith, and are among the active workers of the church in Plainfield. They give liberally to its support, and it is their daily endeavor to live earnest, consistent Christian lives. Socially, Mr. Burrows is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and the Modern Woodmen of America. For many years he supported the Republican party, but for the past two years has voted with the Prohibition party, believing the liquor traffic to be the most important issue now before the people.



CAPT. LEVI E. POND. State Senator from the 27th District of Wisconsin, makes his home in Westfield, Marquette County. He is descended from one of the earliest families of New England. The original progenitor of the American branch is Samuel Pond, who came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, though the exact date is not known. It is recorded, however, that he was married in Windsor, Conn., Nov. 11, 1642, and died March 14, 1654. The grandfather of our subject was Phineas Pond, who was born in May, 1758, and married Rhoda Wood, who was born in 1764. He served his country during the Revolutionary War, gallantly defending the cause of freedom during that entire struggle. He died in April, 1846, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The father of Capt. Pond, William W. Pond, was the fourth son of the above named gentleman and was born in Vermont, Nov. 30, 1795. On the 24th of October, 1822, he married Elvira D. Forbes and they became parents of six children, all of whom were born in the State of New York. They are Lydia, William, Simeon, Levi E., Esther M. and Similde. William W. Pond died in 1863, aged sixty-seven years; Elvira D., Jan. 1, 1881, at

the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and Esther M. died March 19, 1864, at the age of twenty-eight years. The other members of the family are still living—February, 1890.

The subject of this sketch was born in Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., March 8, 1833. His education consisted of what the common schools afforded, in a new country, in those days, and a partial academic course of instruction at Union Academy, in Tioga County, Pa. The latter he secured by hard work on a farm summers and teaching school winters, so he could go to the academy the fall terms. Capt. Pond, with his parents and sisters, Esther M. and Similde, came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled on a farm in Marquette County, in which county he has continued to reside the greater part of the time since leaving the place of his nativity. He was reared to the occupation of farming and followed that avocation in this State, summers and teaching school winters until the breaking out of the rebellion.

The guns that re-echoed through the Nation from Ft. Sumter, were to Capt. Pond a call to duty, and on May 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, which regiment became a part of the famous Iron Brigade that was composed of the 2nd, 6th and 7th Wisconsin regiments, the 19th Indiana and the 24th Michigan. He was elected First Sergeant of Company E, on its organization, and on March 10, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, with rank from the 20th of January, previous. He participated in nearly all the engagements in which the famous brigade took part, including Gainesville, second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Petersburg and others. He was always ready to share with the men under his command, the hardships and dangers incident to war. When entering the engagement at Antietam, he took the gun of a Confederate sharpshooter who had been wounded and used it at the right front of his company in the hottest of the battle. His enthusiasm and untiring devotion to the cause of his country and his gallantry on the field of battle, won the admiration of his superior officers and the affectionate regard of all his comrades. On Feb. 27, 1863, he was commissioned Captain, with rank

from Dec. 22, 1862. At Gettysburg, Capt. Pond identified his name with that of a contest which is numbered with the great and decisive battles of the world, of ancient and modern times. His company distinguished itself throughout that terrible battle. As Capt. Pond was leading his men in a charge, he received a bullet in his right breast. When he fell, dismay at once became apparent in the ranks of his company, but his rallying cry "Press on boys, never mind me," inspired them with renewed courage and they continued the charge with exasperated fury to avenge the supposed death of their gallant and beloved leader. Though severely wounded and shattered in health his desire was so great to continue in the service until the close of the war, that in less than two months he was again at the head of his command. He would not take the advice of his friends and resign, as long as he could march. In the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, when he was unable to keep up with his command on foot, he was voluntarily assisted on the march by Cols. Finnicum and Richardson of his regiment with their private horses. On the 18th of June, 1864, while leading two companies in the charge in front of Petersburg, he received two gun-shot wounds which resulted in ending his active service in the War of the Rebellion.

Capt. Pond was taken to the hospital in Annapolis, Md., where he remained until the latter part of August, when by the assistance of his wife and two comrades he was removed to his home, weak and exhausted from wounds and disease. During his confinement in the hospital at Annapolis, his faithful wife was by his side ministering to his wants, laboring with a woman's love and devotion to bring him back from what seemed the brink of death. For many months after his return but little hope was entertained by his physicians and friends of his recovery, but his rugged constitution, and the kind care of loving hands prevailed, and he was enabled again to engage in active business although he has not been able to resume the duties of farm life.

In 1867, Capt. Pond engaged in the mercantile business in Oshkosh, but in 1870, was a victim of a disastrous fire by which he suffered the loss of nearly all his entire stock. He then represented several

business firms as traveling salesman for a number of years, in which work he was very successful, but his health not being equal to the labor required in that business, he abandoned it. In 1876, he returned from Oshkosh to his old home in Marquette County, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business and in aiding his comrades to secure their just dues from the Government. He takes an active interest in the prosperity of the community in which he lives and is a zealous and efficient worker in the G. A. R., and in all the matters pertaining to the welfare of the veterans who went forth to do battle for the preservation of the Government. In 1886 Capt. Pond was elected State Senator for the 27th District, comprising the counties of Adams, Columbia and Marquette, receiving a majority over his opponent of 1,344 votes, which was more than double the majority received by his predecessor. His own county, which has always been strongly Democratic, gave him 366 majority, which clearly indicates his personal popularity where he is best known. During the session of the Legislature of 1887, he was a member of three important committees—on military affairs, claims, and that of fish and game. He introduced Senate bill, No. 24, chapter 48, laws of 1887, which provides for the erection of monuments in honor of Wisconsin soldiers who fought and fell on the battle field of Gettysburg. On Feb. 17, 1887, Senator Pond made an effective speech in the interests of the bill, in which he paid a deserved tribute to the bravery of Wisconsin soldiers and portrayed the justice and propriety of such memorials to their courage and sacrifices on that renowned field.

In the session of the legislature of 1889, he was a member of the committee on "Public Lands," and chairman on Committee on "Charitable and Penal Institutions." He introduced many meritorious measures during that session, several of which were enacted into laws. Among those that did not pass, was one known as Senate Bill, No. 120: "To provide for a Soldiers' Memorial Hall, and making a contingent appropriation therefor." When it came up for consideration, Senators Pond, H. A. Cooper, W. S. Maine and William Kennedy, supported it by able and eloquent speeches, and it passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 7, but it was

killed in the Assembly in the rush and confusion of the closing hours of the session. All measures tending to promote the best interests of the veterans of the War of the Rebellion received his cordial support. Surely the old soldiers of Wisconsin owe to the Senator a debt of gratitude for his constant and untiring labors in their behalf. While a member of the Senate, he attended strictly to the interests of his constituents, ably and consistently favoring all measures for the good of the people, and as ably and persistently opposing the schemes for private profit at the expense of the people.

Capt. Pond was married Feb. 29, 1864, to Miss. Czarina O. Richards, who was born in Tioga County, Pa., Sept. 29, 1833. Their union has been blessed with three children—Esther, who was born Dec. 12, 1865, and died on the 3rd of January, following; Flora Maria, born May 30, 1867, died April 20, 1868; and Levi Earl, their only surviving child, was born Aug. 29, 1871. Mrs. Pond and son Earl accompanied the Captain to Gettysburg in June, 1888, to view the famous battle field and witness the dedication of the monument to the soldiers of Wisconsin. The son, on that occasion, took a photograph of the building where his father was first placed after being wounded, also of the house where Gen. Lucius Fairchild laid after his arm was amputated, and of the residence of the "Hero of Gettysburg," John Burns, the citizen of Gettysburg, who joined the ranks of the 7th Wisconsin and fought bravely for his home and country until he fell, severely wounded.

On the 1st of March, 1890, Capt. Pond resigned the office of State Senator to accept the U. S. Pension Agency at Milwaukee, to which he was appointed by President Harrison, Feb. 21, 1890. The importance and responsibility of that position will be seen from the fact that this agency distributes the Nation's grateful remembrances, in pensions, to about 28,000 disabled veterans, and widows and dependent heirs of deceased soldiers at the rate of nearly \$6,000,000 per annum. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota are included in this Pension district.

The record here given is but a brief and imperfect one, of one of Wisconsin's esteemed and honored sons. As a citizen and legislator, he has

the respect and confidence of all. As a soldier he did his duty well, and none fought more bravely than he, in support of our National unity and integrity, and the "inalienable rights of mankind."



CAPT. JOHN E. TILTON, of Hancock, Treasurer of Waushara County, and a loyal soldier of the late war, was born in Franklin County, Vt., March 23, 1830, and is a son of Ebenezer and Mary (Foster) Tilton. His father was born in New Hampshire in 1803, and his mother in Connecticut in 1809, but their marriage was celebrated in Franklin County, Vt., where a family of two children was born unto them—Aurellia A., wife of C. E. Manzer, of Waushara County; and John, whose name heads this sketch. The father died when twenty-six years of age, and in 1845 Mrs. Tilton became the wife of Joseph Paul. Unto them were born three children, who are yet living: Sarah, wife of Ralph LaSalle, of Swanton, Vt.; and Owen and Oscar (twins) who are also residents of Swanton. Mrs. Paul was called to her final rest in 1885, dying at a ripe old age.

Our subject was but two years old when the death of his father occurred and at the early age of ten years he began life for himself. In consequence, he received but limited educational advantages and those such as the district school afforded. He began working on a farm at \$3 per month and continued his labors in that capacity until he was sixteen years old, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Miss Sabina A. Manzer, native of Vermont, and the following year came with his young bride to the West. He first located in Allegan County, Mich., where his wife died in the spring of 1855, and after two years came to Waushara County, Wis., settling in Hancock, where he has since made his home. By occupation he is a carpenter, having served an apprenticeship to that trade when sixteen years of age. On his arrival he began to work in that line and as he thoroughly understood the business and earnestly desired to please his customers, he soon won liberal patronage and has become one of the substantial citizens of

the community. His possessions, however, have been acquired entirely by his own efforts and he may truly be called a self-made man.

In the month of August, 1862, Mr. Tilton offered his services to the Government and assisted in raising Company G. of the 30th Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered into service at Madison and when the company was organized was commissioned First-Lieutenant, by Gov. Solomon. He remained with his command until 1865, when he resigned and returned home. Resuming work at his trade he has since followed carpentering and devoted his time to the discharge of the official duties which he has been called upon to perform. He has held a number of local offices, including those of Town Clerk, Assessor, Treasurer, Chairman of the Town Board, and Chairman of the County Board of Waushara County, and in 1886 he was elected County Treasurer. The acceptable manner in which he discharged the tasks devolving upon him led to his re-election in 1888, and he is now serving his second term. Socially, Capt. Tilton is a member of Tom Eubank Post, No. 150, G. A. R., of which he was the first Commander. He is also a Master Mason, belonging to Plainfield Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M. The Tilton household, the members of which are the Captain, his wife and his uncle, Sherburn Tilton, who is seventy-six years old, is noted for its hospitality, and the family holds a high position in the social world. Their circle of friends is very extensive and by all who know them they are held in high regard. The subject of this sketch has been married three times. By his first marriage he had one son, who died in infancy. By his second marriage he had three sons, one of whom died when about two years old and one when about eight years of age; Frank is a railroad conductor. By his third marriage he had one son, who died in infancy.



ALTRIC A. CHAMBERLIN has been a resident of Waushara County from the days of its early infancy, and no one has more faithfully performed his duty of citizenship or aided more willingly in the upbuilding of the county than he. It is the noble band of men

and women who bore the hardships and privations of frontier life, that laid the foundation for its present prosperity, and to them is certainly due a great debt of gratitude. Devoting his time and attention to farming and stock-raising on section 11, in the town of Plainfield, Mr. Chamberlin expects to pass the remainder of his life, where he has already so long resided. He was born in Franklin County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1834, and is a son of Benjamin and Lodema (Mann) Chamberlin, the former born of English parentage, the latter of Scotch and English extraction. Learning the trade of cabinet making in St. Albans, Vt., Benjamin Chamberlin then followed that pursuit in the Empire State until 1849, when accompanied by his two sons, the only members of his family who yet survived, he emigrated to the new State of Wisconsin, making a location in the town of Marion, Waushara County, where he entered 200 acres of wild land. Erecting a log cabin, father and sons then began the development of a farm. Clearing the land, they then broke it, planted their crops and were rapidly developing a good farm, but after four years they sold out and removed to the village of Hancock, where Mr. Chamberlin kept the Sylvester Hotel for a period of nine years. He then removed to a farm situated near Eau Claire, Wis., where he remained four years, when he went to California, spending eighteen months on the Pacific Slope. On his return to Wisconsin he again resumed farming, but after a year sold out and took up his residence in the city of Eau Claire, whence he removed to Berlin, where the last years of his life were passed, his death occurring at Eau Claire while on a visit at that place in 1876. As before intimated, his wife died in New York, departing this life in March, in 1849. In 1850 he married Mrs. Aurilla Phillips, of Vermont. By her he had a son and daughter. The latter died at Hancock while in her third year, and the son, George, died in 1883. Mrs. Chamberlin died at Berlin the year previous to the death of her husband, and was taken to Eau Claire for burial.

Our subject belonged to a family of five children, but he has only one brother now living—Henry M., a resident of California. The other three died in infancy. Alric A. accompanied his father

to Wisconsin, and with him shared the hardships and toils incident to the early settling of a new country. He became of age while residing in Hancock and started out in life for himself. Having learned the carpenter's trade with his father and brother, he followed that pursuit in and around Hancock until 1861, when he removed to Jefferson County, where he worked at his trade about two years, and then returned to the village in which he had previously made his home. In the fall of 1863, he enlisted for the late war, and has faithfully served his country until discharged from the service at Madison, Sept. 20, 1865.

On the 2nd of July, 1857, Mr. Chamberlin was joined in wedlock with Eleanor Van Volkenburg, who, while he was at the South defending the Union cause, made her home with her mother in the town of Plainfield. On his return, Mr. Chamberlin repaired to the farm which he soon afterward purchased of Mrs. Van Volkenburg and has since made it his home. Two children were born of this marriage—Frank E., of Plainfield, and George H. They were deprived of a tender and loving mother by death July 6, 1878, her remains being interred in Plainfield cemetery. Our subject was again married July 19, 1882, Ladorna L. Strong, becoming his wife. Unto them were also born two children—Willie Ray, born July 15, 1884; and Alric Earl, born Sept. 15, 1886. Death again visited the home on the 11th of July, 1889, and claimed the wife and mother. To the best of his ability, Mr. Chamberlin supplies her place, surrounding his sons with loving care and attention called forth by his sad bereavement.

Great indeed have been the changes that have taken place since our subject landed in Waushara County, forty years ago. Only a few cabins were scattered over its prairies, and not a village or post-office could be found within its borders but Indian wigwams were seen here and there; deer had not yet been frightened away by the white settlers but still frequented their old haunts, and foxes and wolves were sometimes seen. Successfully opposing all obstacles and disadvantages, Mr. Chamberlin has acquired a comfortable home comprising seventy-six acres of highly-improved and cultivated land, and owns a tract of forty acres elsewhere. He

cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and since that time has been a stalwart Republican. He served as Justice of the Peace fourteen years, was Town Treasurer, has been a school officer since his residence in this town, and is now Clerk of School Board No. 1. Socially he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, of Plainfield, and the G. A. R. Post of Hancock. He has lived an upright, earnest Christian life, in harmony with his profession as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is greatly esteemed by all who know him. For six years he acted as agent for the "Continental Insurance Company," of New York, and did collecting for them for three years. For some years past he has acted as agent for Thomas Kane & Co., of Chicago, in the sale of school-house furnishings.



FRANK EMERSON CLARK, an enterprising lawyer of Princeton, was born in the city of Wausau, Marathon Co., Wis., Nov. 12, 1860, in the hour when great political disturbances were hanging, as dark clouds, over our Nation. He is the eldest son of Alban and Jane A. (Calkins) Clark, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. In May, 1861, soon after the fall of Ft. Sumter, his parents removed from Wausau to Princeton, Green Lake County, settling on the farm where they still reside. There Frank spent nearly twenty years of his life. He became skilled in the use of farm machinery of all kinds, and when his father, unfitted by sickness to attend to his business, could no longer discharge his duties, our subject assumed the entire control of affairs, displaying much ability in his management. He possessed a great love for books, but determined, first of all, to fit himself for manual labor, so that if other means of livelihood failed he would yet have an opportunity of providing for his own maintenance. He was early inured to hard labor, and thereby developed a self-reliance and force of character which have been of infinite value to him in later years. He was never ashamed of his labors, and throughout his entire life has been a warm friend of the laboring man. Those who consider themselves superior to manual work

have no claim upon his friendship, but he gladly assists, if it be in his power, those who are willing to help themselves.

Mr. Clark began his school life in the little old frame building about a mile from his father's house, and there spent about seven months of each year between the ages of five and eight. After that time he could give only about four months during the winter season to enriching his mind with the thoughts of others, as his services were required upon the farm. His father was in limited circumstances and in need of some one to assist him in the cultivation of his land. Frank, at that early age, was compelled to grasp the plow handles, being hardly tall enough to reach them. On one occasion a neighbor, passing along the road, said: "Frank, you ought to have a shelf fixed on that plow on which to stand." The lad laughed and replied, "Precious articles are done up in small packages." He continued to attend the common school until eighteen years of age, and acquired an intense love for mathematics, but became thoroughly disgusted with the crude manner of teaching some of the common branches. This led him to form the determination to himself become a teacher. That he might prepare for that work, he entered the County Normal at Markesan in 1879, attending one term of six weeks. He has been often heard to remark that he there received his first start under that most excellent superintendent, Gus Millard. He paid his own tuition by selling a 610-pound hog which he had fattened, it having been given him by his grandfather two years previous. During the winter of 1879-80, he attended the upper department of the school in the village of Princeton, and among other studies finished Robinson's University Algebra. The next winter he taught school with excellent success, having had an enrollment of fifty-one. The summer term was then tendered him, and on its completion he was offered the position of teacher in his home district. The offer of that school gratified him very much, and the work which he there did received the highest encomiums of the directors.

Through all those years Mr. Clark was filled with a desire to pursue a collegiate course, and his hopes were now on the eve of fulfillment. Bidding

adieu to the loved ones at home, on the 27th of March, 1882, he started for Valparaiso, Ind., where is located the largest Normal school in the world. He knew that at least \$1,000 were needed to defray his expenses, and that he himself must provide the money. He had secured a portion of that amount by previously teaching, and for three consecutive terms he pursued his studies at Valparaiso, when he found that his money was nearly gone. Returning home, he procured the principalship of the Kingston schools, where he remained four months, when he took charge of the schools at Manchester, which were under his supervision for one year. The spring of 1884 again found him in college, where he remained for two terms, after which he was offered and accepted the position of principal of the schools at Marquette, of which he had charge two years. His first two years in college he pursued an engineering course, which he completed with great honor. He then turned his attention to Latin and the study of the sciences, and was equally thorough in those branches of learning. Though he had to contend with many difficulties in acquiring his education, he came off conqueror in the end, and is now fitted to fill almost any position in life.

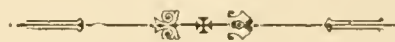
In the autumn of 1884 Mr. Clark was nominated by the Republican party, of which he is an earnest supporter, as its candidate for the office of County Surveyor, and was elected over his Democratic opponent by a majority of more than 400. He was well qualified for the position, as he had not only pursued a collegiate course in surveying and engineering, but also had a practical knowledge of the business, gained during the twenty years when his father held the same office. Our subject occupied the position two years, during which time he became acquainted with the leading men of the county, and made many warm personal friends. At the same time he engaged in teaching school, attending to his duties as Surveyor on Saturdays and during vacations. It was his desire, however, to follow the legal profession, and in 1886 he began the study of law, devoting the two succeeding years wholly to that profession, which he will doubtless honor as a practitioner. He entertains the greatest admiration for Blackstone, and

often quotes with pride from that great man's commentaries. On the 29th of May, 1888, the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Clark at Valparaiso, Ind. On the same day he was admitted to the Porter Circuit Bar, and on the following day was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana at Indianapolis, and also before the United States District Court for that State. Shortly afterward he obtained license to practice in the Green Lake County Circuit.

During vacation in the summer of 1887, Mr. Clark was Deputy County Clerk of Green Lake County, having secured the appointment from his father, who at that time held the superior office. For three months he was thus employed, and during the remaining two months of his vacation he was engaged in re-surveying and appraising lands belonging to the old Fox River Improvement Company. This gave him some experience in examining the titles of lands. In the fall of 1888 he commenced his work in the Princeton schools, having secured the principalship for one year. The able manner with which he discharged his duties won the commendation of many. At the close of the year, however, he resolved henceforth to devote his entire attention to the legal profession, and began seeking a suitable place in which to swing his shingle to the breeze. He traveled through Northern Wisconsin, visiting among other places the city of his birth, but at length decided upon Princeton, where he has met with splendid success.

Mr. Clark ever held a high position among his classmates, gaining the respect of all by his honesty and uprightness. He was always found among those in the front ranks, and because of his popularity was elected president of his law class. In every move he is cautious, and on one occasion, by his coolness, he checked the rash acts of some of his classmates, thus preventing the class from being expelled from college. During his collegiate career he delivered orations before the Crescent Literary Society, of which he was a member, on the following topics: "Christianity," "The Labor Problem," "Gen. U. S. Grant," and others, all of which he treated in an able manner. The sound advice and good moral training of a kind father

and an affectionate mother, caused him to build up a Christian character of which they may well be proud. He is temperate in all of his habits, and seeks to spread his light before the young. He is a member of the Christian Church, of Valparaiso, Ind., and he believes in that whole souled religion which should brighten every home. He advocates the union of all Protestant churches, and believes that in time it will be accomplished. In politics he stands upon the grand rock of Republicanism. In Princeton he has many warm friends. He is a man of great activity, energy and determination, and the following is his motto: "Labor conquers all things." His future efforts will undoubtedly be crowned with a brilliant success.



LESTER NEWTON PORTER, who followed the old flag in the late war and is numbered among the early settlers of Waushara County of 1857, is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 29, in the town of Mt. Morris, where he owns a highly cultivated tract of land of 131 acres. He was born in the town of Brookfield, Waukesha Co., this State on the 2d of November, 1844, and is a son of John and Bridget Ann (Shay) Porter. His father was born in New York, but when a child went with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, settling in Milwaukee, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Shay; shortly afterwards he removed with his wife to the town of Brookfield, Waukesha County, where he remained until attacked by the gold fever, when he started for California. By the time he reached Council Bluffs his ardor was somewhat diminished and he returned to this State, making his home in Burlington, Racine County, for three years and then went to the town of Neenah, Winnebago County, where he resided for about eight years, at the expiration of which time, in company with his family he came to Waushara County. That was in the spring of 1857. He settled on a farm on section 29, in the town of Mt. Morris, which is still in the possession of the family and there resided for many

years. There were twelve children born to John Porter and his estimable wife. The two eldest, Henry and Mary, are now deceased; Lester is the third in order of birth; George, who entered the service during the late war, was wounded and taken prisoner April 6, 1862, at Shiloh and died at Montgomery, Ala.; Harriet A., widow of Ira Whipple, is living in Portage County, Wis.; John is a resident of Auburndale, Wood Co., Wis.; Belle is the widow of Lucius Stratton and makes her home in Racine; Milton is an attorney and one of the prominent citizens of Merrill, Wis.; Andrew is a resident farmer of the town of Wautoma; Alvord is also farming in Wautoma; Esther J. is a resident of Oasis; and Samuel is still at home. The mother of this family, who was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1881, but Mr. Porter is still living and finds a pleasant home with his son Lester.

Our subject has passed his entire life in Wisconsin, having resided for four years under Territorial Government. With the family he came to Waushara County in 1857, and has therefore witnessed the many great changes which have transformed it from a wild and unsettled section to its present advanced position. Like a dutiful son he assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm until his country called upon all loyal men to take up arms for the preservation of the Union, when he enlisted as a member of Company H, 30th Wisconsin Infantry for three years service. The regiment was engaged in guard duty in Wisconsin during the greater part of the time. In the summer of 1864 they went to Dakota and built Fort Rice, where they were stationed for about three months, during which time they made a raid after the Indians. From Dakota they went to Louisville, Ky., arriving there Nov. 29, 1864. At length after three years' service he was mustered out and received his discharge on the 20th of September, 1865.

Mr. Porter immediately returned to his home and as soon as he was able began work as a farm hand by the month. He made his first purchase of land in February, 1866, it consisting of an 80-acre tract on section 29, in the town of Mt. Morris. On the 29th of November of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Fanny Delphine

Cronkhite, a native of New York, and a daughter of Isaac H. and Fanny (Chatterton) Cronkhite, who were early settlers of Waushara County. Both have now passed away and are laid to rest in Wautoma Cemetery, the mother having departed this life May 31, 1863, and the father Sept. 19, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Cronkhite were both natives of Dutchess County, N. Y., but soon after their marriage removed to Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., where he followed farming. They were the parents of eight children, all born in Virgil. Of that number five are now living, two having died in infancy, and one, Antha, the youngest of the family, who became the wife of Winfield S. Call, in 1874, died in Mt. Morris in 1883. Those living are Wellington, who resides at Kimball, Wis.; Elizabeth married Charles Booth, and lives in Hancock, Marquette County; George R. is a resident of Plainfield; Mary L. is the wife of Lewis Stedjee, and resides at Lessor, Wis.; and Mrs. Porter, completes the family.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Porter four children have been born: Claire W., born March 17, 1869, is engaged in teaching; Phee A., born April 2, 1872, is also a teacher; John Ross, born March 7, 1884, and Lucius, born Jan. 31, 1887.

In politics Mr. Porter is a staunch Republican and has filled various offices of public trust. Socially, he is a member of Ed. Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R., of Wautoma, and Mrs. Porter is a member of the W. R. C. Mr. Porter is also a member of the Waushara Grange, No. 350. Both he and his father are numbered among the leading citizens of the town of Mt. Morris.



F G. MILLER, one of the leading and enterprising young farmers of Green Lake County, was born in the town of Green Lake on the 12th of June, 1853, and yet makes his home on section 31. His parents were William A. and Ann (Gardenier) Miller, of whom mention is elsewhere made in this volume. The old homestead farm of the Miller family was situated on section 20, in the town of Green Lake, and there our subject was reared to manhood, receiving his

education in the district schools of the neighborhood. His boyhood days were spent mid play and work and like a dutiful son he remained at home, assisting his father in the cultivation of the farm until twenty three years of age, when he left the parental roof and made a home for himself. He chose for a life companion Miss Laura M. Fortnum, their union being celebrated on the 1st of January, 1877. The lady, born July 6, 1859, is a native of Oxfordshire, England, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hone) Fortnum. When ten years of age she came with her parents to Green Lake County, where they still live.

William Fortnum was born in Oxfordshire, Sept. 6, 1833, and in early life worked upon the wharf, his father being a coal merchant. On reaching manhood, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Hone a native of Warwickshire, England, born Aug. 7, 1832. He has followed the occupation of farming throughout almost his entire life and is still engaged in that business. In 1869, he crossed the broad Atlantic to America, being accompanied by his wife and six children. They located in Green Lake County, where they still make their home, and the family circle was increased by the birth of three other children. Mr. Fortnum is quiet and unassuming in manner but is a valued citizen and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community. He supports the Democratic party, and his wife is a faithful member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Miller, our subject, located upon a farm which he yet makes his home, in 1878. He is an extensive land owner, his possessions aggregating 770 acres, from his father he received 310 acres and has since purchased 430. His farm is well provided with excellent buildings and all the modern improvements, and denotes the care and supervision of an industrious, energetic and painstaking owner. In connection with the cultivation of his land, he is extensively engaged in stock-raising and has been equally successful in that branch of his business.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller has been blessed with an interesting family of four children—William A., who was born Nov. 29, 1877; Myrtle M., Nov 7, 1879; Annie E., Jan. 26, 1882;

Guy E., Oct. 19, 1881. Mr. Miller is an intelligent and public spirited citizen and is held in high regard by all who know him. His wife, a most estimable lady, is a member of the Methodist Church. We are pleased to record their sketch, knowing them well worthy of a representation in the permanent record of Green Lake County.



F J. KIMBALL, a leading merchant of Briggsville, Marquette County, born in New York, in 1816, is one of six children, whose parents were James M. and Elmina (Atwood) Kimball; both of whom were natives of Vermont, the former born in 1811, the latter in 1810. They were married in the Green Mountain State in 1843, and in 1846, removed to New York, where they continued to make their home until their emigration to Wisconsin in the spring of 1853. They settled in the town of Douglas, Marquette County, where Mrs. Kimball is still living. Mr. Kimball was a mason by trade but followed the occupation of farming during his residence in this State. He died in 1861, at the age of fifty years, his death being caused by inflammation of the lungs. As before stated, his wife still survives him. For some years past she has been troubled with an irritation in her eyes and since the spring of 1889, she has been totally blind. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, four are yet living, namely: Eliza, wife of S. D. Phelps, of Columbia County, Wis.; Francis J., of this sketch; Leona, who is single and resides in Briggsville; and William C., who is married and resides in the same village.

Our subject was but seven years of age when he came with the family to Wisconsin. He has witnessed much of the growth and progress of Marquette County, has borne his share in the hardships of frontier life and has nobly done his part to advance the interests of the community. On the death of his father, being the eldest son of the family, he took charge of the home farm and ably looked after the interests of his mother and younger brother until 1870, when he laid aside agricultural pursuits and secured an engagement as traveling salesman with the Davis Sewing Machine Company

of Chicago, in whose employ he remained for several years, during which time he traveled extensively over Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Returning to Marquette County, in 1884, he formed a partnership with his brother William in the mercantile business, which connection still continues. They carry a full line of general merchandise and are doing a good business as the result of their push and enterprise combined with excellent management.

In 1882, Mr. Kimball united his destiny with that of Miss Mary A. Phelps, a native of New York, and a daughter of N. D. and Elizabeth (McGregor) Phelps, the former born in Vermont, the latter in the Empire State. We find them located in Wisconsin in 1867, their home being in Adams County, but they are now residents of the town of Douglas, Marquette County. Mrs. Kimball was born May 20, 1859, and their union has been blessed with one child, Frankie, who was born Nov. 26, 1885.

Thus have we given a brief sketch of one of the leading merchants of Briggsville. He is an influential citizen in the community and has been honored with several of the most important offices of his town, the duties of which he discharges in a prompt and faithful manner. He is now serving as Notary Public. In political sentiment he is a Republican and a warm advocate of the party principles, while socially he is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is not only widely known throughout the community, but is honored and respected by all with whom business or pleasure have brought him in contact.



OLIVER P. HARWOOD, of Oasis, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 135, at Wautoma, was born Feb. 6, 1826, in Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., where he resided with his parents until he reached manhood, and was married Sept. 24, 1850, to Elizabeth Stienbarga. From this marriage there were four sons, who are married and live in Iowa and Dakota, and the second son died soon after he was married. In 1854 he came with his family

to Wisconsin, locating in Waushara County, where he was a farmer until the war, and he enlisted Feb. 10, 1862, in Company 1, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, at Berlin, for three years. He joined his command while it was a member of King's Brigade, and was soon after transferred to that of Gen. Hancock, and in March started for Manassas, but the action there being at an end, returned to Alexandria and made connection with the forces of McClellan for the Peninsular campaign. He was in the attack at Lee's Mills, on Warwick River, and went to the Battle of Williamsburg, fought in the succeeding actions in which his regiment was involved, at Fredericksburg, Yorktown, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Antietam and Gettysburg, and on the first day's fight in the Battle of the Wilderness he was taken a prisoner. He had previously veteranized and taken his furlough and on the day mentioned was one of a detail to guard a train. He was stationed on the extreme left of the skirmish line, when they were attacked by a brigade of rebels. He was several rods from his comrades, and when he was captured he informed the rebels that a strong force of troops were lying a little back from the stream. They believed him and did not advance, and by this ruse he saved the wagon train, which they would have otherwise captured. He was taken to Orange Court House, where the bulk of his personal possessions was taken from him, and he was removed successively to Gordonsville, Lynchburg and Danville to Andersonville. He was captured May 5, and reached Andersonville May 23, where he remained until Sept. 12, when he was sent to Florence, S. C. Late in the month of February, with a number of other prisoners, he was paroled and sent to Wilmington, and for an account of the march of that forlorn hope see sketch of J. H. Jenkins, on another page. The sufferings of Mr. Harwood were the same as those recounted in numberless other cases on these pages, and his health was shattered in a terrible manner. He had the scurvy so badly that all his teeth fell out and he has never since seen a well day. Mr. Harwood, the subject of this sketch, states that many died from lack of ambition and energy sufficient to move about and take care of themselves. He was the first man who did shoemaking at Ander-

sonville. For a hammer he had an iron nut or bur, which was stolen from a railroad car, and on which he put a stick for a handle, and he made lasts of pieces of boards. He had previously done some cobbling, but had not learned the trade. He picked up old shoes, which he repaired, or made new ones. For thread he had the ravelings of a piece of English tent cloth, and he obtained needles, which he heated to make them flexible. For pegs he took the heart of a pine tree, and made them one at a time with a case knife. He made up his mind that he could never get out of prison and determined to make the best of it, and he went to work in order to be employed and to earn something to keep himself alive. He was for some time the only shoemaker in the stockade, rising early in the morning and working late at night by the light of pitch pine knots. The money he earned he used to the best advantage in relieving the necessities of himself and companions. After a while others began to make shoes and it became quite a business. His pegging awl and case knife, which he had brought from Wisconsin, he managed to secrete when he was taken prisoner, and he smuggled them into prison at Andersonville, and carried them with him to Florence, where he carried on his business also. He kept his razor with him, which he carried clear through and used it in shaving his fellow prisoners. At Wilmington he was paroled and went to Annapolis, where he was very nearly burned to death in a tent that took fire. In 1862, while on a reconnoissance from Yorktown, with a number of comrades, he came near capture. The detachment was over night within the rebel lines and was given up for lost. At Andersonville he gave ten cents a spoonful for salt, and only drew salt rations twice. He gave a greenback dollar for a pound of salt that had just been taken from a pork barrel. Some times the men who went out to gather wood would be allowed to bring in an extra stick for their own use and they sometimes bought beans and other food from the citizens where they chopped, and smuggled such articles as they bought into the prison. A common method was to split a log, make it hollow and place the provisions inside and fasten it together by wedges which passed through both

pieces. This was discovered by the authorities by reason of the hollow logs being carelessly exposed. Every kind of provision was sold at fabulous prices. At Annapolis, Md., Mr. Harwood received a furlough and returned to Wisconsin. The war closed before his leave of absence expired and he did not rejoin his command. Since the war he has lived in Waushara County. For the last twenty-two years he has lived in Oasis, Wis. He was married Aug. 25, 1867, to Lucy E. Cummings and they have had four children: Mary L., eldest daughter, is married to Albert B. Straw, of Wautoma; George H. died July 10, 1879; Lulu M. and Rosa B. are unmarried.



WILLIAM A. MILLER, who resides on section 2, in the town of Green Lake, is undoubtedly the most successful farmer of Green Lake County, and we know that a sketch of his life will be of great interest to all our readers as he is not only widely known throughout this county but has also an extensive acquaintance in Marquette and Waushara Counties. Mr. Miller was born in Orange County, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1823, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Peltzer) Miller. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Miller, was born in New Brunswick, of the Empire State, where he carried on farming. He married Ruth Mermunday, and had seven children of whom Isaac was the sixth in order of birth. He died in Orange County at the age of sixty-four years and his wife was called home when seventy-five years of age.

The father of our subject was also a native of Orange County, his birth occurring Nov. 15, 1801. On attaining his majority, he married Miss Peltzer, who was born near Long Island, March 17, 1796, and removed with her parents to Orange County. After their marriage, they located upon a small farm which Mr. Miller cultivated until failing health compelled him to retire from active life. He was an industrious and energetic man, but never strove to accumulate property, content that his family was well provided for and were surrounded with all the comforts of life. In political sentiment he was an old line Democrat. His death occurred

Jan. 29, 1836, his wife, who was a member of the Baptist Church, surviving him some six years. They were parents of three children, but two died before reaching maturity.

As will have been seen, our subject is the only living representative of the family. He was only twelve years old when his father died and upon his young shoulders devolved the care and management of the farm. It was indeed an arduous task for one of his years, but he nobly performed the duties devolving upon him, and gave to his mother the tenderest love and care. The following year after the death of his father, he cut hay with a scythe on the shares in order to obtain the feed for his five head of cattle. When fourteen years of age, he hired out as a farm hand for the summer, receiving \$4.50 per month. He never went to school until thirteen years of age, when having earned the money to pay his own tuition, he determined to acquire some education and attended school for about four terms. Experience has been to him an excellent teacher and by additional reading, study and observation, he has become one of the intelligent citizens of the county. On all matters of general interest he keeps himself well informed, whether the question be one of State or National importance. As long as he remained a resident of New York, Mr. Miller engaged in working as a farm hand for the month. Saving his earnings, he at length determined to emigrate to the West, where he believed he might better his financial condition. In May, 1846, he came to Green Lake County, having with him \$400 as the result of his honest and laborious efforts. He entered 247 acres of land in the town of Green Lake and has there made his home continuously since.

On the 23d day of September, 1847, Mr. Miller led to the marriage altar Miss Ann R. Gardinier and the union of hearts was consummated by the union of hands. The lady was a daughter of John S. and Jane (Van Hovenburg) Gardinier, and was born in the Empire State, Nov. 12, 1829. They became parents of seven children—Townsend W., Gard, Frederick G., Theodore, William, who died at the age of five years, Kate, now Mrs. F. Foster, and Guy. In 1881, Mr. Miller was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, who died on the 2nd

day of March. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities of head and heart. Our subject was a second time married May 25, 1882, when Miss Rachel Decker became his wife. Their union has been blessed with four children—James A., Mabel, Ralph and an infant daughter. Both parents are members of the Methodist Church and are active workers in the Master's vineyard, doing all in their power to promote the cause of Christianity on earth.

Mr. Miller cast his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk. He attained his majority only a short time previous to the election, and fearing that his age might be challenged, he carried with him to the polls the old family Bible, so that he might prove his right to vote if it was contested. In all the contests of life he has found that same volume of infinite value and has taken it for his standard and guide. He supported the Democratic party until the breaking out of the late War, when espousing the cause of the Union and the abolition of slavery, he joined the Republican party of which he has since been a warm advocate. He has, however, never sought public office, but has steadily refused to accept when political honors were urged upon him. It is an undeniable fact that Mr. Miller is the most successful farmer of Green Lake County, if not of the entire State. No one knows the exact limit of his vast possessions but he is everywhere spoken of as a millionaire. He has also distributed among his children property to the value of \$100,000. He began life in this county in an old log cabin 16x20 feet, the one room being used as a kitchen, dining room, sitting room, bed room and parlor. It is amusing as well as instructive to hear him relate incidents of frontier life, its hardships, disadvantages and pleasures. The nearest mill was at Watertown, a distance of fifty miles. On one occasion, while boarding with J. S. Cook, a boy was sent to Delavan, Walworth County, one hundred miles away, to procure wheat which he was to have ground into flour, but there was so many waiting their turn at the mill, that he found that he could get no work done within three weeks. After eleven days absence, during which time the family lived upon green

corn and potatoes, the boy returned with six bags full of "shorts," that being the best on hand. A pertion was soon put into edible form and Mr. Miller says it was the sweetest bread he ever ate. For their salt and other necessaries, they went to Milwaukee until a market was opened nearer home. As the all-important official—the path-master—had not then put in an appearance, those wishing to go to the new market at Stevens' Point, were compelled to make their own road. In that work, Mr. Miller took an active part, but in the course of time the iron horse came rushing over the prairie, bringing all the comforts and luxuries known to the civilized world, almost to the very doors of those who had traveled miles to procure the necessities of life.

Mr. Miller has been a hard worker all his life and has set before his children a good example of industry, by which they have greatly profited. No man in the State has done more toward starting his sons in life than our subject, and by their business like habits and their efforts to follow his worthy example, they show their appreciation of his generosity and kindness to them.



CHARLES B. FOSS, one of the extensive stock-raisers of Waushara County, resides on section 23, in the town of Oasis. He was born in the town of Corinth, Vt., May 3, 1828, and is one of a family of seven children, whose parents, Moses and Hannah (Bowen) Foss, were also natives of Corinth. In 1832 they removed to Franklin County, Vt., where the family was completed by the birth of six children, our subject being the only one born in Corinth. Sarah, the next younger, became the wife of James McCormie, who is now deceased, and resides in Eagle Lake, Minn.; Annie is deceased; Ruth is the wife of Edgar Orr, of Iowa; George is a resident farmer of the town of Oasis, Waushara County; and Jason is Clerk of that town.

Throughout his entire life Charles B. Foss has followed farming. He was reared to that occupation and in the schools of Franklin County, Vt., acquired his education. Having attained to years

of maturity, he celebrated Independence Day of 1851, by his marriage with Miss Zilpha Blake, a native of Bangor, N. Y., born May 19, 1831. She was the daughter of John and Zilpha (Basford) Blake, who were early settlers of Pine Grove. In their declining years they made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Foss. The mother was a devout Christian, having united with the Methodist Church when but a girl. When called away on Sept. 10, 1882, she was ready to meet the God in whom she had trusted so many years. Her husband was one day later in crossing the river to join his companion on the other shore, dying the 11th of the same month. For four years after their marriage they resided in the Empire State, but in 1855 came to Wisconsin, where Mr. Foss purchased forty acres of land in Almond Township, Portage County, where he made his home until 1863. In that year he bought eighty acres of land on section 22, in the town of Oasis, and has since there made his home. He had hardly begun the cultivation of his land, however, before he was called by the Government to aid in the prosecution of the war. He was mustered into service Dec. 17, 1863, and participated in the battles before Petersburg, June 16, 17, and 18, 1864. On the last day he was wounded in the left arm and as it unfitted him for field service he was engaged in guard duty, being placed in charge of the patrol at City Point, Va. After two years' service he was mustered out, at Madison, in 1865.

Returning to his home Mr. Foss resumed farming which he has carried on with excellent success since that time. He now owns 101 acres of highly-improved land, and as before stated, is extensively engaged in stock-raising. He makes a specialty of the breeding of Norman horses, and has some of the finest specimens of that stock in the county. He has met with reverses in his path to prosperity, including the loss of his home in 1855, it being swept away by fire, but nothing daunted by his adversities he has labored on until he now possesses a comfortable competency. He has witnessed the many changes which have taken place in Waushara County since 1855, and is numbered among the early settlers of the community. In political sentiment Mr. Foss is a Republican, and socially is a

member of the G. A. R. Post of Plainfield. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and although not a member himself, Mr. Foss gives liberally to its support and to all other worthy institutions calculated to benefit the community.

The union of our subject and his worthy wife has been blessed with the following children: Hiram is living in Stevens' Point; Mary, the wife of Jerome Robinson, of the same city; Moses, a resident farmer of the town of Oasis, Waushara County; Emma, wife of Charles Dill, a dry goods merchant and druggist of Bancroft, S. D.; and Frank and Wilbur, who are still with their parents. The father and mother of Mr. Foss also find with them a pleasant home, where they are surrounded by loving care and attention in their old age.

Since the foregoing was written, the mother of Mr. Foss has passed away. She was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a devout Christian woman. Her last words were, "Glory, hallelujah! My blessed Lord and Master!" Saying which her spirit took its flight.



LEWIS H. WELDON, a representative farmer and stock-raiser of the town of Plainfield, Waushara County, resides on section 11. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May 7, 1841, and his parents were Lewis and Nancy (Keith) Weldon, the former a native of Montreal, Canada, the latter of the Empire State. By trade his father was a blacksmith, and followed that occupation in connection with farming. With his family he settled in Walworth County, Wis., in 1846, but after there working at his trade for four years, removed to Lee County, Ill., in 1850. After six years, however, he returned to Walworth County, and purchased a small farm which he sold in 1857 on his removal to Waushara County, where he pre-empted land on section 19, in the town of Plainfield. After a short time he went to the village and opened a blacksmith shop, but soon resumed his agricultural pursuits. That life seemed injurious to his health, and in the hope of being restored, he went on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Searls, where he was taken sick and died Feb.

15, 1889. He was a respected Christian gentleman, who for many years was a member of the Baptist Church, to which his wife also belongs. Mrs. Weldon is still living, and makes her home with her children. They were the parents of two sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Lewis H. is the eldest; Elizabeth is the wife of Orlando Rozelle, a resident farmer of the town of Plainfield; Hannah is the wife of James Rozelle, also a farmer of that town; Mary wedded Byron S. Cornwell, a farmer of Sheridan County, Neb. John L. is engaged in the same pursuit in the town of Plainfield; Eliza is the wife of Absalom Hoter, a resident of Idaho; Amanda M., became the wife of Sheridan Kennison, of Oasis; Hattie married Edgar Searls, of Plainfield, and completes the family.

Lewis Weldon, of this sketch, started out in life for himself when sixteen years of age, and has since made his own way in the world. He may therefore be called a self-made man. He spent the winters in the pineries, while during the summer months he was engaged in rafting on the Wisconsin River, until the South took up arms against the Government and he went to its defense. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company I, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years, and from Madison, where he mustered in the regiment, was sent to Washington and equipped for action. They went into camp at Capitol Hill. The command was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Army Corps, in McDowell's Division. They went into winter quarters at Arlington Heights, and the following spring participated in the battle of Gainesville, where Mr. Weldon, while in the act of loading his gun, was struck in the right wrist by a ball which passed up the arm coming out just below the elbow. The suffering which he underwent during the next few days was such as few but a soldier has experienced. He lay on the battle-field for three days, having become so weakened from the loss of blood that he could not make his escape. The burning sun beat down upon him, he had no water with which to quench his almost unendurable thirst and endured agony untold, but on the morning following his injury he was taken prisoner, and on the fourth day his wound was dressed. After twelve days

of imprisonment he was paroled and sent to Grosvenor House Hospital, at Alexandria, where he was tenderly cared for until he had recovered his health. His wound was of such a serious nature that it necessitated the amputation of his arm, and being thereby unfitted for further duty he was discharged Oct. 3, 1862.

On his return Mr. Weldon began breaking prairie and also engaged in rafting on the river until 1864, when he purchased a team of horses and followed teaming from Berlin to Wausau. He worked at various other occupations until 1869, when he went to Clay County, Iowa, and procured a homestead of 160 acres, but the grasshoppers destroyed all his crops; and he returned to Wisconsin. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ingle, who was born in Marathon County, Wis., of which her father was a pioneer. Her parents spent their last days in the village of Plainfield, and are buried in its beautiful cemetery. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Weldon—Minnie, who died when about two years old; Ward H., born Sept. 11, 1875; Ada May, Aug. 23, 1877; Mary E., July 11, 1879; and Horace O., March 28, 1884.

After his marriage Mr. Weldon went to Clark County, Wis., where, in 1875, he purchased a farm on which he made his home until 1883, when he sold out and bought eighty acres of land on section 11, in the town of Plainfield, where he has since made his home. Although his residence in Waushara County has been of short duration, his fellow-citizens soon recognized his worth and ability and made him their Town Treasurer for three years. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., and a staunch Republican in politics. He enjoys the high esteem of all in the neighborhood and is favorably known throughout the county.



ORRIN PERRY, who resides on section 14, in the town of Plainfield, is one of the most extensive land owners and an honored pioneer of Waushara County. His life has been a varied and eventful one, and as he is so well known throughout the community we know that this sketch will be of special interest to our readers, who

hold Mr. Perry in high regard. A native of New York, he was born in Chautauqua County Feb. 16, 1821, and is a son of William and Martha (Dewey) Perry, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. His father was a powder maker, and in that business had a reputation that extended all over the country. During the War of 1812 he furnished powder to the government, it being considered one of the best grades manufactured in the country. He lived in Connecticut until about the year 1816, when with his family, consisting of wife and four children, he removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where four more children were born. The eldest, Emily, became the wife of Frederick Foster, who died in 1819, after which she removed to Delaware County, Ohio, where her death occurred in 1887, at the age of seventy-nine years; William T. died in Oregon in 1884; Susan is the wife of L. Parker, of Akron, Ohio; Norman is a real-estate agent and paper-maker of Columbus, Ohio; Ann is the wife of Edwin Paxton of New Jersey; Orrin is the sixth in order of birth; Elijah D. died in Oregon in 1862; and Eliza is the wife of William McIntyre of Delaware County, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch received such opportunities for education as the district schools afforded. In 1833, when twelve years of age, a spirit of adventure and a desire to make his own way in the world, led him to seek his fortune in the then far West. Bidding good-bye to home and friends, he went to Lenawee County, Mich., and thence to Branch County, where for a time he worked at the carpenter's and joiner's trade. He secured employment on the Michigan Central Railroad, which was built by the State, and in the fall of 1838 crossed the Father of Waters to Iowa, going to Bloomington, now the city of Muscatine. At that time there existed considerable trouble between the officials of Iowa and Missouri. Mr. Perry engaged in carpentering with his brother, William T., until 1839, when he went to Burlington, Iowa, and joined a band of 300 men engaged in the protection of the State. They were quartered in the State House, where they had a gay time while the officials were seeking to settle matters amicably. In 1841, he went to St. Louis, where he followed various occupations, and after three years returned to

New York in 1844. In the fall of that year, however, he again left home and went to Warren, Pa., and from there on a raft of lumber to Wellsville, Ohio, and starting down the river in a skiff overtook a coal boat aground on a bar, and after helping to get the boat off the bar, took passage on it to Memphis, Tenn., returning to St. Louis in the spring of 1845. Later, in 1846, he made his way to St. Paul, then but a small Indian trading post, but in the month of June, of the same year, we again find him in St. Louis, whence he went to Bolivar County, Miss., and after making a trip to Florida, returned to Vicksburg in the spring of 1847. Returning to the North he spent some time in Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, and in the autumn of 1848, accompanied his father to Jefferson County, Wis. The State had just been admitted to the Union, and many portions of it were still unsettled. Mr. Perry followed his trade to some extent in Jefferson County, and engaged in rafting on the Wisconsin River. His travels through all these fifteen years had been made by water, stage or on foot, as the railroad had not yet extended into Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, and other Western States which he visited.

Thinking that his wandering life had continued about long enough, Mr. Perry determined to settle down and engage in some steady pursuit. To this end he chose for himself a companion, and Oct. 11, 1850, was united in marriage with Miss Jane French, who was born in Devonshire, England, Feb. 22, 1826. Her parents were James and Jennie (Uglow) French. Her father was born in America, but when a lad went to England, where he became acquainted with and wedded Miss Uglow, who died in Jefferson County, Wis., in 1871. He survived until 1876. He was one of the honored pioneers of Jefferson County, arriving in Wisconsin when Milwaukee was a small village. One of his sons and one son-in-law settled there in a very early day and became prominent contractors of that city. His family numbered eight children, six of whom are now living: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Syvier; Mrs. Perry; John died in Bay View, in 1880; Tamzin, became the wife of Charles Warner; James, of Jefferson County, Wis.; Harriet, wife of Sam Ellis, of Eau Claire, Wis.; Mary A., wife of

Horace Clemens, station agent, of Eagle, Wis.; and Betsy, wife of John Moys, of Elk Horn, Wis.

In 1852, Mr. Perry removed from Jefferson County to Pine Grove, in Portage County, where he erected and operated a mill until 1857, at which time he became a resident of Waushara County. He entered eighty acres of land on section 22, in the town of Plainfield, which was still unbroken prairie, and erected a frame house, 20x40 feet, part of which is still standing. He there made his home until 1865, when he felt that he should respond to his country's call for troops, but on offering his services was rejected on account of disability. Shortly afterward he purchased 160 acres of land on section 14, in the town of Plainfield, where he still makes his home. His farm now comprises 240 acres, in addition to which he owns land in Portage and Adams Counties, the whole aggregating 500 acres. He has also given a considerable amount to his children, six in number, as follows:

William O., who wedded Miss Alice Walker, by whom he has two children, Orrin A. and Carrie M., is now engaged in farming on section 15, in the town of Plainfield; Norman J., wedded Adelaide De Voe, who died in 1883, leaving one child, Lois A., who resides with her grandparents, and afterward married Mrs. Mary (Stillwell) Clark; Lillian I., is the wife of Eugene Sparks, of Fox Lake, Ramsey Co., N. Dak., by whom she has eight children—Estelle I., Armina, Minnie E., Libbie S., Wendell P., Vernon E., Maggie and Harrison M.; Luella A., the fourth of the family married John Hanawalt, of North Dakota, and they have three children—Guy H., Maud E. and John R.; Inez L. is at home; Frank wedded Mary Wood and has three children—Earl, Darrell and Harrell, twins. As his children have left the parental roof Mr. Perry has aided them in starting out in life, fitted them for its practical duties by good educations, and has lived to see them become useful men and women. He is one of the self-made men of Waushara County, having gained all he has by his own efforts. Never going into debt, he has defrauded no man of a dollar, but has been honest and upright in all his dealings, thereby winning the confidence and good will of those with whom he has come in contact. He has the interests of his county at heart, and has la-

bored for her welfare, taking a prominent part in the promotion of her worthy enterprises. The cause of education has found in him a special friend, and for twenty-five years he served as a member of the School Board. He cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and since that time has been a warm supporter of Republican principles.



WILLIAM N. KELLEY, one of the prominent members of the bar of Waushara County, was the first settler of the town of Plainfield, in which he yet resides. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in the town of Middlebury, Genesee County, July 13, 1826. His parents were Thomas and Sina R. (Baker) Kelley, the former a native of Schenectady, N. Y., the latter of Connecticut. The paternal ancestry of the subject of this notice has been traced back to Thomas O'Kelley, as the name was originally spelled, of Waterford, Ireland. Thomas Kelley, the fifth, was the first American ancestor, and his son, the grandfather of William N., was also named Thomas. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Elnathan Baker, a native of Massachusetts, who served as a Captain during the Revolutionary War in the Colonial army. The grandmother's maiden name was Butler, and she was a relative of the famous Butler who espoused the cause of the British in the war for independence.

When a lad William N. Kelley removed with his parents to Genesee County, which was a part of the Holland Purchase, and in 1810 the family emigrated to Illinois, settling near Elgin. The first of the Kelley family to come to Wisconsin was Peter S., an uncle of William. He located in Wausau, where he erected or purchased a mill and engaged in lumbering. He died in Plover early in the spring of 1844, of small pox. On the death of their relative, the family removed to Wausau, Mr. Kelley, Sr., having been appointed administrator of his brother's estate. His oldest son purchased the mill above mentioned, but soon afterwards sold it to our subject, who engaged in its operation until 1849. In the month of October, 1848, he came to what is now the town of Plainfield, where he made

a claim and erected a house on section 24, it being the first dwelling erected in the town. He sawed the lumber for the house at his mill in Wausau, floated it down the Wisconsin River to Stevens' Point, and hauled it thence to its destination with ox-teams. On Feb. 18, 1849, he removed his father's family from Stevens' Point into the house that he had erected. There, as before stated, a claim was made and 160 acres entered when the land came into market, forty of which were owned by William N. Plainfield has been the home of Mr. Kelley since October, 1848, though for several seasons thereafter he was engaged in rafting lumber down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis. He finally deeded the forty acres of land which he had entered to his mother, and in 1845 settled on section 26, where he improved a fine farm and made a beautiful home at which he still resides.

On July 7, 1851, his father died suddenly of heart disease. The mother survived him until 1872, when she also was called home. Thomas Kelley was educated to the medical profession, which he followed before coming West, but devoted his attention to other pursuits after his arrival in Wisconsin. His health was much impaired during the last years of his life and he died at the age of fifty-seven. He was a quiet, unassuming man, highly esteemed by those who knew him, and he and his wife were faithful and devout members of the Free Will Baptist Church. Their family numbered thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters, but only four are now living: Thomas R., is a resident of Utah Territory; William N. is the next younger, and is followed by Benjamin F. and Luanna, wife of Morris Robinson, of Neenah, Wis.

About the year 1855 William Kelley began the study of law, and devoted such time to it as he could spare from his other duties. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and for the past fifteen years has given nearly his entire attention to the practice of his profession, his office being at his residence on the farm.

Mr. Kelley was married Oct. 15, 1852, to Miss Ruth M. Bently, daughter of Jesse Bently, who in 1850 settled in the town of Plainfield, emigrating

to Wisconsin from his old home in Tioga County, Pa. Two sons and a daughter were born of their union—William R., whose farm adjoins that of his father; Walter A., at home; and Viletta M., wife of William Decker, whose farm adjoins that of our subject.

For more than forty years Mr. Kelley has been a resident of the town of Plainfield, no other citizen having resided within it for so great a period. He gave the name to the town and when the village was organized it was also called Plainfield. He has been identified with its best interests from the beginning, and has labored zealously for its prosperity and welfare. He is a man of much more than average ability. Though his advantages for education in early life were limited, being such as the primitive schools of the frontier afforded, he has ever been a careful student, and being blessed with a remarkable memory is well informed on all subjects pertaining to the issues of the day. He excels as a lawyer and advocate, being an eloquent and persuasive speaker. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and socially is a prominent Mason, belonging to both the Blue Lodge and the Chapter. It is safe to say that no man in Waushara County enjoys a wider reputation than Mr. Kelley, and his ability and enterprise are everywhere recognized.



LESTER CLAWSON, a retired merchant and one of the leading citizens of Dartford, Wis., has been identified with the history of Green Lake County for many years, and until his retirement was numbered among its most enterprising and prominent business men. He is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Milan, Erie County, on the 24th of February, 1841. The family is of Dutch origin, the paternal great-grandfather of our subject having emigrated from Holland to America many years ago. He settled in Virginia, and there passed the remainder of his life. In that State, Garrett Clawson, the grandfather of Lester, was born. When he grew to manhood he married Margaret Fry, who was also a native of that State. They moved to Tompkins County, in the State of New York, where John G. Clawson,

the father of the subject of this notice, was born July 13, 1808. John G. wedded Miss Clarissa Gleason, who was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1812. In 1833 they emigrated to Ohio, and located in Erie County, but subsequently removed to Huron County, in the same State. Mr. Clawson engaging in his business as a ship contractor and builder, both in Milan and Sandusky. He afterwards followed the same line of work in Detroit, Mich. He spent his declining years in Huron County, Ohio, upon his farm, where he died Feb. 14, 1871. His widow still survives him, and is a well-preserved lady for one of her age. She is an active member of the Baptist Church, and is greatly esteemed for her many excellent qualities. Of the nine children, six sons and three daughters born to that worthy couple, all lived to mature years, and four of the sons, G. B., Andrew W., A. Augustus and Lester, defended the Union cause during the late war.

Our subject received his primary education in the public schools, which was supplemented by an attendance of two terms in the Western Reserve Normal School of Ohio. When only thirteen years of age, he left home to begin life for himself. He worked as a farm hand and with his wages paid his tuition in the normal school above mentioned. On his return home, he again hired out as a farm hand in 1861, when he came to Green Lake County, Wis., and worked among the farmers in the neighborhood until December, 1863, when he enlisted in the 12th Wisconsin Battery. He had desired to enter the service before that time. As a draft had been executed in the neighborhood, he would not enlist lest it should be said that he joined in order to keep from being drafted. His battery joined Sherman at Huntsville, and continued under his command until the close of the war. During the entire time he was never in the hospital only about twenty days. He participated in the battles of Altoona, Eden Station, the siege of Savannah, Congaree Creek and Bentonville, N. C., and was never wounded or taken prisoner, though he had several narrow escapes. Much of the time he held the office of corporal, performing the duties of sergeant. His health was shattered in the war, and from the effects of the hardships and exposure he has never

recovered, yet he has never sought or desired a pension, as he gave his services for love of his country and its cause, and not for the bounty received. He was discharged at Madison June 26, 1865, and then returned home.

Immediately after his arrival Mr. Clawson resumed farming, which he continued until 1868, when he embarked in mercantile pursuits, under the firm name of Thomas & Clawson, but soon afterwards sold out to his partner, and formed a partnership with M. W. Brooks, which connection continued for about three years. When it was dissolved, while settling up the business, he clerked for T. J. Clute, and then opened a store on his own account. From that time until 1884, he was alone in business, when he admitted to partnership E. P. Lock. Fair and honest in all dealings, courteous and affable in manner, and carrying the best grade of goods he won the confidence of all and secured a liberal patronage. From the beginning his trade constantly increased, and in 1887 he retired from active business life after a successful career. He, however, yet owns 110 acres of land, besides other business interests.

On the 30th of March, 1866, Mr. Clawson married Miss Lucina M. Brooks, daughter of M. W. and Susan Brooks. She was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in 1817, and died April 25, 1869, in full fellowship with the Congregational Church. The second marriage of Mr. Clawson occurred Oct. 8, 1870, when Addie E., daughter of John H. and Eliza A. Brooks, became his wife. She was born Oct. 11, 1845, in Winhall, Vt., and they have two children—Flora L., born Dec. 17, 1876, and Arthur, June 18, 1878.

Mr. Clawson is a staunch advocate of the Republican party, but though often solicited to do so, has steadily refused to accept public office until a short time since, when he was elected Treasurer of the town of Brooklyn. He is a chapter Mason and also a charter member of Harry Randall Post, No. 202, of which he was the first commander. He also held the commission of aide-de-camp of the department of Wisconsin.

John H. Brooks, the efficient Postmaster of Dartford, and the father of Mrs. Clawson, was born in Winhall Township, Bennington Co., Vt., Jan. 12,

1814. He received but limited educational advantages, acquiring his knowledge of the rudimentary studies in the district schools. As he was the oldest son of a large family, he was forced to support himself as soon as he had attained a sufficient age, and to that end learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked several years, teaching school during the winter season. In 1836 we find him en route for the West, with a view of bettering his financial condition. He first located in Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school and farming, when the chills, of which he was a victim, would permit of his labor. For three years he remained in Illinois, and then returned to Vermont to recover his health, if possible. He obtained a position in a store as salesman, and while thus employed was united in marriage, Nov. 6, 1841, with Miss Eliza A. Totten, a native of Rhode Island. The following year he removed with his bride to Oswego County, N. Y., where he was employed as a salesman until 1854, at which time he came to Green Lake County, making his home with an uncle, M. Hale, of Dartford, with whom he formed a partnership in the mercantile business. He also owned an interest in the old mill at that place, and was very successful in both lines of business. Some two years later, however, he sold out his store and turned his attention to farming, which he followed until April, 1861, when he received the appointment of Postmaster of Dartford, a position which he has held continuously since, covering a period of twenty-eight years. When he entered the office only three mails were received weekly, but now eighteen mails are received each week. Mr. Brooks has also held the office of Township Clerk for some twenty-five years, and has served as Justice of the Peace for twenty-eight years. For a number of terms he was Chairman of the Township and also President of the village of Dartford. His long continued service in official positions is the highest testimonial of his ability and faithfulness to duty which could be given. He cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, continuing to support the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, of which he has since been a staunch advocate. Socially, he is a Mason, belonging to Green Lake Lodge, of which he has been a member

twenty-six years. His wife is a communicant of the Congregational Church, and both are held in high esteem by all. They have seven children, but two died in childhood. The living are Ada, who is now the wife of L. Clawson and the mother of two children; Angie, wife of H. W. Gilbert; Anna married George C. Harding and has two children; Roccina, wife of J. R. Parker, has two children, and Flora R. completes the family.



GARDNER GREEN is a resident of Ripon, but was one of the earliest settlers of Marquette County and his business interests all lie in that and Green Lake County. He is a real-estate dealer but in former years was connected with other business enterprises and by his energy and activity has done much for the upbuilding of these counties. He was born in New Hampshire, on the 14th of February, 1824, and is a son of David and Mary (Tuttle) Green. On both sides the ancestry can be traced back to the early Colonial days. Two centuries ago a Mr. Green, who was a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, settled on Gardner's Island near the city of New York. Becoming acquainted with the daughter of the gentleman who owned the Island, he wooed and won the lady and shortly afterward removed with his bride to Boston. He was a typical Puritan, entertaining their narrow ideas as well as their lofty principles and was a firm believer in witchcraft. Gardner Green, one of his descendants, though belonging to a later generation, was one of the merchant princes of Boston and for him our subject was named.

On the maternal side the family also dates its residence in America back to the early history of our country. The great-grandfather of our subject fought for independence throughout the entire struggle of the Colonies during the oppression of the mother country. He left his home and family to strike a blow in the cause of freedom and endured all the hardships and trials incident to army life. At the close of the war he was paid in Continental money, and as it was worthless he papered the walls of his bedroom with that currency, it

there remaining for forty years as a memento of the service he rendered his native land.

David Green, father of Gardner, was a farmer by occupation and followed that business during the greater part of his life, but in connection with that business he also engaged in lumbering and iron-making while a resident of the East. He came to Marquette County in 1853 and purchased land, which he operated through tenants, while he made his home in the village, where his death occurred at the age of fifty-seven years. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining Marquette and two years later his wife was laid by the side of her husband. Their family numbered four children, of whom Gardner is the eldest. David M., the second, is a resident of Oshkosh; Cynthia died in Wilkesbarre, Pa.; and Jessie T. resides in Ellis Park, Chicago. In the common schools of his native State Gardner Green acquired his education and under the parental roof he was reared to manhood, remaining with his parents until twenty-four years of age. In 1848 he determined to seek his fortune in the West, believing that it furnished better opportunities for young men than the older and more densely populated States of the East. In company with his brother, David, he boarded a lake steamer at Buffalo, N. Y., and on arriving at Milwaukee came direct to Marquette County, with the business interests of which he has since been closely identified. Shortly after his arrival he built a warehouse, 40x60 feet, with the intention of handling all the wheat raised in the county. His idea was to ship by water down Fox River to Green Bay and thence to Buffalo. For this purpose he built a steamboat, but, failing to get a water way, he disposed of the boat. He and his brother, who was his partner in the business, then built smaller boats and dealt in produce and lumber, hauling their freight by barges to Oshkosh, whence they shipped by way of the Northwestern Railroad to Chicago and on to the East. They did a profitable business in this line for thirty years, during which time Mr. Green made trips up and down the river almost daily. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature, while industry and energy are numbered among his chief characteristics. Hard working and industrious, he would often return home

worn out with the day's labor. He made Princeton his home for about thirty-five years, but in 1879, after selling out his interest in the business, he removed to Ripon, where he is now residing. He has laid aside all business cares to a great extent, devoting his time only to his real estate interests. He owns thirteen houses and lots and four store buildings.

Mr. Green has found an able helpmeet in his wife, who was formerly Miss Mary A. Thompson. Their wedding was celebrated in May, 1856, more than a third of a century having passed since they started out on life's journey together.

Great changes have taken place since Mr. Green left his home in the East and cast his lot with the pioneer settlers of Marquette County. The Indians were far more numerous in this region than the white people, but they gave very little trouble to their pale faced neighbors. They subsisted mainly on fish, game and wild rice and their wigwams were scattered along the banks of the Fox River. The now flourishing town of Princeton contained, at the time of the arrival of Mr. Green, but one building, but several others were in course of erection. The work of progress and advancement has ever found in our subject a firm friend and liberal supporter. He has given of his means for the advancement of public enterprises and the promotion of the best interests of the community, and is regarded as one of the best citizens of Marquette or Green Lake Counties.



CHARLES S. WOOD, horticulturist and one of the leading citizens of Berlin, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1827, and is a son of John B. and Olive L. (Adams) Wood. The earliest ancestor of this branch of the Wood family in America, of which the writer can learn, was Ezekiel Wood, who was born in Uxbridge, Conn., Dec. 16, 1679, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years, his death occurring May 12, 1772. His son, the Hon. Joshua Wood, was born May 5, 1730, married Rachel Hazeltine and died Jan. 29, 1817, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife was born March 15,

1730, and died Jan. 26, 1808. Their son, Dr. John Wood, the grandfather of our subject, was born Dec. 15, 1754, and married Lucy Barnard, who was born Dec. 15, 1752, and died in Medina, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1836. He also died in Medina, July 15, 1835, at the age of eighty-two years. They had a family of ten children, of whom John B., the father of our subject, was the fifth. He was born in Vermont, Jan. 11, 1785, and on the 7th of July, 1816, married Miss Olive L. Adams, a daughter of John and Betsy (Gilpatrick) Adams, of Newfield, Me. Her father was born April 30, 1766 and died Feb. 21, 1851, at the age of eighty-five years; her mother was born Dec. 30, 1770. Mrs. Wood was born in Newfield, May 31, 1798 and was descended from one of eight Adams brothers who came to America from England; four of them returned to their native land, while four remained in this country and were the founders of the Adams family in America, one of the most distinguished families in the New World. One of the four brothers who remained was Matthew, who was twice married, his first wife being Miss Catherine Brighton, whom he wedded Nov. 17, 1715. The second wife was Merrill Cotton, whom he married in 1734. Their son John married Betsy Gilpatrick and of their union were born nine children, one of whom, also named John wedded Betsy Gilpatrick and settled at Newfield, Me., where was born Olive L., the mother of our subject. Her death occurred at Berlin, Wis., March 18, 1875, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Wood also died in Berlin, fifteen years previous to the death of his wife, June 17, 1860.

They were the parents of fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters: Luman F. was born Oct. 11, 1818; Hiram W., Feb. 7, 1820; George died in infancy; Silas F. was born June 17, 1824; George Adams Feb. 2, 1823; Lucy Ann, Jan. 4, 1826; Charles S., Oct. 19, 1827; Eliza D., May 27, 1831; Thomas W., June 30, 1832; Abigail, Jan. 14, 1834; Mary Eliza Plumber, Jan. 27, 1836; John Adams, March 9, 1838; Frank M., March 10, 1840, and Catherine Olive, Jan. 22, 1843.

Charles S. Wood came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1840, and settled at Beloit, where he attended school. On the completion of his educa-

tion, he learned the painter's trade and on the 4th of July, 1847, was married in Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wis., to Miss Lucinda J. Bower, daughter of Adam and Freelope (Jordon) Bower. She was born in Erie, Pa., May 31, 1826, and their union has been blessed with three children, all daughters: Florence C., the eldest, was born April 29, 1848 at Beloit, Wis., and on the 27th of September, 1868, in Berlin, became the wife of Gilbert C. Rounds. They also have three children, all born in Berlin, namely: Dayton E., born Sept. 11, 1870; Flora Belle, Jan. 9, 1884, and Gilbert C., May 31, 1886. Eudora C., the next daughter, was born in Oshkosh, Feb. 21, 1850, and Lizzie J. was born in Berlin May 16, 1856.

In 1849, Mr. Wood removed to Oshkosh, where he worked at his trade until 1852, when he came to Berlin, where he has since made his home. He continued to work at painting until March, 1864, when he enlisted as a private of Company C, 38th Wisconsin Infantry for service in the late war. He participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, and was seriously injured by an accident which happened to him while assisting in the erection of fortifications in the Wilderness. He is still a sufferer from the injuries there received. He was removed to a field hospital and from there to Philadelphia, whence he was shipped with a body of men composed of 1600 convalescing soldiers on the steamer, "Manhattan," to Washington. The boat became disabled and they were six days making the trip which should have been made in one. From the roughness of the weather and the crowded condition of the transport they were subjected to much hardship. On arriving at Washington, Mr. Wood was placed in Howard Hospital, where he remained until fall, when he was transferred to the veteran reserve corps and stationed at Capital Barracks. During the winter he was transferred to Judiciary Square Hospital and in May, 1865, was sent home on furlough, receiving his discharge at Madison, Wis., on the 9th of June, following.

On his return from the war, Mr. Wood engaged in gardening and fruit growing at his home in Berlin and has carried on that business continuously since. By the exercise of good judgment and close attention to all details, he has made it a

marked success, and has become one of the substantial citizens of the community. He was the first to grow the Delaware grape here for market, to any extent, and was very successful in its culture. He has also grown the old Britton blackberry for more than twenty years and now has a wonderful display of that fruit in his garden. He has nearly a half acre planted in blackberries which in the season of 1869 yielded 8,000 quarts or 250 bushels of berries on which he netted \$800.

Mr. Wood is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or desired official position. He is a member of John A. Williams Post, G. A. R. and is highly respected as citizen, neighbor and friend. In the spring of 1889, he was called to mourn the loss of his devoted wife, whose death occurred on the 15th of May of that year, after a companionship with him of forty-two years.



WILLIAM GARNER resides on section 22, in the town of Kingston, Green Lake County, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was born in Lower Canada on Jan. 5, 1843, and is a son of Francis and Mary Garner, both of whom were natives of Northrup, England. In that country they were reared and married, afterward removing to Canada, where they made their home until 1856, when they came to Green Lake County. Mr. Garner made farming his life occupation. On his arrival in this community he purchased a farm in Kingston Township, it being now the property of his son, Horace. The father and mother both passed their last days upon that farm. The former was called home in 1877, at the age of eighty-five years, and the mother departed this life in 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Garner was one of Green Lake County's best citizens and one of nature's noblemen. He was well and favorably known throughout the county, where his many excellent traits of character won for him the respect of all. In political sentiment he was a stalwart Republican, and took a deep interest in the success of that party. To him and his wife were born five children: Mary became the wife of Eli Seymour;

both are now deceased. Edward A. is one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of Lowell, Mass. He left home in early manhood without any means and with but limited education, but by industry he educated himself. For a few years he worked in the cotton factories of Manchester, N. H., was soon promoted to overseer. Soon after the war he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he has been successful in acquiring a considerable property and is now a prominent citizen of that city. John has been lost to his family for the past nineteen years; Horace is engaged in farming and merchandising in Kingston, Wis.; William, of this sketch, is the youngest.

Our subject passed his early life in the usual manner of farmers' sons. He assisted in the cultivation of the land and attended the district schools of the neighborhood. He began his education in Canada, completing it after his removal to Green Lake County, where he has resided since 1856. Like a dutiful son he assisted in the work on the farm until attaining his majority, when on Feb. 5, 1865, he enlisted in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry for one year's service or during the remainder of the war. He joined his regiment at Memphis and after being assigned to Company E, at once entered into active service. The command marched from Alexandria to Austin, Texas, in 182 days, and was then engaged in skirmishing and scouting until mustered out at the latter city. He then returned to Madison, where in December, 1865, he received his discharge. On his return home he again resumed his duties as a farmer, which occupation he has followed throughout his entire life. During the first few years he engaged in operating a farm on shares, but is now the owner of a good homestead and is numbered among the leading agriculturists of this community.

About a year after his return from the battle fields of the South, Mr. Garner led to the marriage altar Miss Janet Semple, the wedding taking place Nov. 18, 1866. Like her husband Mrs. Garner is a native of Canada, but is of Scotch descent. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm, but after three years, success having attended his efforts, Mr. Garner was enabled to purchase a farm, he becoming owner of

160 acres of land in the town of Buffalo, Marquette County, which continued to be his home until 1871, when he sold out and purchased 160 acres on section 22, in the town of Kingston, Green Lake County, where he has resided continuously since, covering a period of eighteen years. Industry and diligence are numbered among his chief characteristics and are elements indispensable to success. By the exercise of these powers Mr. Garner increased his financial resources and thus added to his land until he now owns 240 acres, the entire amount being under a high state of cultivation. Starting in life as he did, without capital, he deserves no little credit for his success. Overcoming all adversities, undaunted with the trials which he has met, he has pushed steadily forward until he has now reached the goal for which he has so long been striving. A comfortable competence, acquired by his own efforts, will enable him to pass his declining years in retirement from all labor. His farm is one of the finest in the community, the stock which he raises is of the best grades and all necessary improvements have been secured. Though his life has been a busy one Mr. Garner has yet found time to inform himself on all the leading issues of the day. He can converse intelligibly on all matters of general interest and is a valued citizen well and favorably known throughout the country. Politically he is a Republican, and socially is a member of the G. A. R. *Newton Wilson Post, No. 28.*

The children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Garner are four in number, two sons and two daughters—Francis O., born Oct. 6, 1867, Nellie M., Aug. 6, 1873, Minnie L., Aug. 15, 1875, and Robert E., Sept. 23, 1877. They have been provided with liberal educational advantages, and are thus fitted for lives of usefulness and honor. Miss Nellie has already received a teacher's certificate, and has followed her chosen profession in the county with good success. Mrs. Garner is a daughter of Robert and Jeanette (Ingles) Semple, who were both natives of Scotland. The former emigrated to Canada when but a small child, the latter when about twenty years of age. They were married in Canada but settled in Marquette about 1850. Mr. Ingles was farming in Kingston Town-

ship at the time of his death, April 15, 1855. His widow is still living. They were parents of eight children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Jane the wife of Rockwell Griffin; Thomas, a farmer; David, also farming; Mrs. Garner next in order; Ellen, who wedded Horace Garner; and Isabelle, who is now the wife of William Jenkins, of Kingston.



JAMES A. BRIGGS, who resides on section 31, in the town of Douglas, Marquette County, is a native of Madison County, Vt., born March 7, 1836, and is of English, Scotch and Welsh descent. His father, Alexander Ellis Briggs, was the first male child born in the town of Hague, N. Y., and was named in honor of Alex Ellis, who had offered 100 acres of land to the person whose advent into the world should thus mark the early history of that town. He received the property so offered, thus being the youngest and one of the most extensive landed proprietors of that section. He was an uncle of Hon. Ansel Briggs, ex Governor of Iowa, who was born July 26, 1800, of Scotch and English parentage. At the age of thirteen years, he went to Vermont and on the 27th of October, 1826, wedded Miss Mary Ormsbee, whose nephew, Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, was once Governor of Vermont. Mrs. Briggs was born in the town of Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., May 22, 1799, and died April 4, 1875. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, but three died in infancy. In 1850, Mr. Briggs emigrated to Wisconsin, settling near the present site of Briggsville when the country was one vast wilderness. After making some preparations for a home, he was joined the following year by his wife and children, their family being one of the first to settle in that section of the county. Their only neighbor was Jonathan Butterfield, whose arrival antedated them only a short time. In connection with Aaron Town, Mr. Briggs purchased land of Mr. Butterfield, taking for his interest of the property the water power. His improvement of the same resulted in the formation of the beautiful sheet of

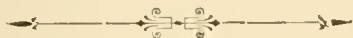
water known as Mason's Lake, the banks of which are dotted with many happy homes, constituting the village of Briggsville, which was named in honor of Mr. Briggs. His first business adventure was in the manufacture of lumber, but after two years he added the gristmill, now known as the Eagle Mill, and until 1860, gave his undivided attention to that business. It then became the property of his son, James A. In early life Mr. Briggs was a Whig, but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. He never aspired to public office but owing to his ability and prominence was often solicited to become a candidate. Socially, he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Neither he nor his wife were members of any Church, but were believers in the Universalist doctrine.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Taunton, Mass., but in an early day removed to New York, locating in Hague, whence he went to Ticonderoga, where he died in 1824. He served in the War of Independence under the immediate command of Gen. Washington. His wife was born in Taunton, Mass., in October, 1770, and died in Shoreham, Mass., at the age of ninety-one years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maternal grandparents of our subject was natives of the Green Mountain State and there spent their entire lives.

James A. Briggs remained in the State of his nativity until sixteen years of age, during which time he received his early training at the district schools, but completed his education in the High School of Portage, Wis., where he pursued a three years' course. The first business in which he engaged was in assisting his father in the mill, and until the death of the parents he remained under the parental roof. He then took charge of the mill and during the long period of eighteen years carried on business in that line with marked success. Failing health, however, caused him to resort to other occupations and he repaired to his farm, of 160 acres, in the town of Douglas, where he now resides. The same energy and activity displayed while engaged in milling have characterized his career as a farmer and he takes rank among the leading agriculturalists of the county.

Mr. Briggs was joined in wedlock with Miss Ellen F. Gay, a native of the town of Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., and the birth of six children has blessed their union: Nellie, who died at the age of three years; James Ellis, who is in the auditor's office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in Milwaukee; Abbie E., who became the wife of Daniel Tears, an employe of Galliot & Loomis of Portage City, Wis.; Robey E. is attending school at Portage City; John G., who died at the age of nine years; and Willie O. at home. Mrs. Briggs has also been called to her final rest. For many years she was a consistent member of the Universalist Church and was greatly esteemed by all. Mr. Briggs was again married April 23, 1880, his second union being with Mrs. Maggie (Curtis) Sherman of Sandusky, Ohio.

In politics, our subject is a Republican and has held the offices of Township Clerk and Constable. In 1870, he was nominated for the State Senatorship and though unsuccessful made a brilliant canvass. His defeat was on account of a division in the party brought about by the location to be determined for the Milwaukee & Grand Rapids Railroad. He has always been held in high esteem by those of his own party and has the regard of his political opponents. The respect in which he is held by both parties is such that at the time of his election to the office of Township Clerk, he received all the votes cast, there being about sixty Democratic voters. He is a member of Briggsville Lodge, No. 255, I. O. O. F. and has filled the chair of Noble Grand and been Representative to the Grand Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are earnest workers in the Universalist Church and command the respect and confidence of all who know them.



AUGUSTUS L. PALMER, one of the enterprising farmers and leading citizens of the town of Brooklyn, residing on section 7, belongs to a family of English descent. The original founder in America settled in the country prior to the Revolutionary War. The grandfather of our subject, Jonathan Palmer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 20, 1773, and in early

life learned the painter's trade, which he followed for a number of years, but afterward engaged in farming. He married Lydia Bunnell, who was born Dec. 22, 1777, in Connecticut, and they became parents of three children. Both lived to an advanced age and died in the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake County. The wife departed this life on the 8th of January, 1851, at the age of seventy-eight years; the husband died Feb. 28, 1855, at the age of eighty-two years.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was Commodore Hobart Rogers, who for many years was employed on a vessel trading on the Chesapeake Bay between Baltimore and Philadelphia. He there won his title of Commodore. He married Beulah Warner by whom he had nine children.

Commodore Hobart Rogers was born in Connecticut, and there his marriage with Beulah Warner took place. He was then engaged in farming. After the birth of two children they removed to Delaware County, N. Y., and subsequently removed to Otsego County, where he engaged in lumbering and milling. The death of his wife occurred about 1825. He afterward married, but his second wife lived only about a year. After the death of his second wife he again turned his attention to lumbering and trading on the Chesapeake Bay. After following that occupation for several years he died at Baltimore. Of that family of nine children, Mrs. Palmer, the mother of our subject, is the only one living at this writing (1889).

Elias Palmer, the father of our subject, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 18, 1799, and when a child accompanied his parents to New York, where he was reared to manhood, and formed the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Rogers, whose hand he sought in marriage. Their union was celebrated in Delaware County in 1825. Having removed to Oswego County, N. Y., they made their home in that community until 1836, when following the course of human emigration, which was steadily flowing westward, they landed in Milwaukee, Wis. They were among the first settlers of the State, and what is now one of the leading cities was then but a mere hamlet. After a year they went from Milwaukee to Waukesha County, where the succeeding ten years of their lives were passed, when, in 1817,

they came to Green Lake County. Their only neighbors at that time were the Pottawatomie Indians with the exception of three white settlers, whose homes were twenty miles distant. In his early life Mr. Palmer had followed the sea for fourteen years, but he now gave his attention to farming, in which enterprise he was very successful. His duties of course took him greatly from home, but his wife was a courageous woman, and though she knew that no one was near to whom she could call for aid in case the Indians molested her, she showed no fear. At one time an Indian came to the cabin and asked her for several articles, at the same time toying with the butcher knife. She told him she could not spare what he wanted, whereupon he became saucy. Annoyed beyond endurance, she seized the old long-handled shovel and in less time than it takes to record it the Indian had left. By the united efforts of husband and wife they accumulated a comfortable property, though they were in limited circumstances at the time of their arrival in the county. Mr. Palmer was numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of the community, and bore no inconsiderable part in the work of upbuilding and progress. He helped to blaze the trees which indicated to the traveler the road between St. Marie and Stevens' Point, and did all in his power to promote the interests of town and county. In early life he was a Whig, but afterward he supported the Republican party. He died in the faith of the Methodist Church, of which he was a consistent member, Nov. 14, 1883, and his death was deeply mourned by many friends. His wife, who was born Dec. 21, 1806, is still living, and retains both her mental faculties and physical powers to a remarkable degree. They were parents of eleven children, but only five are now living, four sons and a daughter. One of the daughters was drowned in Green Lake in 1873. She and her mother formed a party who had gone out upon the water in a sail boat for a pleasure trip. The boat capsized and all on board were thrown into the lake, but the mother saved herself by clinging to the boat.

Augustus L. Palmer, whose name heads this notice, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., July 10, 1835, and was the seventh child in his father's fam-

ily. In Wisconsin he has passed almost his entire life, having been brought by his parents to Milwaukee when a babe in 1836. He came to Green Lake County when eleven years of age, and in its common schools received his education. He was reared to manhood upon the farm, and until attaining his majority assisted his father in its cultivation. On leaving home in 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Janet Laurie, the wedding being celebrated on the 20th day of November. The lady is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born Jan. 24, 1840, and a daughter of John and Marian (Laurie) Laurie, both of whom were born in Scotland, the former of Highland and the latter of Lowland parentage. The father was a machinist by trade, following that occupation in Scotland until 1849, when he embarked for America. After seven weeks spent upon the water the vessel reached Boston harbor, and he at once continued his journey to Springfield, Mass., where he resumed his old occupation. His next place of residence was in Delaware County, N. Y., where he engaged at the carpenter's trade, being a first class workman in that line as well as a machinist. When he left Delaware County he removed to the South, settling in the State of Mississippi, whence he came to Green Lake County in 1853. His wife had died before he had left his native land, and his death occurred in Green Lake County at the age of sixty-three years. Their family numbered eleven children, but only two are now living, both daughters.

After his marriage Mr. Palmer located upon the farm where he now lives. It was then entirely unimproved, not a furrow having been turned. At clearing the land he broke the sod and labored diligently to place it under cultivation until Feb. 16, 1864, when he offered his services to the Government, becoming a member of Company I, 31st Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served a year and a half. During a greater part of the time he was on guard duty, but took part in the Atlanta campaign; sickness, however, prevented him from participating in the celebrated March to the Sea. He rejoined his command at Raleigh, N. C., and thence went to Washington. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1865, and then returned home.

Immediately after his arrival Mr. Palmer resumed farming, which he has since followed with good success. He has also held various official positions, including that of Clerk of the School Board and District Treasurer, and for a year and a half was Postmaster at Bluffton. In connection with his son he owns 244 acres of as fine farming land as can be found in the county. Himself and family are held in the highest esteem throughout the community where he has made his home for more than forty years, and in the Congregational Church, of which they are members, they have many, many friends. Mr. Palmer in political sentiment is a Republican, and socially, he is a member of the G. A. R.

There were three children born to our subject and his worthy wife, but only one is now living, the second, Charles A., who married Jessie James and assists his father in the cultivation of the home farm. Marion E., the eldest, became the wife of Fred W. Thrall and died at the age of thirty-two, leaving two children; Agnes H. the youngest, died when five years old.



SHADRACH BURDICK, who is familiarly known as "Uncle Shed," is the oldest living settler of Green Lake Township, Green Lake County, and this history would thus be incomplete without his sketch. He was born in Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 23, 1806, and is a son of Abraham and Deborah (Farris) Burdick. The family traces its origin back to seven brothers, who left their home in England and settled in Rhode Island at a very early day. The great-grandfather of our subject, John Burdick, removed from that State to Pawling Township, Dutchess Co., N. Y., when it was almost an uninhabited wilderness. There were no cows in the settlement and goats were used for milking purposes. The grandfather, Samuel Burdick, was born in the township where his parents settled, and on attaining his majority wedded Mary Slocum, by whom he had eight children—six sons and two daughters. He served throughout the entire Revolutionary War and lived to the advanced age

of eighty-eight years. The maternal grandfather, Edmund Farris was also a native of Pawling Township, and followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire life. He was thrice married and had a family of twenty-one children. Deborah was born of his second union.

Abraham Burdick was born in Pawling Township in 1784, and his wife was born in that neighborhood in 1767. They resided in Dutchess County, N. Y., until 1823, when they removed to Otsego County, where Mr. Burdick devoted his energies to farming until 1841, when following the course of emigration Westward, he came with his family to this county, where he and his wife passed their last days. He died at the age of ninety-one years, and Mrs. Burdick passed away at the age of eighty-six. In early life he was a staunch Whig, and afterward became a warm advocate of the Republican principles. In their family were eight children, six of whom are yet living, the youngest being nearly seventy years of age. Our subject, Asa, Mary and Nancy reside in Wisconsin; Amanda is living in Illinois, and Urama is a resident of Minnesota.

Shadrach Burdick was the second in order of birth. His early life was spent in the usual manner of farmer lads, and he received but few educational advantages. He assisted his father in the cultivation of the old farm, until twenty-eight years of age, when he left the parental roof and was united in marriage with Aurelia A. Worden, the wedding taking place Jan. 16, 1834. She was born in Fort Ann Township, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1813. In 1841 they started for Wisconsin, their destination being Walworth County, but they found that all the desirable land had been taken, and continued their travels until reaching the town of Green Lake. Mr. Burdick there entered a claim and developed the farm on which he is now living. At that time his nearest post-office was at Fox Lake, eighteen miles away. He went to Watertown to mill, and at one time was not able to get his grist ground for four weeks. He bought a claim of John Parker, which he entered, and his first house was a rude shanty, which served well enough in dry weather, but did not prove very efficient shelter in the winter or in rainy seasons,

Deer at that time were very plentiful, but he never killed one. Of the fox chase he was very fond. He is the owner of a shot-gun which has been in the family over two hundred years, and is highly prized as a relic. He endured all the hardships and trials of pioneer life, but prosperity has attended his efforts, and he is now living in the enjoyment of the fruits of former toil. He is the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres, highly improved and cultivated, and furnished with good buildings, ever-flowing springs and fine timber land.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burdick were born eleven children, but the first child died in infancy; Amanda is the wife of William Anglum; Martha is at home; Sally is the wife of George Clark; Anna is the wife of Adelbert Bly; Thomas died at the age of three years; Worden is the next younger; Curtis D. died when about two and a half years old; Deborah A. became the wife of Eri Coleman, but is now deceased; Maria died in infancy; and Shadrach D. completes the family. The death of the mother occurred on the 9th of October, 1878. She was a faithful and consistent Christian lady, a member of the Methodist Church, and her loss was deeply felt.

There are but few settlers in the county who have so long made their home in this community as Mr. Burdick. Not to know him argues oneself unknown. None are more worthy of representation in this volume. He is respected by young and old, rich and poor, and has won the confidence and high regard of all with whom he comes in contact. Few have been more prominently identified with the history of the county, and none have taken a greater interest in its growth and progress. He has aided in its development, has witnessed the rapid transformation which has taken place, has done his part in converting the wild lands into beautiful homes and farms, and has been prominent in the promotion of its public enterprises. At one time he was said to be the strongest man in the community. He possessed a splendid physique, and in the prime of manhood was almost six feet high and weighed nearly 250 pounds. His neighbors were always glad to receive his help at a house-raising, and he willingly gave them his services if he could spare the time. He has held many official positions, and while residing in New

York received commissions from Gov. Seward—that of Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain. He also served as Assessor and Supervisor of his native town, and was also Assessor of Green Lake County for a year. For three years he discharged the duties of that office in his town, and for two years was Side Supervisor. He cast his first Presidential ballot for Jackson, but after that time supported the Whig party until its dissolution, since which time he has been a staunch Republican. He voted in the town of Green Lake when there were only eleven votes cast in the whole town. Religiously he is a Methodist, having been a member of that church for more than half a century. For many years he held the office of Class-Leader, and was also Steward and Trustee for a lengthy period. In manner Mr. Burdick is genial and gentlemanly. His life has been one of the greatest uprightness, and has been such as to command the respect and confidence of all. He has never failed in his duties of citizenship; as a neighbor and friend is kind and accommodating, and as a Christian is true and faithful.



ELI B. CHAPMAN, who is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin and is the father of the editor of the *Plainfield Sun*, was born in the town of Ashford, Windham Co., Conn., on the 26th of August, 1821. He attended district school until fourteen years of age, in his native town, and from that time until he came to Wisconsin in 1844, was a student at Ashford Academy, Conn., High School at Holleston, Mass., Smithville Institute in Rhode Island and Plainfield Academy in Connecticut, with the exception of two years spent in teaching district school. His early life was spent in his native State, but in the fall of 1844, when a young man of twenty-three years he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin. A few years later, on the 1st of January, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Deborah S. Hewes, who was born in the town of Hampden, Penobscott Co., Me., Dec. 4, 1829, and came to Wisconsin in April, 1846. Their wedding was celebrated in Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., the Rev. Mr. Montgomery

performing the ceremony. They were the parents of six children: Frederick E., born in 1848, at Beaver Dam, Wis., and married to Hattie Hubbs, at Oasis, Wis., in May, 1875; Lewis W., born Feb. 2, 1851, at Appleton, Wis., and married to Maggie E. Lewis, at Montello, May 20, 1875; Alice M., born Dec. 18, 1853, at Montello, and married to Herbert E. Moors, at Lone Pine, Sept. 18, 1877; Ida M., born Feb. 12, 1856, at Montello, and died July 12, 1858; Frances E., born Sept. 29, 1859, at Montello; Edgar H., born June 20, 1862, at Montello; Cora Maude, born July 30, 1869, at Montello.

Mr. Chapman first located in Milwaukee after his arrival in the West and soon obtained a situation as clerk in a store owned by a Mr. Sweet, but after a few months he engaged with Waldron & Stimpson, merchants of Watertown, Wis. to go to Beaver Dam and there open a branch store. That city was then but a mere hamlet, containing but one frame house, a frame gristmill and about a dozen log cabins. After about a year spent in Beaver Dam, he returned to the East, but the following spring again came to Wisconsin and engaged in the mercantile business for himself as a partner of C. S. Snow. The partnership not proving profitable or agreeable, the connection was dissolved by mutual consent and our subject turned his attention to farming, purchasing land on English Prairie some few miles west of Beaver Dam. For two or three years the fever and ague raged terribly in that locality. The wheat crop was also a failure and in consequence times were very hard. Wheat that was raised brought only about fifty cents per bushel, and had to be hauled all the way to Milwaukee in wagons over almost impassible roads. Often a week or ten days was consumed in making the trip and in order to save any money at all from his sales, the farmer would have to take with him food for the journey and sleep under his wagon at night. It was not until several years later that railroads were built, thus affording easy and rapid transportation. This is but a sample of the many hardships and trials that were endured by the pioneers, yet Mr. Chapman in speaking of that period of his life, says that he never passed a more enjoyable time than the few years spent in and near Beaver Dam. Then the people were not divided

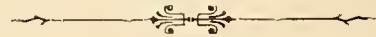
into classes of rich and poor or aristocrats and plebeians, but all were on the same social footing. Hospitality such as is now unknown characterized those pioneer settlers and the social intercourse would cause wonder among many people of to-day. The winter time was a season of festivities. Sleigh rides, parties, dances, junkets and social gatherings called the people together. A notice would be given out that a dance would be held at a certain place. No tickets were printed or special invitations issued but every one was invited. A four horse team would be hitched to a wagon bed placed upon runners and the young people would crowd in and laughing and singing "we wont go home till morning," they would dash along over the frozen ground until the place of entertainment was reached, when they would spend hours in the liveliest manner and it was often almost morning before the pleasure-seekers would return home. The bar-room of old Brown's log tavern was the scene of many a pleasant evening. Gathered around a huge fire-place, the time was spent in playing games, telling stories, relating hunting adventures and cracking jokes; no drunkenness or fighting, but all social, kind and neighborly. Those days will never be forgotten by the participants. Another means of amusement were the house raisings and husking bees.

The written law in such communities was not extensive, but the people were banded together in support of what was right and the men of the settlement formed a court when any act was committed contrary to justice. An incident which occurred in those early days will serve to illustrate the manner in which an offender met punishment. At one time a stranger appeared in the settlement stating that he wished to make a home in the community. He met with most courteous treatment from all, was shown by the settlers the most favorable locations and in every possible way he was made to feel that he would be welcome. He boarded with a neighbor of Mr. Chapman, who through sickness and ill luck was unable to pay for his farm when the time of pre-emption had expired. The stranger becoming acquainted with the fact went at once to the land office and deeded the farm. When his action became known to the settlers, they were so incensed that a meeting was

called and they repaired to the stranger's shanty and endeavored by peaceable means to have him give up the land, but their entreaties were of no avail. In an ungentlemanly manner he told them that he has purchased the land and intended to keep it. At that, the self-appointed committee of justice seized him and although he made a desperate attempt with an ax to defend himself, they took him out of the house, tied a rope around his ankles and started with him to the Beaver Dam pond, crossing on the way a 40-acre field newly plowed and frozen. On arriving at the pond a hole was cut in the ice and the stranger dropped in the water where he was held until nearly dead. Then hauling him out he was once more requested to give up the land and told that if he did not do so he would never come out of the pond alive again. Looking around the circle of fierce and determined faces and seeing no hope of leniency he promised to freely and voluntarily deed back the land, which he soon afterward did and, collecting his few household goods he and his family left for parts unknown. Such is a hasty glance at one of the features of pioneer life.

Mr. Chapman found that farming did not prove a profitable investment with him, and as the crops proved a failure and the ague still claimed him as a victim, he left Dodge County in the spring of 1850, and went to Appleton, Wis. Since that year, however, the ague has never prevailed to any extent in Dodge County, and the wheat crop has never been an entire failure. Any amount of government land, either prairie or timber could be bought for \$1.25 per acre, while the marshes were not considered worth purchasing but were free plunder for any one, although they produced excellent hay. After Mr. Chapman had been a resident of Appleton for two years, the property of the Lawrence University became so tangled up in law through the machinations of the Rev. Reader Smith, that people would not buy property there, land and lots depreciated in value and many of the residents moved away, Mr. Chapman among the number, but affairs were soon settled in Appleton since which time that city has continued to grow and prosper. Our subject, in 1852, settled in Montello, Marquette County, where he purchased land and again en-

gaged in farming. Six years later the county was divided, a portion of it being separated and called Green Lake County. Mr. Chapman was appointed by Gov. Randall, as Register of Deeds of Marquette County, and was afterward re-elected for a term of three years. In 1865, he was appointed Superintendent of schools and while in Montello in 1867, was appointed one of three to assist the Board of Emigration in the performance of their duties. He was Postmaster of Montello, under Buchanan, and was also Deputy Treasurer and Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, while living in that city. His residence in the county covered a period of twenty years, and in 1872, he removed to Oasis, Waushara County, where he embarked in the mercantile business, later pursuing the same in Lone Pine, and afterward in Adams County, whither he removed in 1879. He served as Postmaster in Lone Pine, and also in Adams County, but in 1883, returned to the East and is now living in the town of Hume, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he is pursuing the quiet and congenial life of a farmer.



JOHN W. GREENFIELD, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Waushara County, who resides on section 30, in the town of Plainfield, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., May 2, 1844, and is a son of Caleb and Elizabeth Greenfield. His parents were also natives of the Empire State, and were descended from old New England families of Puritan origin. Unto them were born four children, three of whom are now living—Daniel W. is engaged in farming in Greeley County, Neb.; John W. is the second; and Mrs. Mary Carpenter is the youngest. The mother of this family departed this life while a resident of New York. The father came to Wisconsin in 1853, and became a resident of the village of Plainfield in 1856. He served in the late War, was a member of the 37th Wisconsin Infantry, and on account of physical disability, the result of a wound received at Petersburg, was discharged. He then returned to Plainfield, where for a time he engaged in keeping hotel, and afterward followed blacksmithing in Wautoma and Montello. He won

the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and for many years was a leading citizen of Waushara County.

Our subject was a lad of twelve years when his father located in Plainfield. He acquired his education in the village schools and remained at home until March, 1861, when at the age of twenty years, he responded to his country's call for troops, and enlisted in Company B, 37th Wisconsin Infantry for the remainder of the War. He joined his regiment at Madison and thence was ordered to Washington, D. C. He participated in a number of important engagements, and during the second day's attack on Petersburg was disabled for further duty in the field by a fall. For some time he was confined in Chestnut Hill Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., after which he was sent to Washington, where he joined the 10th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served until the close of the War. He was engaged in patrol duty in the capital city at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and in fifteen minutes after the fatal shot was fired, he with his comrades were formed in line ready for action. Mr. Greenfield, with others, acted as escort, while the remains of our martyred President was conveyed from the White House to the capitol. Hostilities having ended, he was discharged July 27, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned to Waushara County, where he embarked in farming.

On the 9th of June, 1866, Mr. Greenfield was united in marriage with Miss Emily S. Richards, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Stephen and Hannah Richards, both of whom are now living. By their union were born two children—Herbert, now a student of the Commercial College at Oskosh, Wis.; and Harry M., at home. The mother departed this life June 9, 1886, on the twentieth anniversary of her marriage. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and won a large circle of friends by her many excellencies of character. Mr. Greenfield was again married May 27, 1887, his second union being with Alice M. Gregg, a native of Wisconsin, and they have one child, Leon D.

In 1877, Mr. Greenfield purchased his present farm of 120 acres on section 30, town of Plainfield, where he has since made his home. He has been

an active participant in the many great changes which have taken place in this county since 1856, and is recognized as one of the useful and progressive citizens of the community. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.



THEODORE S. CHIPMAN, County Superintendent of schools of Waushara County, who resides on section 5, in the town of Warren, is a native of Michigan. He was born in Southfield, April 24, 1839, and is of English and German extraction. His father was William Fitch Chipman and his grandfather was Dr. Cyrus Chipman. The family was founded in America by emigrants who crossed the Atlantic in the "Mayflower." Dr. Chipman was a native of Vermont, but during his early manhood removed to Detroit, Mich., where he engaged in practice until his death. He had several brothers, viz.: Nathaniel, Lemuel, Darius, Samuel and Daniel, who were prominently connected with the early history of Vermont. Nathaniel and Daniel were both eminent attorneys, the former being the author of "Principles of Government," while Daniel was the author of "Chipman on Contracts" and "Lives of Chittenden and Warner." The Doctor became one of the prominent physicians of Michigan. His wife was Miss Annie Fitch, daughter of Hon. William Fitch, of Vermont.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Orange Stoddard, was a native of New York, and his great-grandfather served as Brigadier General in the War of Independence.

William Fitch Chipman, the father of our subject, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., and when twelve years of age accompanied his parents to Detroit, Mich. After arriving at years of maturity he embarked in the grocery business, which he continued until 1847, when he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and for two years, during the winter seasons, engaged with the firm of Miller & Cushman, grain brokers. He devoted his time in the summer months to the agency of various steamboat lines. On the 24th of April, 1849, he removed to Berlin, then a small hamlet on the Fox River, known to

Strong's Landing, and from that time until the 9th of May following, assisted in opening a road through the forest from Berlin to Wautoma, which is called the south road to Wautoma, and is the principal thoroughfare to that place. Changing his occupation, on the 9th of May, 1849, he removed with his family to Warren Township, Waushara County, and entered a tract of 160 acres of land on section 5. It was the first claim made between Willow Creek and Waupaca. He there settled when the country was only inhabited by the wily Indians, the Winnebagoes and Menomonees, and amid the toil and many privations incident to the early settling of a new country, he lived the life of a farmer, his efforts being crowned with prosperity, until 1868, when he removed to Berlin, where the succeeding twenty years of his life were passed. Returning to the old homestead, he there spent the remainder of his days in peace and quiet, dying in January, 1889, at the residence of his son, Leroy W. Mr. Chipman was always aggressive in political matters, affiliating with the Republican party from its organization. In 1856, he represented in the Lower House of the Legislature, the district composed of Marquette, Green Lake and Waushara Counties, being the first elected to that office from the last named county, and was the author of the bill granting a charter to the city of Berlin. He also served as Justice of the Peace and was Supervisor of his township for many years.

The wife of William Fitch Chipman was in her maidenhood Miss Betsy Stoddard, a granddaughter of Gen. Orange Stoddard. She was a native of Broome County, N. Y., and by their union were born three sons and a daughter—Theodore S., Albion R., Leroy W. and Amelia B. In the spring of 1862, Albion enlisted in the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, as a member of Company C, but was afterwards transferred to another company of the same regiment. He was killed in April, 1865, at Rivers Bridges, during Sherman's advance from Atlanta, Ga., to Richmond, Va. Leroy W. enlisted in Company I, of the 11th Wisconsin Regiment, on the 1st of October, 1861, and in the spring of 1864, was transferred to the 23d Wisconsin Infantry, with which regiment he participated in the Red River campaign, after which he again became a member

of the 11th Wisconsin, with which he remained until his discharge at Madison, Jan. 7, 1865. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black River, siege of Vicksburgs, siege of Jackson, the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and Cone River. Amelia B., who married Frank M. Wood, was the first white child born in Waushara County, and was the only daughter of the family.

On the 24th of April, 1849, Theodore Chipman, whose name heads this sketch, accompanied his parents to Waushara County and shared with them the hardships and privations of pioneer life, in the meantime acquiring sufficient education to teach school. He was not permitted to attend the public school to any great extent, but "burning the midnight oil" he would peruse the text books until he had fitted himself for the profession above mentioned. At the age of eighteen, he taught his first school in the Centerville district and in his twenty-first year he entered the Berlin High School, which he attended two years. Before he had completed his course, the war broke out and he laid aside his books to enter the army, enlisting in October, 1861, as a member of Company I, 11th Wisconsin Infantry. Shortly afterward, he was promoted to the rank of Corporal, and after the charge on Vicksburg was made First Sergeant on account of bravery displayed. In the spring of 1864, he was transferred to the 23d Wisconsin Infantry, and soon afterward appointed to the United States Free Military School at Philadelphia, where he soon completed the course and then went before the board of examiners at Washington, of which Gen. Silas Casey was President, and passed a successful examination for First Lieutenant. He immediately afterward joined his first company and was detailed recorder for a general Court Martial of his command, in which capacity he continued to serve until Oct. 17, 1864. He was discharged at Madison, Jan. 17, 1865, but on the 15th of March following re-enlisted in the 52nd Regiment, remaining in camp until April 5, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the 8th United States Colored Heavy Artillery. He joined the regiment at Paducah, Ky., from which point he accompanied his command to Washington, D. C., taking part in the

funeral services of President Lincoln. From there he transferred his troops by the way of Richmond to City Point, where he was stationed until July 1, when he joined Sheridan's expedition to Texas, remaining in that State until Feb. 10, 1866, when he was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and with his regiment was honorably discharged on the 13th of March, 1866, having served his country for four years and a half. He was severely injured by a fall from the upper deck on an ocean steamer while doing guard duty at Cape Lookout and from the effects of the fall has never recovered. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black River, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Ft. Esperanza, Sabine Cross Roads and several other minor engagements and skirmishes.

Returning to his home in Waushara County, Mr. Chipman taught school for a brief period and in 1867, was appointed County Superintendent by John G. McMinn, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John Austin, but was previously elected for a full term and such was the general satisfaction that he was re-elected for four successive terms. From 1875 until 1887 he devoted his time to his farm and school duties. He was again appointed County Superintendent to fill the unexpired term of Eugene Monroe, and in 1888 was once more elected to the office that he had so creditably filled in former years and is the present incumbent. He has been Township Clerk since 1869 and for six years was Justice of the Peace. In politics he is a Republican but conservative in his views.

On the 11th of November, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Adeline Borst, a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., and a daughter of Daniel and Lavina (Bice) Borst, both of whom were natives of Schoharie County, N. Y. Of their union were born four children—Altie B., Grace, Ray W. and Earl F., all are living. Mr. Chipman owns a farm of 180 acres, ninety of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, the remainder being adapted to stock-raising. He is a member of Wautoma Lodge, No. 148, A. F. & A. M.; is Commander of Edwin Saxe Post, No. 135, G. A. R., and since 1873, has been Secretary of the Old Settlers' Society

of this county, which was organized Jan. 28, 1871.

Mr. Chipman is purely a self-educated and self-made man. During his early life his father's resources were such that he was compelled to remain on the farm, thus depriving him of the advantage of instruction except a few months in the district schools, but by close and continued application to his books with inflexible will and a firm determination to excel, he has succeeded in becoming one of the best educators in Central Wisconsin. He is a profound thinker, a logical reasoner and a man of whose citizenship any community of our country might well be proud. His residence in this county has been of longer duration than any of its citizens, and the Chipman family has been so prominently identified with its history that this record would be incomplete without this sketch though brief it may be.



WILLIAM BANNERMAN, who is a manager and also one of the principal stockholders of the Berlin Granite Company, was born in Inverury, Scotland, on the 11th of December, 1842, and is descended from an illustrious family of that country. The name Bannerman was first used as a family name after the battle of Bannockburn. The progenitors of the family were standard bearers in the army of the Scottish King, and at the aforesaid battle were stationed on a hill in the rear of the troops. When the columns began to break and victory seemed doubtful, they rushed to the front, shouting and waving their colors. The enemy, seeing them rushing on, thought re-enforcements had arrived and gave way. Thus the noble men won the name which has descended through generation after generation.

Robert and Agnes (McNicol) Bannerman, the parents of our subject, were both natives of Scotland, the birth of the former having occurred in the Northern part of that country, while the latter was born in Inverury. The father was Superintendent of granite quarries for many years and built a number of the most important light-houses along the coast of Scotland. His death occurred at the age of seventy years, while the maternal grand-

father of our subject lived to the advanced age of one hundred years. Eleven children were born to Robert and Agnes Bannerman, but only two are living in this country: William and John, the latter, being also a stockholder in the Berlin Granite Company.

Our subject received a good education in his native land, but had to walk four miles to the school house. After his elementary studies were completed, he spent some time in the study of that branch of mathematics which applies to the measurement of masonry. He worked at stone-cutting and also was his father's book-keeper until nineteen years of age, when he began business for himself. He had become so familiar with quarrying that on the sickness of his father he was enabled to discharge the duties of superintendent of a quarry for a year to the complete satisfaction of the company. He first left his native land in 1866, when he went to Russia, where he was employed in getting out the stone used in paving the streets of Odessa.

On his return to Scotland, Mr. Bannerman was united in marriage March 25, 1870, with Catherine C. Thackery, daughter of William and Ann (Ewing) Thackery. Her father was a native of England but when a young man went to Scotland, where he was married. He was a weaver by trade and in his adopted country became identified with a large manufacturing establishment. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thackery, seven sons and four daughters, but only two are residents of the United States: George, who is a member of the Berlin Granite Company; and Mrs. Bannerman, who was born in Aberdeen County, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1851.

In 1871, Mr. Bannerman came with his wife to America, and remained in Massachusetts for a short time previous to coming West. After working for some time in Chicago, Ill., and Montello, Wis., he opened the Utley Granite quarry for the Green Lake Granite Company, and occupied the position of Superintendent for two years. In 1885, he was employed by the Wisconsin Granite Company to open a quarry at Berlin and was Superintendent of it for two seasons. Through his instrumentality, the Berlin Granite Company of which

he is now Superintendent was organized in 1887, and its property is steadily increasing in value. This company has a splendid quarry of dark granite at Berlin, where are employed about forty men and an excellent red granite quarry situated about eleven miles northwest of the city. Through his judicious and able management those quarries have yielded a good income to the stockholders of the company. With railroad facilities, the red granite quarries above mentioned are certain to become very valuable. Eight children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Bannerman, namely: William T., Robert C., Agnes C., Mary A., Catherine C., George, Charles R. and Ann E., who died at the age of one year.

Mr. Bannerman is one of the valued citizens of the community, as well in social as in business circles. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and take an active part in the advancement of its interests. Whatever tends to the upbuilding of the community and the increase of morality, he gives his heartiest support. He is President of the Y. M. C. A. of Berlin and is a man of charitable and benevolent impulses, though his many acts of kindness are performed without ostentation or display. He has allied himself with no political party but is pronounced in his views as a supporter of free trade principles and civil service reform. Green Lake County has no more loyal citizen than William Bannerman, nor one who feels more interest in her free institutions, yet he retains a deep and abiding love for Scotland as the land of his birth, and has eleven times visited that country, while his family has five times accompanied him.



EZRA A. PARKER, who resides on section 24, in the town of Brooklyn, has been an honored resident of Green Lake County since 1846, and, with the exception of three years spent in Dartford, has during all that time made his home upon the farm where he now lives. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1823, and is descended from Revolutionary stock, both his paternal and maternal grandfathers hav-

ing aided in obtaining American independence. The branch of the Parker family to which he belongs is not very large. His grandfather Parker was an only son, and his father was an only son. His grandfather was a New York merchant, but when the Revolutionary War broke out he left his business to strike a blow for his country's freedom. He was severely wounded, but recovered and lived to the ripe old age of eighty years, dying in the Buckeye State.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Col. Richard Jones, was born in England, but at an early day came to America, and as a British soldier took part in the French and Indian War. When Lexington was fired upon, and the cry "to arms" was heard throughout the country, he espoused the Colonial cause, and rose to the rank of colonel. He, too, settled in New York, where he reared a large family. He died at the advanced age of ninety years.

Jared Parker, father of our subject, was born in the Empire State, June 11, 1780, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade, at which he became an expert workman. As a contractor and builder his entire life was passed, his last work being the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna River. He served for a short time in the War of 1812, and lived long enough after its close to entitle him to a pension, but he never applied for one. He was married on the 1st of January, 1807, to Miss Betsy Jones, who was born at Peekskill, New York, Sept. 19, 1787. They left the East in 1823, and removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where they passed their declining years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they reared their family in accordance with Bible teachings, early impressing upon their minds lessons of honesty, industry and uprightness. The family numbered nine children, seven sons and two daughters, four of whom are yet living, three sons and one daughter. The father died Sept. 20, 1852, the mother surviving until 1870, when she was also called home.

Our subject was liberally educated in his youth, his elementary education, acquired in the common schools, being supplemented by a course in the college at Meadville, Pa., which he attended for a

year and a half. When about eighteen years of age, he went to work in a blacksmith's shop owned by his brother, working for about a year, when he entered college, as above stated. Attracted by the West, of which he had heard such favorable reports, we find him, in 1814, en route for Wisconsin. He first stopped for a short time in Milwaukee, and thence went to Beaver Dam, coming to Green Lake County in 1816. He earned his first money in this county by breaking sod with an ox-team on the old William Sherwood place. Many an acre of raw prairie land has been first upturned by his plow, and he also assisted in sawing the first log in the old Dart mill. He operated the first horse-power threshing machine used in this section of the country, and has been identified with the work of improvement and development continuously since. Entertaining progressive ideas, he always keeps abreast of the times, and has borne no inconsiderable part in the advancement of all that pertains to the rebuilding of town and county.

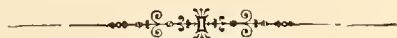
Mr. Parker, on the 11th of December, 1819, married Miss Sarah S. McGlashan, who was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1830. Her parents were Robert P. and Sarah (Holmes) McGlashan, the former a native of Auburn, N. Y., born in 1785, the latter born in 1800, near Salisbury, Conn. He was a teacher by profession, but afterward abandoned that pursuit and engaged in farming. With his family, he came to Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1845, his death occurring in that city some six years later. His wife survived him until 1877. They were both believers in the Universalist faith, and in political sentiment he was a Democrat. Nine of their twelve children lived to mature years.

Upon their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Parker settled upon the farm where they are now living, and with the exception of three years spent in Dartford, have resided there continuously since. Laboring long and diligently, Mr. Parker has acquired a handsome property, his landed possessions aggregating 606 acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Fair and honest in all his dealings, he has won the confidence and high regard of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact, and is

known to all as a respected citizen. He cast his first Presidential vote for Cass, and from that time up to the present has never wavered in his allegiance to the Democratic party. He has held the office of Assessor for three terms in the town of Brooklyn, was Supervisor for one term, and has served on the school board almost continuously since the district was organized. He was Chairman of the first board, and the first school was convened upon his farm. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of seven children: Lillie; J. R., who married Rosanna Brooks, and has two children; William E.; Frank E., who wedded Eva Elliott, and has two children; Iome D., wife of Lyman Fitch, by whom she has three children; Jennie M. and E. F. They have all received good school advantages, and are thereby fitted for the practical duties of life.

In October, 1864, Mr. Parker enlisted in the 47th Wisconsin Infantry, and was assigned to Company I. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1865. The brigade was under command of Dudley, and much of the time was doing guard duty. Mr. Parker served for a time as regimental hospital steward, and was transferred from that to the commissary department, when he was put on detached duty. While in the service he contracted chronic diarrhoea, from which he has suffered very greatly since.



EZRA T. WHITING, who is engaged in the livery business at Dartford and also has a 'bus line, is a native of Green Lake County. He was the first white male child born in the town of St. Marie, his birth occurring on the 13th of October, 1849. He is a son of Joel and Lucy (Ama-don) Whiting. The ancestry is traced in direct line to Nathaniel Whiting, who was one of the first settlers of Dedham, Mass., whose history dates almost from the beginning of American colonization. He was of English birth but decided to cast his lot with those who had come to find homes in the New World. In 1643 he married Hannah Dwight, and

unto them were born fourteen children. The line of direct descent is through Samuel, son of Nathaniel Whiting, Josiah, Caleb, Timothy, Joel to Ezra T.

Samuel Whiting, in 1676, married Sarah Metcalf, and had five children; Josiah, son of Samuel, married Elizabeth Grant, and they became the parents of four children, one of whom, Caleb M., wedded Hannah Sibley, who bore him four children. After her death he married a Miss Southworth, and three children were born unto them: Timothy, a son of the second marriage, chose for a companion Dorcas Fairbanks, and unto them were born nine children, one of whom, became the wife of Elder Warren and Ellis Whiting, early settlers of Fond du Lac County, Wis.

Another member of that family was Joel Whiting, father of our subject, who was born in Worcester County, Mass., on the 20th of September, 1800. When about nineteen years of age, he left his childhood home and removed to Erie, N. Y., where he resided until 1836, when he emigrated to Northern Indiana, locating on Terecopia Prairie. Eleven years were there passed, when in 1847, he came to Green Lake County settling in the town of St. Marie, where he turned the first furrow. He was in very limited circumstances at the time of his arrival, but by hard labor, energy and perseverance, combined with the rise in the value of land, at the time of his death he had a comfortable competency and was the owner of 320 acres of fine land. He was thrice married, and by his first union were born three children. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Lucy Barrett *nee* Amadon, who had also been previously married, and was the mother of two children. But one child was born of the second marriage, Ezra D., whose name heads this sketch. After the death of Mrs. Lucy Whiting, which occurred about 1866, he became the husband of a Mrs. Nichols, who was a member of one of the pioneer families of the county. She survived her husband several years. In political sentiment, Mr. Whiting was a Republican, and in religious faith a Friend or Quaker. His wife held membership in the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Ezra T. Whiting, our subject, has passed his entire life in the county where he was born. He was

reared to agricultural pursuits, and passed his early life in the usual manner of farmer lads. He acquired his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and remained under the parental roof until both father and mother had been called home. The earlier years of his manhood were spent as a farmer, he engaging in that business until 1883, when he abandoned the occupation to embark in his present line of work. In that year he came to Dartford, purchasing the livery barn of which he has since been proprietor. He keeps on hand three omnibuses and a good line of carriages, and does a flourishing business as a liveryman. In addition to that business he is also owner of a restaurant. Courteous in manner and always accommodating, he receives a liberal patronage and is ranked among the leading business men of the town. In political sentiment, he is a Republican and takes a deep interest in the success of the party.



HON. ALANSON M. KIMBALL. To attain prominence in the business and political world, requires the closest application of all the forces inherent and acquired with which man is equipped. To attain even an average standing in any of the pursuits or vocations of life requires an exertion of no mean order, but to launch out in a career embodying the gravest cares in various and distinct lines in life, and successfully make one's way to the front, attaining success in every undertaking and prominence in most of them, affords the happiest illustration conceivable of what a man can accomplish where human action is involved. The embodiment of the essential forces necessary to an ideal career, such as is presented in the life of our subject, is by no means general among men—hence it follows that these forces are inherent and hereditary, else the more universal success of men in the affairs of life. In this connection heredity discloses the principal source whence came those predominant characteristics that mark Mr. Kimball's strong personality, gives reason to his methods, and success as a natural sequence to his efforts. He comes from a rugged race, noted for longevity and most excellent habits

—conditions and traits which have been fully inherited through a long line of progenitors to the present generation.

Mr. Kimball was born in the town of Buxton, York Co., Me., March 12, 1827. His parents, Daniel and Sallie (Lowell) Kimball, were natives of the Pine Tree State. The father was born and reared in Buxton, where he also received a good education. In 1825 he entered upon a mercantile career in his native town, where for thirty years he carried on an important and successful business. In 1855 he removed to Berlin, Wis., where his death occurred three years later. His wife, who was born in Bridgeton, Me., in 1800, died in 1838. A son and three daughters were born of their marriage, all yet living, as follows: Alanson Mellen Kimball, Julia Augusta Sils, Sarah Emeline Peirce, and Mary Ellen Kimball.

The subject of this sketch acquired such education in his early youth as the schools of his native town afforded, and subsequently took a course of study in Kent Hill Seminary, which was supplemented by two terms' attendance at Gorham Academy, which, in the main, constituted all the advantages which he enjoyed for acquiring a literary education. In those days college curriculums were composed of practical studies, omitting the classics and many sciences. After leaving school Alanson entered his father's store at Kimball's Corners, where the more practical and important part of his business education, which in after life contributed so much to his success, was acquired. A part of his time was spent on his father's farm, where he gained a thorough knowledge of agriculture in all its branches. He was inured to hard labor, but it proved an excellent training school, preparing him for the battles of life. From the age of sixteen years until he left the parental roof, he did the greater part of his father's buying. In the summer of 1850 he was employed as traveling salesman by Cowan & Co., manufacturers of pumps at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and the following year embarked in business for himself, handling the same line of goods through agents whom he employed. In the enterprise he was successful, and accumulated some capital.

In 1852, in Buxton, Me., Mr. Kimball was united

in marriage with Miss Frances Abigail Waterman, daughter of William Waterman, and in October of the same year he brought his young bride to Wisconsin, locating in Berlin. One of his first business ventures in the West was in the line of real estate, and shortly after his arrival he was also employed as clerk and general manager in the general merchandise store of Perley G. Chase. In 1854 he bought a stock of goods and began business for himself in Centerville, one mile south of the present site of Pine River, but that now flourishing village then had no existence. A year later he removed to Pine River and opened the first store at that place, where he was personally interested in merchandising for many years, and is still connected with the business, which is now conducted by his son Charles. He also owned and operated a large farm in that vicinity which received his personal supervision until a few years since, when he placed its management in the hands of his son.

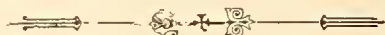
Mr. Kimball has not only been prominently connected with business circles and the upbuilding of the best interests of the community, but has also borne an important part in political affairs. In early life he was a Free-Soil Democrat, but after the formation of the Republican party he became an ardent supporter of its principles, and has remained a faithful adherent to this day. In 1862 he was honored by an election to the State Senate, representing Juneau, Adams and Waushara Counties. In 1874 he was elected to the United States Congress to represent the Sixth Congressional District, and in 1884 was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated for the Presidency, James G. Blaine, of whom he was a warm personal friend and great admirer. His political record is one of which his political friends and constituents may well be proud. With the best interests of the people at heart, he labored for their welfare and won the high personal regard of all with whom he came in contact.

In 1883 Mr. Kimball entered 4,800 acres of timbered land in Ashland County, Wis. Three years later he built a large sawmill, and established the post village of Kimball, in the town of Ashland, Ashland County, on the line of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad, where he does a

large business in manufacturing lumber. In August, 1887, a destructive fire swept away his mill, and with it many thousands of feet of lumber, entailing a heavy loss. He at once rebuilt the mill, and is still engaged in business with his son-in-law, Charles R. Clark.

Two children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, a son and a daughter: Ella A., born June 29, 1853, is the wife of Charles R. Clark, a leading business man of Ashland County; and Charles, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Socially, Mr. Kimball is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Pine River Lodge, No. 207, A. F. & A. M., Berlin Chapter, R. A. M., and Berlin Commandery, K. T. He is an adherent of the Congregational Church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Kimball is sagacious, enterprising and successful in business, well-preserved, social and temperate. He has always taken a lively interest in local enterprises of a worthy character, giving liberally, not only from his abundant means, but his moral support. Studious in habit, he is a ripe scholar, a gentleman by instinct and culture, and enjoys as he deserves the unqualified respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.



FERDINAND T. YAHR. It is with great pleasure that we record this sketch, as our subject is not only one of the most prominent business men of the community but is also one of the early settlers of Green Lake County. His residence is in Princeton, where for many years he has been numbered among the leading citizens. On the 17th of December, 1834, in Germany, he was born to Ernst and Caroline (Baker) Yahr, who were also natives of the same country. By occupation, his father was a manufacturer of prints, and followed that business in the fatherland until 1849, when with his family he came to America, locating in Watertown, Wis., where he purchased a farm. After residing there for some fifteen years, he sold his land and removed to Hustisford, where the remainder of his life was passed. Again purchasing a farm of 160 acres, he engaged in its

cultivation until called to his final rest in 1885. He was buried in the cemetery near that place. His wife had died many years previously, having been called home in 1845, before the emigration of the family to America. That worthy couple were parents of six children, but two of whom are now living: Ernst, who resides in Watertown, Wis., and Ferdinand, the subject of this sketch. Ernst Yahr Sr., was twice married, Henrietta Diesel becoming his wife in 1849. The family born of that union numbered eight children.

We now come to the personal history of Ferdinand Yahr. Until fifteen years of age he resided under the parental roof and in the common schools received his education, but at that age he left home to earn his own livelihood. He may truly be called a self made man. Embarking upon his business career as a salesman, he continued to serve in that capacity for three years, during which time his wages amounted to \$150. It will be remembered that the family had ere this become residents of Wisconsin, and in 1853, our subject went to Berlin, this State, where for eighteen months he was employed in a distillery. He next served as an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade for one year and later secured a position as cook on a tug boat used in conveying logs to different places on the upper Fox River. During the summer of 1857, he was thus employed but when autumn came he again went to Berlin, where for one year he worked at the trade of blacksmithing, after which he removed to Waupun, in 1858, following the same occupation at that place for two years. Once more he again returned to Berlin, but after engaging in blacksmithing at that place for nine months he came to Princeton, where he still makes his home, being numbered among the honored residents of that city. During the time spent in Waupun, by industry and economy Mr. Yahr had accumulated \$700, but this sum he had left with various farmers of the community. On his marriage he determined to collect it, but on doing so found that it was all State money, and from the entire amount only realized \$280. Joining his funds with those of his wife, \$350, he deposited the money in the bank at Berlin, but not long afterward that institution failed and he lost all. Again he was forced to begin

life anew. His reverses were hard to bear but he determined to retrieve his lost possessions and with undaunted energy pressed forward. He secured employment at the blacksmith's trade with August Thiel of Princeton with whom he remained for two years, receiving at first but ten shillings per day, but in a short time his wages were advanced to \$2 per day. At the end of that time, in the summer of 1863, he embarked in business for himself, forming a partnership with G. Schaal. They had been in business but about seven weeks when on the 29th of November they received official notice that they were both drafted into the United States service. This unexpected turn in events placed them in an embarrassing situation. They had no other alternative but to join the Union Army or pay to the Government a commutation fee of \$300 each. They then decided to sell out their entire stock, pay the Government fee of \$300 each and with the balance pay their creditors in full. This being done Mr. Yahr was left fully worse off in a financial sense than he had been at any time previously. Though to him these were trying and discouraging times, they proved to be the proverbial "darkest hour just before day," for about this time his fortunes took a change for the better. He struggled on in business in a small way for about eight months when he returned to his old employer, continuing with him until 1866, when he formed a partnership with August Swanke.

The sun of prosperity was now beginning to shine upon Mr. Yahr. The firm of Yahr & Swanke engaged in the manufacture of wagons for one year, after which the connection was discontinued for one year and our subject returned to his old trade and employer, receiving \$1,000 per year as a compensation for his labors. At the expiration of a twelvemonth, however, he abandoned that occupation, embarking in other lines of business. He opened an agricultural store and in connection with that business, engaged in buying wheat for other parties during three years. In 1871 the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad was completed to Princeton, and opened for traffic. Mr. Yahr was one of the prime movers in this enterprise, and its assured success was due in a great measure to his influence and energy. At this time he engaged in buying

and shipping grain on his own account. His financial resources were now greatly increased and he also engaged as a lumber dealer. In 1874, he purchased the hardware store of H. H. Hopkins and the following year erected a brick building, 30x70 feet, and two stories in height, to which he removed his stock. In 1875, he also turned his attention to the banking business in which he is still interested. The bank was originally established with four stockholders, under the firm name of Yahr, Thompson & Co. In 1877 Mr. Yahr commenced buying out his partners in this enterprise, and in 1882 became sole proprietor of the banking business, and has since conducted it with marked success. In the same year, 1882, he bought his partner's interest in the hardware business, and still does a large and profitable trade. The banking institution is one of the leading moneyed concerns of the county, and is one in which the people place the utmost reliance. The owner is a careful and sagacious business man of much ability and in his relations both in public and private life has won the respect and high regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

On the 29th of April, 1861, Mr. Yahr was united in marriage with Amelia C. Schaal and unto them were born ten children, seven of whom are yet living: William, the eldest, is engaged in merchandising in Huron, Dak.; Eugene F. occupies the position of cashier in his father's bank; Ferdinand Ernst is now pursuing his studies in Watertown College; Carrie E., Amelia V., Mabel and Alma are still with their parents. The beautiful home of the Yahr family, situated on the bank of the Fox River, is one of the most pleasant in the county. It was erected in 1883, at a cost of \$16,000 and is palatial in its appointments and surroundings. The well kept lawns and the tastefully furnished mansion all indicate the refinement and culture of the owners, who rank among Green Lake County's honored citizens.

Mr. Yahr has been prominently identified with the development and progress of this community, and for a number of years served as a member of the County Board. In his social relations he is a Mason and stands high in the order, being a member of the 32nd degree. In political sentiment, he

was formerly a Republican, but during the campaign of 1876, he severed his connection with that party, casting his ballot for Samuel J. Tilden, since which time he has affiliated with the Democracy. He keeps himself well posted on all the leading questions of the day, is broad and progressive in his views and believes in a liberal trade policy, having for its object the "greatest good to the greatest number."



JUDGE J. EDMUND MILLARD, County Judge of Green Lake County, has occupied that position for sixteen years. He ranks high in the esteem of the people of the community, both as an official and citizen, and is well worthy of representation in this volume, where is recorded the lives of the honored pioneers and prominent men of the community. He is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Jefferson County, April 30, 1819. His paternal grandfather, Edmund Millard, was a Massachusetts farmer, and married Abigail Hoadley, by whom he had a family of five children. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Ambler, was of English birth, and throughout his business career engaged in merchandising. He chose for a life companion Miss Weed, a celebrated singer, and unto them were born nine children.

The Judge's grandparents removed to Saratoga County, N. Y., in an early day, where his father, Herman Millard, was born in 1797. He was reared to mercantile pursuits, and for many years engaged in that line of business. He was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Ambler, also a native of Saratoga County, born in 1798, and their union was blessed with eight children, six sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and the daughters are yet living. In 1818, Mr. Millard was appointed by John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, as a cadet at West Point, but declined the honor. He continued to engage in merchandising until 1831, in which year he was elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, N. Y., whither he had removed some time previous and in that capacity served three years. The next offi-

cial position which he held was that of Deputy Collector of Customs at Clayton, N. Y., serving as such for five years. In 1850, through the influence of his son, he came to Green Lake County, where he made his home until his death, Nov. 27, 1856. His wife lived to an advanced age, dying Dec. 17, 1885. She was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and a faithful, consistent Christian woman. Politically Mr. Millard was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian stripe.

Our subject was the oldest child of his father's family. He received no special advantages during his youth, having acquired his elementary education in the district schools, but after attaining his majority he attended the Ogdensburg Academy for two years and then entered the Western Reserve College of Hudson, Ohio, where he pursued an engineering course. Soon after leaving college he was chosen Assistant Clerk of the Lower House of Congress, a position which he retained five years, first under McNulty and subsequently under Maj. French. He there had the opportunity of hearing such distinguished statesmen as Webster, Calhoun, Benton and Choate.

Judge Millard was married Aug. 27, 1844, to Harriet S. Bingham, a native of Livingston County, N. Y., and a daughter of Dr. Charles Bingham. In 1847 the young couple came to Green Lake County on a visit, but soon returned to their home in Washington, D. C. However, the country with its brilliant prospects had made a favorable impression upon them and in 1849 they returned to make it their home, settling upon a farm in the town of Green Lake. Mr. Millard was inexperienced in agricultural pursuits, but possessing an observing eye and profiting by the experience of others, he soon acquainted himself with the methods of farming. He had not long been a resident of the county ere the people, recognizing his superior ability, elected him to the position of Register of Deeds in 1852, he holding the office four years. Almost continuously since he has occupied some office and has proved a faithful public servant. He is an ardent advocate of the Democracy, but though the county is strongly Republican he receives large majorities, which fact is indicative of his great popularity and ability. As before stated, he has

held the office of County Judge since 1877, and his present term of service extends to 1893. On vacating the office of Register of Deeds, he went into a flouring mill in Kingston and did a fair business in that line for twenty years, during which time he held the office of President of the Village for several terms.

In 1873 Mr. Millard met the most painful experience of his life in the loss of his wife, who died on Christmas Day of that year. She was in full fellowship with the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a woman highly esteemed by all who knew her for her many excellent characteristics. Three children were born of their union, two boys who died in childhood, and Alice, now the wife of M. W. Stevens. The Judge was again married June 29, 1882, when Mrs. Margaret McCauley became his wife. In his church relations he is an Episcopalian, but his wife holds membership in the Methodist Church.

Judge Millard is the owner of 240 acres of land in the town of Green Lake, but while engaged in the duties of his office he leaves the management of his farm to his wife, who possesses excellent executive ability and ably controls affairs. This worthy couple are well and favorably known throughout the county and well deserve the esteem which is tendered them by all. The respect in which the Judge is held is evinced by the fact that for sixteen years he has held county offices in a strongly Republican county, but the people have never yet had occasion to regret the confidence reposed in him.



EPHRAIM M. PICKERING, a retired farmer who is now living in the village of Plainfield, first came to Waushara County in 1853, and is therefore numbered among its pioneer settlers. He was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Feb. 18, 1829, and is a son of Potter and Silona (McNamara) Pickering. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but the father was of Scotch and Irish descent, while the mother was of Welsh and Irish extraction. Their family numbered five children, viz: Armina, deceased wife of Elder

R. D. Sparks of Portage County, Wis.; Ephraim M. of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of M. S. Brundige of Elmira, N. Y.; Jane who died in Pennsylvania at the age of five years, and Byron. In 1853, our subject accompanied his parents to Waushara County, they locating in the town of Plainfield, but after five years they returned to Pennsylvania, where they spent their last days.

Aiding his father in the labors of the farm and conning the rudimentary studies in the log school house, such was the way in which Ephraim Pickering spent his boyhood days. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter with his father and although he has not made it his principal occupation, he found it of much benefit to him, especially during his early residence in Waushara County, when carpenters and builders were very scarce. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-three years of age when he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary E. Daniels, the ceremony being performed on the 3rd of July, 1853; shortly afterward they started for the West and on the 10th of October, of the same year, reached their destination.

Mr. Pickering entered 180 acres of what was known as the Indian lands, procuring the same from the Government, and upon it built a little log cabin, 14x20 feet, which he made his home for a year when it was replaced by a more substantial residence. Selling his first farm in 1869, he went to Iowa with the intention of making his home in that State, but finding it all prairie land and thinking it would take so long for timber to grow, he changed his determination and returned to Waushara County, purchasing 140 acres of land on section 1, in the town of Plainfield. From that time until 1880, he was successfully engaged in farming, succeeding in making a splendid home upon that tract. In the year above mentioned however, he built a large two story residence in the village of Plainfield, and has since there made his home, having retired from active life to the enjoyment of a well earned rest. The handsome competence which he acquired by years of toil enables him to live in ease and quiet, and surrounded by many comforts of life he there expects to pass his declining days. Diligence and enterprise, leading

characteristics of Mr. Pickering have been important factors in his success. Honesty and fair dealing have characterized all his transactions and have won the confidence and high regard of those with whom he has come in contact. From its organization he has supported the Republican party, and has taken a warm interest in its success and welfare. He was elected by its members to the office of Justice of the Peace, the duties of which he faithfully discharged for eight years. Long prior to the war, Mr. Pickering advocated the abolition of slavery, and in 1863, he enlisted in the 8th Wisconsin Light Artillery. He participated in the siege of Murfresboro and the battle of Stone River, but was mostly engaged in garrison duty during his service of eighteen months. He is now a member of Walter Watterman Post, G. A. R., of Plainfield, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. He has been one of the useful and enterprising citizens of the county, bearing no inconsiderable part in its progress and advancement and has aided materially in the up-building of Plainfield by the erection of two handsome store buildings and his fine residence, in connection with which he also owns 400 acres of land in the county. For many years he has been a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and for forty-three years his wife has been an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both have been devoted workers in the Master's Vineyard and their example has done much toward advancing the cause.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Pickering numbers six children. Evan F., the eldest, wedded Mary E. Thomas, April 24, 1879, and they have two children, Harry and Frank; Charles S., born in Plainfield, March 25, 1856, married Allie M. Cole, of Dodge County, Wis., and their union has been blessed with a daughter, Edna May, born Aug. 22, 1881; Nettie C., a native of Plainfield, is the wife of Rev. James W. Barnett, now of Gratiot, Wis.; Hattie E., is the wife of Elmer M. Funk, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Jennie B., became the wife of William M. Nichols, of Milwaukee, and is now the mother of two children, Percy M. and an infant son: Ida May, who completes the family, died Sept. 2, 1880, at the age of thirteen years.

The parents of Mrs. Pickering are Isaac and El-

vira (Vance) Daniels, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. Her paternal grandfather, Isaac Daniels, Sr., was also born in New York, and was one of the highly respected citizens of the community in which he made his home. The last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War, he died in New York City on Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1865, at the extreme old age of one hundred and nine years. Feeling the oppression and tyranny under which the American Colonists labored, he at once took up arms when the Revolutionary War broke out, and serving under the immediate command of Gen. Washington, participated in the battles at Monmouth, Trenton and White Plains. He also served throughout the entire War of 1812.

Isaac Daniels, Jr., was born in the city of New York, Feb. 17, 1790, and was also a soldier in the War of 1812. By trade he was a shoemaker, which business he followed for twenty years, when he laid it aside and devoted his entire attention to farming in its various branches, including the cultivation of grain, stock-raising and dairying. He became one of the most extensive farmers of Susquehanna County, Pa., where he passed to his last rest. He joined the Republican party on its organization on account of his abolition principles, being among the first to espouse its cause. For thirty years he was a Class-Leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church and died in the faith of the blessed resurrection on the 16th of November, 1865, the same day which witnessed the close of his father's life. His wife, who was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 18, 1811, died on the 6th of August, 1852, and was laid by the side of her husband in the cemetery of South Gibson, Susquehanna Co., Pa. She also was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and took an active part in the advancement of its interests.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Daniels were born ten children—Thomas J., born in Orange County, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1829, is living in Susquehanna County, Pa.; Mary E., born in Orange County, N. Y., June 11, 1831, is the wife of our subject; Azarius T., born in Orange County, July 7, 1833, makes his home in Pennsylvania; Phoebe A., born in Orange County Dec. 17, 1835, became the wife of Luke Reed of Iowa, and died July 2, 1855, leaving one child;

Halina A., born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Sept. 3, 1838, is the wife of Robert Young of Clinton, Iowa; William H., born in Susquehanna County, Jan. 7, 1841, became a resident of Florida and was elected by that State to the United States Congress by 1200 majority, and died in Washington, D. C., July 19, 1865, leaving a wife to mourn his loss; James H., born in Susquehanna County, Jan. 11, 1843, was drowned near Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1875, and leaves a wife and three children; Isaac, born in Susquehanna County, May 5, 1851, is living in Sanborn, Iowa; George R. born in Susquehanna County, Sept. 25, 1817, died Sept. 23, 1859; Charles R., born in Susquehanna County, Sept. 1, 1819, died July 13, 1889, leaving a wife and four children.



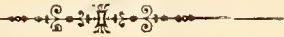
JOHAN M. HEANEY, jeweler and watch maker, is proprietor of the oldest established house in his line in the county. He was born in the Parish Kilmategie, Aclare, County Sligo, Ireland, on the 21th of December, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (O'Brien) Heaney. When a lad of five years, he was brought by his parents to America, the family locating in Livingston County, N. Y. In 1854, they came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the town of Saxeville, Waushara County. There were three children in the family, John M. of our sketch being the eldest; Margretta is the wife of Theodore Hart of Saxeville; and Annie E. is the wife of Charles Davlin of Berlin. The father of this family was a farmer by occupation, and a highly respected citizen. His death occurred July 10, 1883, and his wife was called home Dec. 22, 1881.

Our subject passed his early life upon the old home farm, and in the common schools of Waushara County acquired his education. Leaving home in 1865, he went to Chicago, where he learned the jeweler's and watch-maker's trade, continuing in that city until the fall of 1868. He then returned to Saxeville, and on the 22nd of November, 1872, opened his present business in Berlin, and as before stated, has the oldest established store in his line in

the city. He thoroughly understands his business, and his work gives the best of satisfaction, while his jewelry trade is an extensive one, owing to the excellent stock which he carries, and his earnest efforts to please his customers.

On the 31st day of December, 1883, Mr. Heaney was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Easley, a native of Pennsylvania. Their union was celebrated in Ripon, and has been blessed with two children, a son and daughter—Agnes, born Sept. 28, 1885; and John, born Dec. 5, 1887, both born in Berlin.

In political sentiment, Mr. Heaney is a Democrat, having supported that party since attaining his majority. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is one of the substantial business men of Berlin, well known in both business and social circles, and is highly respected for his integrity and industry.



MELZAR B. FOLSOM, who is engaged in general farming on section 27, in the town of Mackford, Green Lake County, was born in Franklin County, Me., May 5, 1840, and is a son of Stephen P. Folsom. His mother, whose maiden name was Polly Soule, was a daughter of Capt. Soule of Mt. Vernon, Me. By the union of that worthy couple, ten children were born, the record of whom is as follows: Mary became the wife of Samuel Winslow, and died in the Pine Tree State; Hannah S. is the wife of John Richards of Nobles County, Minn.; Sally became the wife of Elias Winslow, and died in Furnas County, Neb.; James married Hannah Barker and is living in Green Lake County; Lavina is the wife of Samuel Winslow, who resides near Rochester, Minn.; William T., who married Sylvina Winslow, and is now living in Agra, Kan., enlisted in the 31st Wisconsin Infantry, and served with honor in many hotly contested battles; Rev. Richard P., a Methodist minister of Minnesota, married Olive M. Staples; Melzar B. is the next in order of birth; Thirza is the wife of H. A. Baker of this county; and Mary I. is the wife of James A. Soule.

Stephen P. Folsom was a prominent and influen-

tial citizen, and was actively connected with the upbuilding of the community in which he resided. He was liberally educated, and possessed studious habits, and always kept himself well informed on matters of general interest. He was an inflexible adherent of the Democracy, and was honored with several local offices, but in both public and private life was never known to betray a trust. He came to Green Lake County in 1865, and devoted his energies to farming until his death, which occurred on the 2nd of February, 1889. Shortly afterward his wife crossed the dark river to meet the loved one gone before.

Our subject was provided with liberal educational advantages in his youth, and for a number of years engaged in teaching school. He accompanied the family to this county in 1865, and though his residence is not of as long duration as that of many, he is probably as widely known as any citizen in the community and none are more respected. The following year after his arrival, he returned to the East, and in his native county was joined in wedlock with Miss D. E. Clark, the accomplished daughter of Wilson and Adeline (Brown) Clark. She was graduated from a High School in Maine, and afterwards took a partial course in the State Normal of Maine. When the marriage festivities were over, he returned with his bride to his new home, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, Stephen P.

Mr. Folsom has made farming his occupation since coming to Green Lake County, and is now the owner of a fine farm comprising 400 acres of rich and highly cultivated land. It is furnished with good buildings and all the improvements necessary to a model farm, and the entire surroundings indicate the care and supervision of a thrifty and energetic owner who thoroughly understands his business. Such a person he is known to be throughout the community. Without neglecting his business interests, he has also devoted some time to public affairs and for the past few years has been acceptably discharging the duties of Town Supervisor. Unlike his father, he is a staunch advocate of the Republican party and a warm supporter of its principles. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has served as a

delegate to the State Senatorial convention. He is a most indefatigable worker in whatever he undertakes, is a man of intelligence and forethought, and is a valued citizen of the town of Mackford.

JOHN D. SHERWOOD. In presenting to the readers of the ALBUM the sketch of the gentleman above named, we give them the history of one who has done much for the upbuilding of the community. He makes his home in Utley, having been Secretary of the Green Lake Granite Company of that place since 1885. He is also Postmaster, owns a half interest in the general merchandise store of Sherwood & Birum, and is owner of a sorghum plant at Dartford, which he has successfully operated for eight years.

Mr. Sherwood was born near Rochester, N. Y., on the 20th day of August, 1846, but in 1853, when only six years old, was brought by his father, William C.—his mother, Sarah (Thompson) Sherwood, having died a few months before,—to Green Lake County, the family settling in Dartford, Brooklyn Township, where he was reared to manhood. He attended the common schools, and afterward was for one year in Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. Later, he pursued such studies as he thought would be beneficial to him in a business career, his health preventing him from taking the complete course. When his school life was ended he returned home and superintended his father's farm for eleven years, though owning then, as now, one of the best farms in the town and one that has increased in productive value as the succeeding years go by. In 1881, with W. C. Sherwood Jr., he became interested in opening the Pine Bluff Granite Quarry (now owned by the Green Lake Granite Co.), to which he has since given a great deal of his attention. On the organization of the Green Lake Granite Company in 1885, he was elected secretary and has since occupied that position, but, as before intimated, that does not comprise his entire business interests. In the same year, in connection with W. C. Sherwood Jr., he opened a general store, but shortly afterward C. C. Birum purchased his partner's interest and the

firm was changed to Sherwood & Birum. Since 1881 he has successfully operated a Steam Sorgho Plant, which he built in that year at Dartford, it being a Southern outfit and one of three of its kind in the State, and now the only one of the three in operation. Its capacity is about 400 gallons a day.

On the 20th day of June, 1878, Mr. Sherwood was joined in wedlock with Helen D. Smith, a native of Niagara County, N. Y. She is a lady of culture and refinement and possesses an excellent education. She graduated from Lima Seminary, N. Y., and at the time of her marriage occupied the responsible position of Preceptress in the Lockport, N. Y., High School. Her father was the Rev. Ryan Smith, one of the able divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have been born two children—Ryan Butterfield, who died in infancy; and R. Griffin, born Dec. 15, 1886.

Socially, our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Dartford Lodge, No. 47, A. F. & A. M., and Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., of Ripon. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and religiously is inclined to the teachings of Swedenborg and the doctrines of the "New Church." Mr. Sherwood possesses the happy faculty of attending to several kinds of business, and is always ready to be found in the front ranks of progress.

LW. CHAPMAN, editor and proprietor of the Plainfield *Sun*, established his paper in 1883, its first publication being on the 23d of November of that year.

Mr. Chapman is a native of Appleton, Wis., born Feb. 2, 1851, and is a son of E. B. and Deborah S. Chapman. He was reared to manhood in Marquette County, and on the 11th day of February, 1870, entered upon the duties which fitted him for his present position. In the office of Messrs. Pease & Goodell, proprietors of the Montello Express, he learned the printer's trade and after serving as an employe in that office for three and a half years, engaged as a journeyman printer for a considerable time, a part of which was spent in California. For about a year he was engaged as a compositor on

the San Francisco *Bulletin*, after which he returned East, locating in Austin, Minn. On the 20th of May, 1875, he married Miss Maggie E. Lewis, daughter of John Lewis of Montello, and returned with his young bride to Austin, where he remained for two years longer. He then became a resident of Montello and subsequently was employed on the force of the *Portage Register*, but in 1882 he began business for himself, purchasing the *Montello Sun* on the 16th day of September, of that year. The following year he removed the office to Plainfield, where he has since been engaged in business. The *Sun* is devoted to the interests of the Republican party and the community and has now a circulation of about 700. It is well worthy of liberal patronage and the editor will doubtless make it a paying investment.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have two daughters, Bertha F., and Mary E., who are still with their parents. It is said that Mrs. Chapman was the first white child born in Montello, the date of her birth having been Jan. 8, 1852. Mr. Chapman occupies the position of Notary Public and has been the village Clerk since May, 1885.

WBERRY is the junior member of the firm of Ellerson & Berry, proprietors and publishers of the *Wauwasha Argus*, of Wautoma. He is a native of Wauwasha County, born in 1864, and a son of William and Hannah (Bartlett) Berry, both of whom were born in the State of New York. On their emigration to Wisconsin in an early day they located in Richford, whence in the year 1855, they came to Wautoma, where the father spent his remaining days, dying in 1887. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and conducted a shop at Wautoma until called from this life.

The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in his native village, and in the public schools obtained all the education he ever received. He became connected with the *Argus* in 1887, purchasing an interest of Mrs. Ellerson. Their connection still continues, and under the able management of those gentlemen the paper is still steadily increas-

ing in circulation and gaining favor with the public. It is edited in the interest of the Republican party, of which our subject is a warm and inflexible supporter.

On the 2d of February, 1887, Mr. Berry was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Sue A. Tennant, a daughter of Gilbert and Mary Tennant. This worthy couple have many warm friends in the community where they reside, and are held in high esteem by those who know them.



MOSSES E. CROWN, who is engaged in farming on section 17, in the town of Mackford, was born on the 18th of July, 1836, in Groton, Vt., and is a son of Alanson and Amity (Stebbins) Crown, who were descended from New England ancestry. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the following lived to mature years: Harriet, Maria, Moses E., Martha, Horace, Oldon, Cynthia Orrin, Hannah and Frank. In 1849 the family emigrated to the West and settled in Green Lake County, but afterward removed to McLean, Marquette County, where both parents passed away. They died in the faith of the Methodist Church, of which they had long been members, and were held in high regard for their many excellent qualities.

Since thirteen years of age our subject has made his home in Wisconsin. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent upon his father's farm, he remaining under the parental roof until seventeen years of age, when he went to the pineries, where he was employed in rafting lumber down the rivers for twenty years. He, however, abandoned that occupation when the Civil War broke out, to respond to his country's call for troops. He was among the first to enlist in the three years' service, becoming a member of Company I, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, in September, 1861. He was mustered in at Madison, where he remained until the 1st of November, when the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, and thence into the interior of Missouri, where they were engaged in warfare with the guerrillas of that section. Not long afterward Mr. Crown was detailed as wagon master, in which capacity he served

out his term of service and then re-enlisted, remaining in the army for over four years. He did not lay down his arms until peace was restored, the Union preserved and the shackles stricken from millions of slaves. He was then mustered out in Madison, Wis., and returned to the peaceful vocations of life.

Mr. Crown has been twice married. In 1867 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Calista Warring, and unto them were born two children, Franklin and Nellie. The mother was called to her final rest in 1875, her death occurring on the 31st of August. His second wife was Miss Eliza Cain, daughter of Arthur and Catherine Cain, of Dodge County, Wis. They also have two interesting children—Moses A. and Alanson M.

Mr. Crown is the owner of a fine farm of 187 acres of land, all of which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. Politically, he is a Democrat and a strong advocate of free trade principles. Few men have seen more of the growth and development of Green Lake County than Mr. Crown. More than forty years have passed since he came to the West, and on his arrival there were but few settlements along the edge of the prairie and those were widely scattered. The smoke of the Indian wigwam had scarcely cleared away, and all kinds of wild game abounded. The prairies were still covered with their native grasses, the echoes of the forest were not yet broken by the woodman's ax, and the shrill shriek of the engine did not then disturb the midnight slumbers of the settlers. Great indeed has been the change since that time, and it is no wonder that Mr. Crown feels such a deep interest in the progress and prosperity of the county which has so long been his home and his pride.



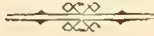
JOHIN WILLIAMSON, deceased, who lived on section 35, in the town of Packwaukee, Marquette County, resided upon that farm since 1848, covering a period of forty-one years. He was of Irish birth, having first seen the light of day in County Monaghan, Ireland, in May, 1819. His father, William Williamson, was also a native of the Emerald Isle and wedded Mary

Wilson. In about 1836 the family crossed the Atlantic to America and became residents of Philadelphia, Pa., where the parents spent their last days. The mother died in 1880, but the father passed away several years previous. Their family numbered ten children, two of whom died in Ireland, while the remaining eight accompanied their parents on the voyage across the broad Atlantic. Only two sons and two daughters of that numerous family are now living—John, Robert, Mary and Lizzie, all of whom are residents of Philadelphia with the exception of our subject.

In 1818 John Williamson and his brother James came to the town of Packwaukee, Marquette County, where they entered claims, but James returned the following year to Philadelphia, where his death occurred in June, 1841. Mr. Williamson, however, settled upon his land and at the time of his death was the oldest citizen of the town. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Horr, daughter of William and Sally (Cook) Horr, who like her parents, was a native of Oxford, England, and with them came to America in the month of February, 1819. Mr. Horr purchased the claim pre-empted by James Williamson, and in that way the young people became acquainted. Mr. Horr died the March following, after which his wife, who was the stepmother of Mrs. Williamson, sold the farm to Mr. Page and returned to England. Seven children of the family had come to this country, and with the exception of Mary A. and one who died about the time of the death of the father, all returned to their native land. Six of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are yet living, namely: James, Mary, Lizzie, Sarah, Emma and Leslie. Their oldest daughter and the second child was burned to death when an infant, and they lost six children with diphtheria.

On their marriage, Mr. Williamson and his wife settled upon the farm which he had pre-empted, and which has been their home continuously since. They seldom left it and never remained away a long time, save one year that our subject spent in defending the old flag during the late war as a member of Company H, 11th Wisconsin Regiment. The farm now comprises 240 acres of land and is highly improved. It yields a golden tribute to the

care and labor bestowed upon it and was the means of placing the family in the comfortable circumstances in which we find them to-day. Mr. Williamson gave liberally of his means to the support of all public improvements and wherever opportunity offered he helped to lighten the burden resting upon a fellow traveler on life's journey. He and his wife encountered the trials and troubles and the joys and blessings which checker the life of all. Their greatest affliction was the loss of their children, three of whom died while Mr. Williamson was in the army, thus leaving his wife unsupported by the immediate sympathy and assistance of her husband. The family number among their friends the best citizens of Marquette County, and wherever known are held in the highest regard.

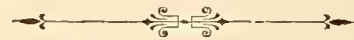


GEORGE ALLEN ROSS is the popular proprietor of "Pleasant Point." Green Lake is noted not only for its crystal waters and pure air, but also for its magnificent summer resorts among which Pleasant Point, though in its infancy, holds a leading place. For some time prior to 1879, Mr. Ross, a leading business man of Chicago, had been spending his summers at the Oakwood resort and the crowded condition of the hotel at that place gave rise to the belief that there would be guests enough to justify the establishment of another resort; consequently in the fall of the year above mentioned he and his brother, James L., purchased the Pleasant Point ground, which up to that time had been used almost solely for picnicing. The following spring he began to put his ideas into execution. A building 60x32 feet was erected, capable of accommodating about forty guests, but the liberal patronage received has necessitated an addition which has lengthened the building to 130 feet. Seven large and airy cottages have also been erected and they are now prepared to comfortably entertain about 200 guests. An amusement hall with stage ample for theatrical performances, a billiard room and bowling alley, a lawn for tennis, pleasure boats, etc., furnish varied and healthful entertainment for all. The grounds, containing some twelve acres with about 1,200 feet

of lake front, are spacious and well shaded making withal a very desirable summer home for families. A very necessary appendage has also been added to Pleasant Point since its inception, in the way of a 60-acre farm, just across the highway, where fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs and all that appeals to the palate are produced.

George A. Ross, who has the management of the resort, is a whole-souled, genial and affable gentleman, well suited to his business. Below we give a brief sketch of the gentlemen to whom Green Lake County is indebted for starting this enterprise within her borders.

James L. and George A. Ross are natives of Berkshire County, Mass., where they were reared, and received good educational advantages. As soon as they had finished school, each identified himself with the railroad service, being employed in various capacities in that line of work. In 1866 they followed Horace Greeley's advice and came to the West, establishing themselves in the insurance business in Chicago, in which pursuit they are still extensively engaged, James attending to the Chicago branch of the business, while George A., as above stated, has charge of Pleasant Point.



AMBROSE WILLARD, who is engaged in general farming, resides on section 35 in the town of Mackford, Green Lake County. We take great pleasure in presenting his sketch to the readers of the ALBUM, for he is not only one of the earliest settlers but also one of the oldest citizens of the community. The family is of English origin, but for many generations past has resided in New England. Nathaniel Willard was the grandfather of our subject, and his father was Oliver Willard. The latter was born Nov. 4, 1768 and married Azuba Proctor of Lowell, Mass., Nov. 29, 1792. Shortly afterwards they removed to what is now the State of Maine, but it was then embraced in the Bay State. There a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, was born unto them, but only two are now living: Asa, who was born June 27, 1796, followed the medical profession and died in St. Louis, Mo.; he was twice

married, his first union being with Mary Johnson, who died and he married Ellen McNeel, who also departed this life in New Brunswick; Eben, born May 21, 1798, married Fannie Dennis and was engaged as a clothier in Gardon, Maine, where his death occurred; Abel, who was born Aug. 4, 1801, was a miller by trade; he married Martha True and settled in New Brunswick, but afterwards came to this county, and died in 1884. Oliver, born April 23, 1803, settled in New Brunswick, where he followed his trade as tanner and currier, and there married Sarah A. Patton. Tryphena born Dec. 9, 1804, became the wife of Capt. Fred Wegan, who died in the late war. Zimri, born May 1, 1806, married Margaret J. Tate of New Hampshire, and when the war broke out entered the services as veterinary surgeon; he is supposed to have been killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Ambrose of this sketch is the next in order of birth. Mary A., the youngest, born Nov. 18, 1811, is the wife of Elias Sweet, of Markesan.

Mr. Willard, father of this family, was a man of scholarly tastes and possessed more than ordinary ability. He had excellent oratorical powers and frequently, in the absence of his minister, would fill the pulpit of his church—the Universalist. He kept himself well informed on all the leading issues of the day and was a respected and honored citizen. The death of that good man occurred Aug. 4, 1848, in the eightieth year of his age, and his wife died April 13, 1856, at the age of eighty-five years and nine months.

Ambrose Willard, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Massachusetts, now Maine, on the 11th day of December, 1807. He is now engaged in farming, but his early life was spent in other pursuits. He left home at the age of seventeen years, and going to New Brunswick, was employed in the lumber regions of that country. On his return to Maine, he learned the trade of a tanner and currier, which he followed until 1856, when he came to the West and located in Green Lake County. He settled on section 27, in the town of Mackford, where from the wild and unimproved land he developed one of its finest farms. Not a furrow had then been turned or an improvement made, but he had determined to provide for his family a com-

fortable home, and nothing daunted by the trials and hardships which he knew must be borne, he set to work to accomplish the task. He not only placed his farm under a good state of cultivation, but has made all the improvements which go to make a comfortable and tasty home.

On the 11th day of June, 1835, Mr. Willard led to the marriage altar Miss Olive Davis, and for more than fifty-four years they have now traveled life's journey together. The lady was born March 5, 1812, and is a daughter of Rev. James David, a Free Will Baptist minister, of Avon, Me. His wife was Miss Olive Haines, and their family numbered nine children, but only two are now living—Mrs. Willard and Sarah, wife of Elijah Nickerson, of Bangor, Me. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Willard has been blessed with a family of five children, but only two of them are now living: Caroline is now the wife of Alex. Baker, of Winona, Minn.; Oliver married Adeline P. Baker, and is now living in Buffalo, Cass County, N. D.; James wedded Miss Harris, and died Jan. 17, 1885; Julia B. died June 6, 1861; Emma O. died April 18, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard are now fast passing down the hill of time. Like all, their lives have been checkered by joys and sorrows, the greatest of which was the loss of their children. Success has crowned their united efforts in securing a comfortable home and they are now living in the enjoyment of the fruits of former toil. Their lives have been well spent. No great regret need they feel for past errors or for opportunities unimproved. They have discharged every duty to the best of their ability and by their uprightness have won many friends. Mrs. Willard has in her possession a pewter platter one hundred years old, which was given her by the mother of Mr. Willard. She has also a decanter over one hundred years old, and a china milk pitcher over sixty years old. Mr. Willard has in his possession a partial set of cooper's tools over one hundred years old, which were used by his father. In political sentiment, Mr. Willard is a staunch Republican. While residing in Maine he served as Town Agent for twenty years, was also Assessor and Deputy Sheriff and has been twice elected Justice of the Peace in this county. He has not, however, sought for public preferment,

as he cares more for the pleasures of home than the turmoils of political life, but when called to public office has ever faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon him. Socially, he is a Master Mason, having been connected with that organization for more than forty years. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows' society in Maine.



CHARLES E. MANZER, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of the town of Plainfield, Waushara County, residing on section 35, is a native of Vermont. He was born in the town of Swanton, Franklin County, Aug. 6, 1828, and is the son of Abraham and Ruth (Ayers) Manzer. His paternal grandparents were of German origin and were numbered among the pioneer settlers of the Green Mountain State. Nine children were born to Abraham Manzer and his wife, seven of whom are now living: Stephen R., who located in Dodge County, Wis., in 1854, now makes his home in Beaver Dam; Rhoda, widow of Harmon W. Colton, is living in Fairmont, Martin Co., Minn.; George still resides in Franklin County, Vt.; Charles E. is the next younger; William is living on the old homestead in Franklin County; Marietta is the wife of Erastus Fuller of Franklin County; Mary, Sophrona and Merritt are deceased. Accompanied by their children, the parents emigrated to Dodge County, Wis., in 1854. The death of the father there occurred about 1870, after which his wife returned to Franklin County, where she passed to her last rest in 1879.

Charles Manzer spent his early boyhood days upon his father's farm and in attendance at the district schools, but at the age of fifteen years he began life for himself. Learning the harness-maker's trade he followed that business in his native State until his emigration to Wisconsin, but previous to that time he was joined in wedlock with Miss Aurilla Tilton, the wedding taking place on the 27th of October, 1850. The lady is a native of Bombay, N. Y., and by their marriage four children have been born: Owen H., the eldest, who was born in Franklin County, Vt., Jan. 6, 1852, wedded Miss Electa Smith, by whom he has two children—Letta

and Harry; he is now a photographer of Oshkosh, Wis. Letta, the second child, who was born in Dodge County, June 10, 1855, is the wife of George Moors, and their union has been blessed with two children—Lulu and Clarence. Howard E., born in Hancock, Waushara County, Aug. 6, 1866, and Ernest J., born in Hancock, in October, 1868, are still at home.

Believing that it would be for the best interests of himself and family to seek a home in the new and growing West, Mr. Manzer bade good-bye to the Green Mountain State, and in 1854, made his way to Beaver Dam, Wis., where for two years he engaged at his trade of harness-making. In 1856, he came to Waushara County, and purchased forty acres of land on section 14, in the town of Hancock, where he resided until 1874, when he purchased his present farm, then comprising 160 acres on section 35, in the town of Plainfield. His landed possessions now aggregate 260 acres, forty acres of which are situated in Adams County, Wis., while the remainder constitutes his present home. The story of pioneer life is not an unfamiliar one to Mr. Manzer for he has shared in the hardships and trials incident to the frontier and has made his way against the opposition of all such disadvantages. He may truly be called a self-made man. Beginning life at the age of fifteen years, he labored for some time in the East, yet was in quite limited circumstances on his arrival in Waushara County. He had only money enough to make a partial payment on forty acres of land, but with a strong heart and determination to succeed, he began his farming operations and has met with excellent success as the result of his industry, good management and perseverance. Only once has he laid aside his farm duties and that when he felt that his country needed all its loyal men to aid in the prosecution of the war. In 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 30th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years' service. With the regiment he was principally engaged in garrison duty until 1864, when he was placed on detached service. Faithful and loyal he was ever found at his post until the surrender of Lee and the close of the hostilities released him from army life.

Mr. Manzer then again turned his attention to

farming and in connection has devoted considerable time to stock-raising, making a speciality of the breeding of Delaware and Norman horses. In 1887, he enlarged his business facilities and embarked in dairying, in which he has been successfully engaged for two years. For that purpose he keeps on hand nine Jersey cows. In February, 1889, he made a contract to furnish to Coon & Chafere of Rhinelander, 1,600 pounds of butter at twenty cents per pound to be furnished within a year. During that year he made 2,040 pounds, making a pound of butter per day from the milk furnished by each cow. His excellent success in such a short period of time shows that he thoroughly understands the business as he does the other pursuits in which he is engaged. Mr. Manzer has in times past supported the Republican party, with which he has affiliated since its organization, but has declared his intentions to in future support the party having a liberal trade policy, which is willing to legislate in the interest of the masses instead of the wealthy few. He is a man of sterling worth and a valued citizen.



GILBERT E. ROUNDS, one of Green Lake County's representative and progressive citizens, is a native of Vermont, born in Swanton, Franklin County, July 11, 1836, and is of English descent. His father, Erastus B. Rounds by trade a carriage maker and miller, was a native of Vermont, born in the town of Richford. He was united in marriage to Harriet Skalles of Vermont, who bore him four children, namely: Har-ley M., Juliette, Gilbert E., and Harriette, the latter named deceased. Mrs. Rounds died about the year 1840, having been a consistent member of the Congregational Church many years. For his second wife, Mr. Rounds married Miss Aurelia Reynolds, a native of Canada, by whom he had two children, Martha and Mary. During the uprising of the French in Canada, for the purpose of freeing themselves of the mother country, he headed a company as Captain, for the protection of the lines between the United States and Canada. He came to Wisconsin about 1864, and settled in Win-

nebago County, and was one of the prime factors in establishing the town of Eureka. During all his life he was noted among his friends as a thorough public-spirited man, taking an active part in all affairs of public good. He manifested a deep interest in all matters of a religious character, and was mainly instrumental in the construction of several houses of divine worship. In early life he advocated the principles and teachings of the Universalists, but in maturer years, was a Liberal in belief. He never connected himself with any church. In politics, a Whig until the birth of the Republican party, when he affiliated himself with it.

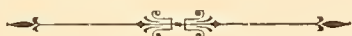
The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Ruben Rounds, was a native of Vermont, where he spent his life in usefulness. He died at the age of eighty-seven. He married Miss Brown, a woman remarkable for endurance and force of character. They were among the earliest settlers of Vermont, and during their early life there, toil and hunger were their daily companions, often being required to roll large heaps of pine logs together, burning them and from their ashes, making pearlsh which they carried to Montreal, Canada, on horseback a distance of sixty miles in order to obtain sufficient food on which to subsist. They claimed the proud distinction of having made the first wheat bread in the State. Obtaining a few grains in a letter from some friend, they continued to sow and reap until at last they had raised one bushel. Calling in a few friends, they ground a small "grist" in a mortar made by their own hands and for the first time in the history of Vermont, was enjoyed a dinner with biscuit.

After a well spent life of ninety-seven years, Mrs. Rounds left her earthly home for that better one beyond.

Until the age of fifteen, Gilbert E. Rounds lived with his parents in Vermont, in the meantime having the advantage of only a common-school education. In 1851, he came West and settled temporarily at Eureka, Winnebago County. While there, in connection with his brother Henry M., he built the first steam tug in that part of the country, which plied on the Fox River. He also established himself in the manufacturing of staves and flour, in addition to which, he did a lucrative business in

real estate and loans, in which he continued with a marked degree of success for five or six years.

Our subject came to Berlin in 1869, and engaged in the culture of cranberries, in which he has made a marked success. He married one of Rock County's highly respected ladies, Miss Florence C. Wood of Beloit. The birth of three children blessed their union—Dayton E., Flora Belle, and Gilbert. In politics Mr. Rounds is a Republican, though conservative in his views. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Berlin.



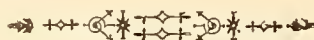
JUDGE NEIL DIMOND, the present County Judge of Marquette County, now in the last year of his second term, was elected for the third term at the election held in April, 1889. Judge Dimond is a native of Londonderry, Ireland, where he was born on the 20th of November, 1832. His parents were William and Rose Dimond, both of whom died when the subject of this notice was but a lad. There were three sons in the family of Wm. Neil Dimond and wife and no daughters. Hugh, the eldest of the brothers has been a resident of California since 1849. Judge Dimond is the second in order of birth. Nicholas the youngest, died in Marquette County, in 1861. The first of the brothers to come to America was Hugh, who came about 1845 and settled in the city of New York. In the summer of 1849, he went to California. Nicholas came to the United States with the subject of this notice in 1850. He was unmarried.

Judge Dimond was reared to the occupation of farming. He received a common-school education. With his brother Nicholas he remained in the city of New York about a year and then followed their brother Hugh to California. There they remained until the spring of 1859, when they returned east, and coming to Marquette County, they together bought a farm on section 27, in the town of Buffalo. There they settled and there Nicholas died.

Judge Dimond was married in 1867 to Miss Elizabeth Richey a native of Ireland; she died in February, 1870. In the spring of 1876, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Caroline Bremer, the

widow of Wm. Bremer. He has a daughter by his first marriage, Mary, at home—and five children by his second wife, one son and four daughters—Rosa, Carrie, Winnie, Nicholas and Katie.

Judge Dimond continued to occupy the farm where he first settled until 1885, when he removed to another farm in the same town, located on section 22. He has ever been actively engaged in promoting the best interests of his town and county. He served both on the Side Board and as Chairman of his town. He was elected Sheriff in 1868. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature of the State and in the spring of 1881 was elected County Judge, and as stated has been twice re-elected to that position. The numerous and repeated elections to important official positions are evidence of the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity. Judge Dimond affiliates with the Democratic party. His first Presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860.



JOHAN N. PEASE, who resides on section 2 in the town of Wautoma, Waushara County, is numbered among the honored pioneers of that county, of 1848. He was born in the town of Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1821, and is a son of Alanson P. and Nancy S. Pease, both of whom were also natives of the same county. In that community they were reared and married, and there the father passed to his last rest, in 1846, leaving three children, a son and two daughters: Martha A., who is now the wife of William Stewart, of Greenbush, Wis.; Permelia, who is married and resides in Rose Township, Waushara County, and John of this sketch. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Pease became the wife of William A. Picksley, and in 1848 the family emigrated to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Rose, Waushara County, where the mother died. Mr. Picksley afterward returned to Massachusetts and spent his remaining days with his son Edward. Four children were born of that union: Edward, Bert, Ira and Abigail, wife of John P. Shumway.

The subject of this sketch was reared to man-

hood in his native State, receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded. Having attained to mature years, he led to the marriage altar, in 1842, Miss Susan Maria Byces, of Wayne County, N. Y., and unto them were born the following children: James M., a resident of the Empire State; John W., of Michigan, and Mrs. Emily Hayes, of New York. The mother departed this life ere the family left the East for Wisconsin. As before stated, Mr. Pease became a resident of Waushara County in 1848, and in Wautoma was united in marriage with Miss Rowe. They also have three children—David R., of Minneapolis; Emily, of Wisconsin, and James M., of Minneapolis. Death again having visited the home of Mr. Pease and claimed the wife and mother, he was a third time married, which union has been blessed with three children: Lydia, who is married and living in Nebraska; James E. and Cecelia, of Minneapolis, Minn.

At the breaking out of the late war Mr. Pease responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting in the 7th Wisconsin infantry for three years' service, but on account of sickness was discharged. Having somewhat regained his health, in 1863, he once more enlisted as a member of Company D, 37th Wisconsin Regiment, and participated in a number of important engagements, including the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Gainesville. Broken down by exposure and hardships, he was discharged in 1864. For twenty-four hours without relief he stood in a driving storm, which was the immediate cause of his failing health. Few men were more faithful or were more loyal to the Government, and it was with great reluctance on his part that he at length was forced to leave the army.

When the war was over Mr. Pease immediately returned to his home and resumed his farming operations. As before stated he is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Waushara County, and has the honor of making the first settlement in the town of Rose. In their primitive condition were the prairies at the time of his arrival, the echoes of the forest were unawakened by the woodman's ax, and the work of improvement and progress had been scarcely commenced. Great changes have

taken place since that time, and Mr. Pease has ever borne his part in the work of transformation. Upon his first settlement he resided until 1854, and then made purchase of 140 acres in the town of Rose, where he has since made his home. His farm now comprises 120 acres of arable land, which pays a golden tribute to the care and cultivation which he bestows upon it. He has been prominently connected with the agricultural interests of the county, and has met with excellent success in his business operations. His fellow-citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, have called upon him to fill various township offices, and in other ways he has taken part in public affairs. He has witnessed the growth of the city of Berlin from a mere hamlet, known as Strong's Landing, and has seen the site of the village of Wautoma when not a single building had there been erected. A loyal citizen, a gallant soldier and an honorable gentleman, are epithets which apply to Mr. Pease, and as such he well deserves mention in this volume.



S G. ABBOTT, M. D., a prominent physician of Wild Rose, Waushara County, takes rank among the leading members of the medical fraternity of this section. He was born Sept. 2, 1856, in Waushara County, and is a son of Kneeland and Delilah (Haynes) Abbott, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Ohio. His father was a farmer by occupation and followed that business throughout his entire life. His death occurred in 1873, but his wife is still living and resides in Almance. Eight children were born unto that worthy couple, five of whom are yet living, namely: Emily, George, Asa, Selah and S. G.

The subject of this sketch has spent almost his entire life in his native county. He resided with his parents until fourteen years of age, during which time he attended the common district schools of the neighborhood. He then left home and for two years pursued his studies in the high school of Plover, which completed his literary education. At

the age of sixteen years we find him in Centralia, whither he had gone to learn dentistry, but after a short time he went to Berlin and entered the office of Dr. P. B. Wightman, a dentist of that city, with whom he remained until he had mastered the business. Taking his instruments he then left Wisconsin and went to Indiana, traveling through the country about eight months engaged in practice, after which in company with Lyman Abbott, a physician, he rented an office in Fremont, Ind. During the three succeeding years he practiced dentistry and devoted himself to the study of medicine with Dr. Abbott. He took two full courses of lectures in the Fort Wayne Medical College and graduated from that institution. Returning to Waushara County in 1879, he at once opened an office at Strong's Prairie Corners and engaged in the practice of medicine, which he had now determined to make his life work, for about two years. His next field of operations was in Unity, Clark Co., Wis., where he remained for eighteen months, when he went to Manley Junction, Iowa. In that place in connection with his practice he engaged in the drug business with his brother for a year and a half, after which he went to Missouri, where he continued business in the same lines for about three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Waushara County, locating in Wild Rose, where he has since made his home.

On the 5th of June, 1887, Dr. Abbott was united in marriage with Miss Mary Davis, a most estimable lady. This worthy couple are held in high regard throughout the community and have an extensive circle of warm friends. The Doctor is a skillful physician who keeps abreast of the times and makes a study of his profession. He supports the Republican party in politics and was at one time a member of the Odd Fellows society.



JOHN W. GREENFIELD, who resides on section 30 in the town of Plainfield, is one of the enterprising and influential farmers of Waushara County. He was born on the 2d of May, 1846, in Cayuga County, N. Y., and is descended from old Puritan stock. His parents

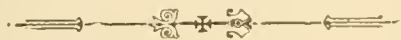
were Caleb and Lidia Greenfield. His father is a farmer by occupation and is now living in Holt County, Neb., but his mother died while the family were yet residents of New York. Of their four children, three are now living: Daniel W., is a farmer of Greeley County, Neb.; John W., of this sketch; and Mrs. Mary Carpenter. In 1853 Caleb Greenfield emigrated to Wycena, Wis., where he carried on blacksmithing until 1856, at which time he became a resident of Plainfield. He entered the army as a member of the 37th Wisconsin Infantry, with which he remained until the battle of Petersburg, during which he was wounded. Being disabled for further duty he was honorably discharged and returned to Plainfield, where he carried on farming for some time. He afterwards carried on hotel keeping in Wautoma and Plainfield, but in 1883 removed to Holt County, Neb. He still owns the Plainfield House, and during his residence in that village was accounted one of its leading citizens.

Our subject was but seven years of age when with his family he left his native State and came to Wisconsin. He received his education in the Plainfield schools and remained under the parental roof until seventeen years of age, when in March, 1864, he enlisted for the war and was assigned to Company D, of the 37th Wisconsin Infantry. He joined the regiment in Madison, whence it was ordered to Washington and then marched to the front. With his command he participated in the battle of Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg, where our subject, by a fall, was disabled for further duty on the field. He was sent to the hospital and thence to Washington, where he joined the 10th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, of which he remained a member until the close of the war. He was engaged in patrol duty in Washington, D. C., at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. It seemed scarcely an instant ere the news had swept over the city and in fifteen minutes the troops were out and ready for duty. Mr. Greenfield was one of the escorts who went with the remains from the White House to the capitol. On the 27th of July, 1865, he was honorably discharged having served his country for a year and a half.

Returning to Waushara County, Mr. Greenfield

embarked in farming which he has since followed. He was married on the 9th of June, 1866, to Miss Emily S. Richards, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Stephen and Hannah Richards, both of whom are still living. Two children were born unto them, Herbert and Harry M., the former a student in the Commercial College of Oshkosh. The mother, who was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died June 9, 1886. Mr. Greenfield was again married May 29, 1887, his second union being with Alice M. Gragg, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Hiram and Salley J. Gragg, and to them have been born one child, Leon B., who was born Aug. 3, 1888.

Our subject purchased his present farm of 120 acres in 1877. His fields are well tilled, he raises a good grade of stock, has all the latest improved machinery and keeps on hand everything necessary to a model farm. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, of Hancock, and in political sentiment is a Republican.



GEORGE W. JOHNSON is one of the leading farmers and dairy men of Waushara County. His present home is situated on section 13, in the town of Marion, where he owns 240 acres of valuable land, highly cultivated and furnished with all the necessary buildings and improvements. He was born in Oxford County, Me., Nov. 22, 1833, and is the son of Elijah and Lucy (Goddard) Johnson, the former a native of Bridgeton, Me., born in 1800, the latter born in Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., in the same year. Their marriage was celebrated in the latter State, and unto them were born four children—Dr. Henry married Huldah Rose, and is engaged in the practice of his profession in Berlin, Wis.; Maria, who became the wife of Lyman K. Moore, and died in Knoxville, Ill.; George W., of this sketch; and Frances, who married Randolph Glenn and died near Vicksburg, Miss., in 1857.

Elijah Johnson and his wife emigrated to the West in 1854, and made their first settlement in Mercer County, Ill., where they continued to reside for about four years, at the end of which time

they removed to Oneida, Knox County, where the succeeding twelve years of their lives were spent. They passed their last days in Waushara County. Both have gone to their final rest, the death of the father having occurred April 12, 1881. The mother died Jan. 26, 1883. Mr. Johnson was a man of prominence and his influence in behalf of right and justice was felt in every community where he made his home. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat.

The early life of our subject was passed in much the usual manner in which boys, whose families are in moderate circumstances, spend their time. He received such educational advantages as the common schools afforded and when twenty-one years of age accompanied his parents to the West. In Knox County, Ill., he was united in marriage, in 1869, with Miss Carrie Camp, daughter of Charles Camp, the founder of Oneida and one of the honored and prominent citizens of that community. They resided in Illinois until 1865, when they took up their residence in Waushara County, where they have since made their home. Their family numbers five children, four sons and a daughter, namely: Addie, Charles, Erwin, Fred and Frank.

Charles F. Camp was married to Weltha Wilson, Jan. 7, 1828, in Oneida County, N. Y.; the former was born April 10, 1807, and died June 3, 1859; the latter was born June 26, 1806, and died Feb. 27, 1881. Unto them were born seven children: George D. married N. Burt; Anna M., who became the wife of H. Powell; Hetta G. married C. Powell; Frances J. married E. H. Belknap; Samuel J. married L. Searls; Cornelia A. became the wife of T. V. LaTourrette, and died in Denver, Col., June 11, 1886; Carrie L. married George W. Johnson.

As before stated, Mr. Johnson is the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres in the town of Marion, and in connection with the cultivation of his land is extensively engaged in dairying, being quite successful in both lines of business. Few men are more widely or favorably known in the community than he, and his upright life has secured him many friends. His fellow citizens appreciating his worth and ability have called upon him to serve in various official capacities. He was town Clerk for the period of seven years, was also Supervisor

and in the Aurora Fire Insurance Company of which he is a charter member, he has held the office of Treasurer since its organization, with the exception of one term. He was also Master of the Grange and was an honored member of the Good Templars society. Unlike his father he supports the Republican party and is one of its warm advocates.



OWEN PRITCHARD, one of the leading farmers of Green Lake County, residing on section 27, Manchester Township, is a native of Wales. He was born in the month of January, 1846, and is a son of William and Laura (Hughes) Pritchard, whose family numbered six children, three of whom are now living. One child died while the family were residents of Wales, the other two dying after the emigration to America. David at the age of twenty-one years, and William at the age of four. By occupation the father was a farmer and followed that business throughout his entire life in connection with the operation of a stone quarry, which he owned in his native land. He was a man who took great interest in his home and did all in his power to provide for and place them in comfortable circumstances. With a view to bettering his condition and providing homes for all, he left his native land and crossed the broad Atlantic to America, where he continued to pass the remainder of his days. On reaching the shores of this country, he came direct to Green Lake County. He procured land which was entirely destitute of improvements and upon which not even a furrow had been turned. While a house was being erected the family lived in a wagon and during those early days underwent many of the hardships and difficulties such as are incident to pioneer life. At length a log cabin was completed, it being situated within a few rods of where now stands the comfortable home of our subject. Mr. Pritchard had already entered sixty acres of land and shortly afterward purchased ninety acres adjoining, his farm then comprising 150 acres. It was indeed no small task to transform that wild and uncultivated tract into one of great fertility, but with untiring zeal

the father labored on until his work was accomplished. His hope of procuring homes for his children was also fulfilled. He lived to see them all comfortably settled in life, knowing that they had become useful and valued citizens of the communities in which they resided. Henry wedded Sarah Roberts, and is now engaged in farming in the town of Randolph, Columbia Co., Wis. Richard is also a prosperous farmer of the same community and of Owen we will speak hereafter. Success attended the efforts of Mr. Pritchard and when called from this life he was the owner of 230 acres of land which was highly cultivated and improved. He died in 1881, at the ripe old age of seventy-seven. He was a member of the Calvinistic Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife, who still survives him and is now making her home with our subject, also belongs.

The subject of this sketch has passed almost his entire life in Green Lake County. He was but a babe when his parents emigrated to America and amid the scenes of this then wild and uncultivated region he was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. When he had attained his majority he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Howell, their union being celebrated in 1882. The lady is a native of this county, and to them have been born three children—Howell, Helen A. and David.

Mr. Pritchard several years prior to his father's death took charge of the old home farm. He is now the proud possessor of 220 acres, comprising one of the best farms in the county. His home is complete in all its arrangements. The stock which he raises, including horses, cattle, hogs and sheep is of good grades and his broad acres all under a high state of cultivation indicate his thrift and enterprise. He takes a deep interest in all public affairs and is well informed on the leading issues of the day, both political and otherwise. He is an advocate of Republican principles, having supported that party by his ballot and influence since attaining his majority. He has held various township offices, including that of Clerk and Town Treasurer, having occupied the latter position for years. He and his wife are members of the Calvinistic Church, and by their many friends are held in high regard.

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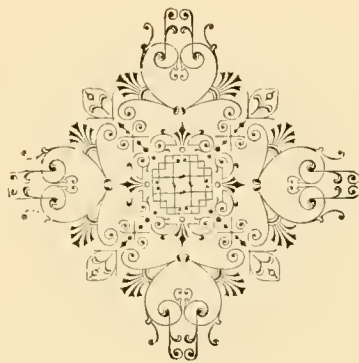
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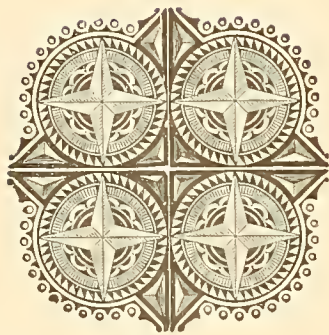
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