

NOTES

Paul Kraeger's unusual poem shows the amazing changes that a century has brought to the Chalk Hills and White Rapids area. Mr. Kraeger has lived in this vicinity all his life and is familiar with DeCota's story; but has used a poet's license in telling of the later years. As a matter of fact the tragedy of Joe DeCota's last days was more bitter than the ending of the poem. Two brief newspaper items tell the story.

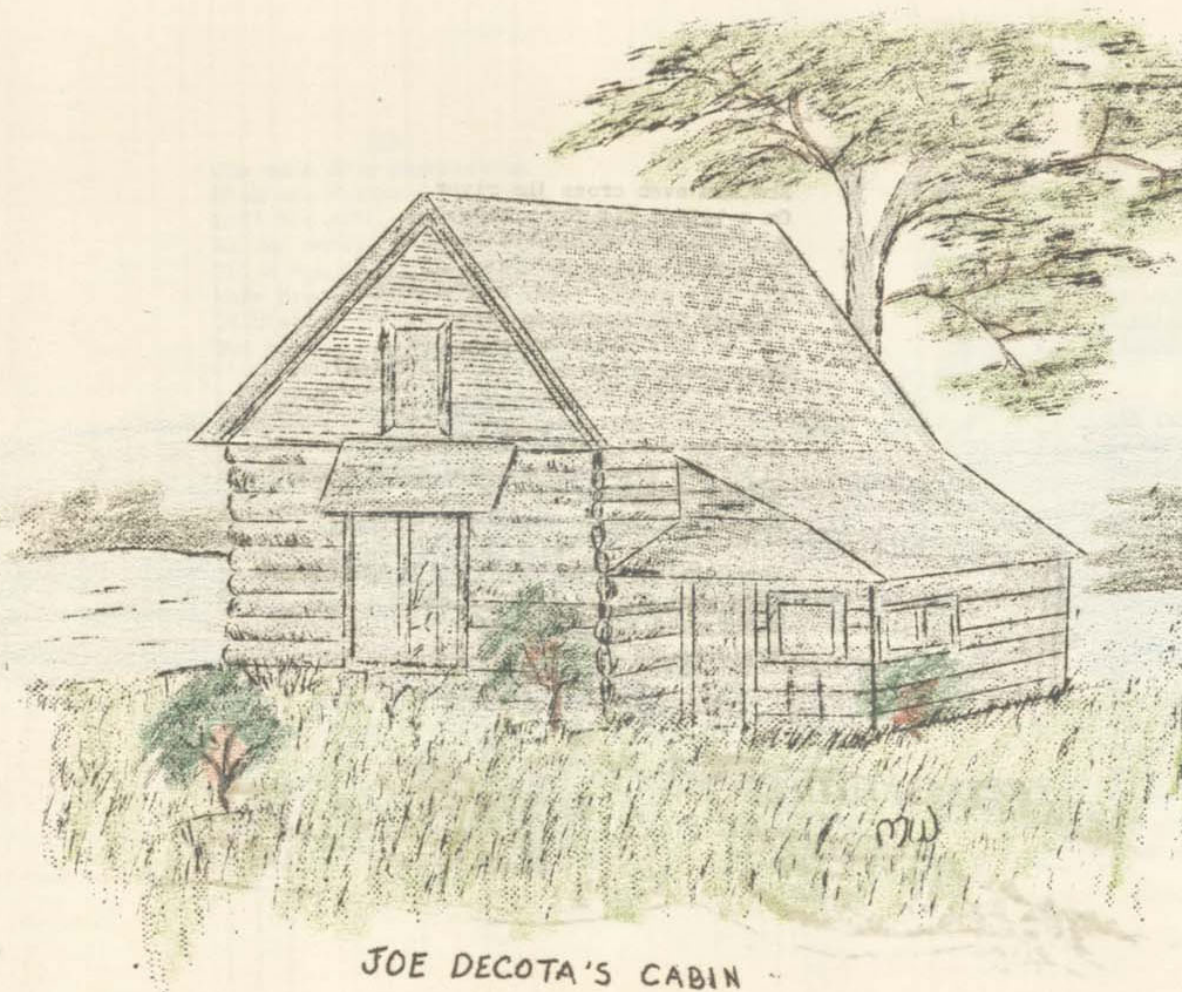
Pembina (an early settlement in Faithorn Twp.) June 19, 1886.

"Rev. Father Kehoe of Norway . . . held mass Friday in school district No. 5 (the old log schoolhouse opposite the present Brandt school). Quite a number of people were present. Father Kehoe gave a present to old man Dakota who has been confined to his bed for the past year. The old man says, 'God bless the priest!'

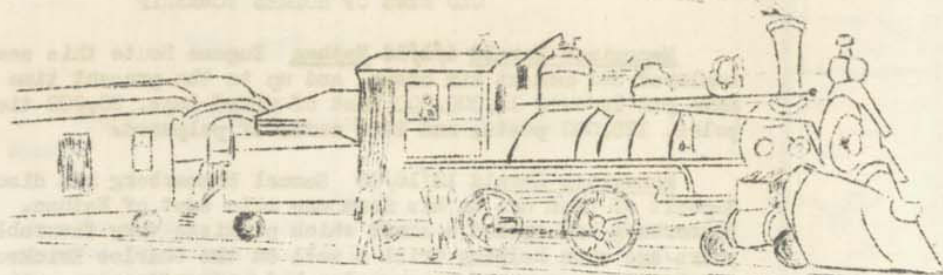
Memorinee. "An old man named DeCota died at the county house last Saturday, Sept. 8, 1888. He had been at the institution only a short time and died of old age. His home was at White Rapids . . . He was one of the oldest settlers in this part of the country, having come here in 1832. Rather rough on the old man to end his days thus."

The drawing was made by Mrs. Mildred West from a kodak picture furnished by Mr. Kraeger.

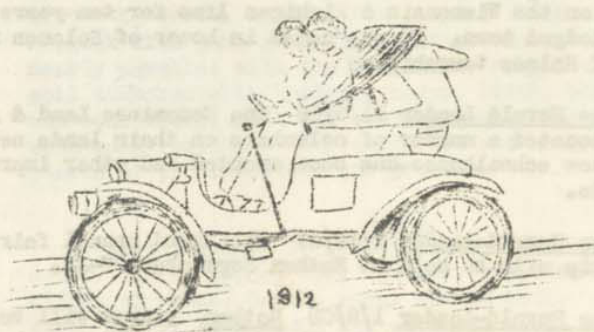
DeCota, DeCoto, DaCota, and Dakota are various spellings of the name. Later members of the family write it simply Cota. The death record gives Joe DeCota's given name as Anton.



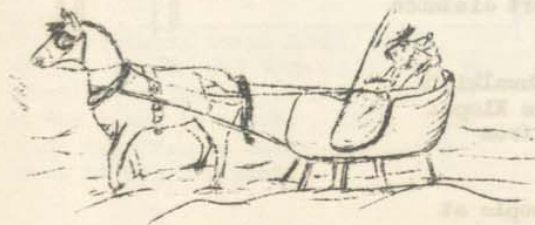
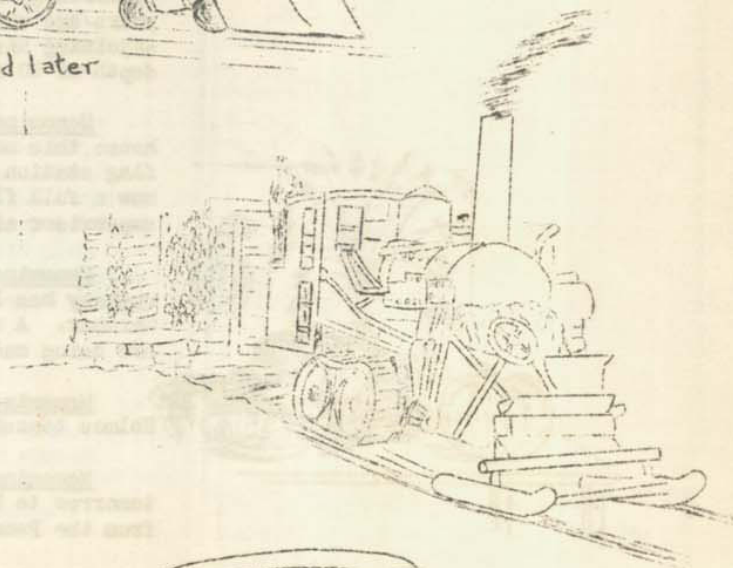
JOE DECOTA'S CABIN



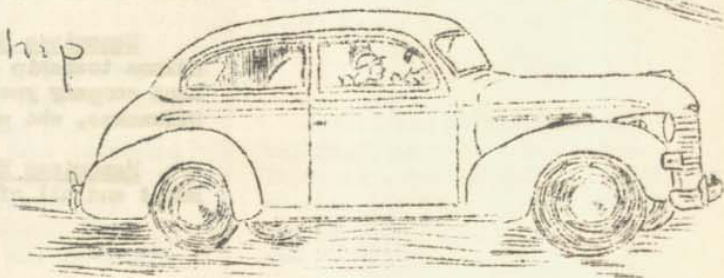
W. & M., 1894 and later



1912



Holmes Township Travels



OLD NEWS OF HOLMES TOWNSHIP

Menominee Herald 4/1/04 Nathan Eugene Houte this season employed 300 men at six camps, and up to the present time the camps have put in over 11,000,000 feet of mixed logs, 30,000 ties, 10,000 poles, 125,000 posts, and 1500 cords of pulpwood.

Menominee Herald 12/15/05 Samuel Hammerberg has discovered a deposit of iron ore on his farm one mile east of Nathan. Mr. Hammerberg has opened a shaft which promises very favorably. Four years ago when helping drill a well on the Charles Erickson farm adjoining his own, he uncovered a body of soft ore specimens at a depth of 60 feet.

Menominee Herald-Leader 7/28/06 A plat was filed at the courthouse this morning of the new town of Swanson. Swanson has been a flag station on the Wisconsin & Michigan line for ten years but is now a full fledged town. It was named in honor of Solomon Swanson supervisor of Holmes township.

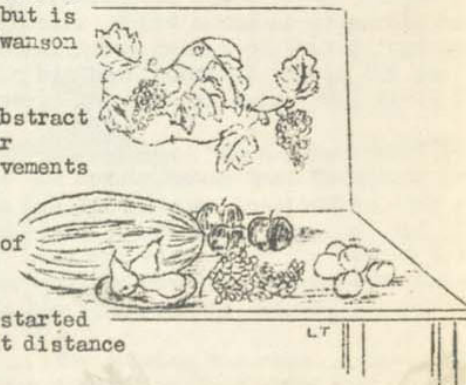
Menominee Herald Leader 11/9/06 The Menominee Land & Abstract company has located a number of colonists on their lands near Gardner. A new schoolhouse has been erected and other improvements are being made.

Menominee Herald-Leader 7/17/07 The third annual fair of Holmes township will be held at Nathan September 27-28.

Menominee Herald-Leader 1/8/08 Nathan A crew will be started tomorrow to build a bridge across the Menominee river a short distance from the Pemene Falls (Nathan bridge).

Menominee Herald-Leader 6/2/08 The Polish colony at Suwalki in Holmes township continues to grow. Deals were closed by the Kimpel Land company yesterday with five families of Polish origin from Milwaukee, who purchased 410 acres of choice farming land.

Menominee Herald-Leader 4/26/10 There are about 160 people at Banat and all of them have settled there the past year.





Fractional towns 32-26, 33-25, 33-26, 34-25, and Town 34-26 make up Ingallston Township. Surveyors ran a few lines in October, 1847. Then work was dropped until June, 1849 when it was finished.

INGALLSTON TOWNSHIP

What Early Surveyors Saw

32-26

"Surface with exception of ridge nearly all swamp."

33-25

The surface of this very small fractional town appeared like that of adjoining towns. It now forms the southern end of the county park south of Arthur Bay.

33-26

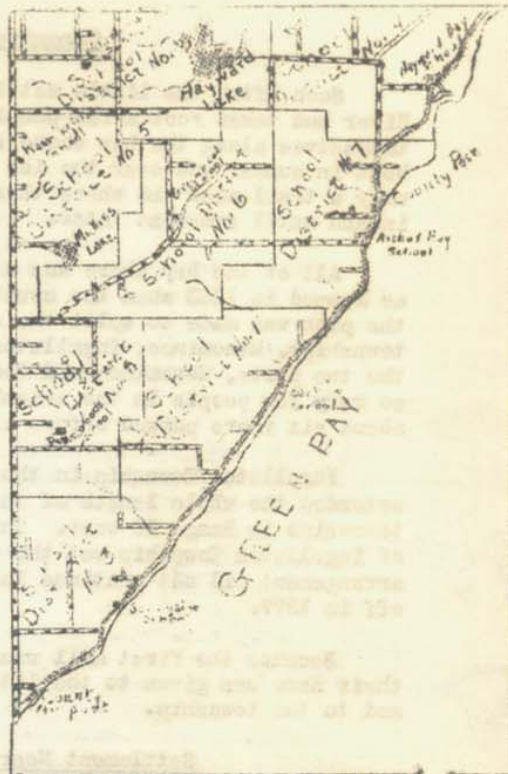
"The surface of this township is level or nearly so with the bay. Mostly swamp, timbered with cedar, tamarack, birch, spruce, fir, maple, black ash, alder, hemlock with some good white pines. Some ridges running nearly parallel with the bay shore; ridges sandy poor soil timbered with hemlock, sugar, birch, white pine and some beech, moss and wintergreens. Streams sluggish with muddy bottoms. Bay shore low and sandy with some places stony, limestone and granite."

34-25

"This township is mostly swamp timbered with cedar, birch, aspen, fir, hemlock, etc. Some fine ridges of aspen, birch, sugar and hemlock. A narrow strip of dry land along bay shore in south part of township, poor third-rate sandy. Hemlock, aspen, birch, etc.

34-26

"Land except swamp ridges of 2nd rate land soil rather sandy, timbered with birch, sugar, hemlock, elm, ironwood, birch, etc. Some good white pine along south boundary of southwestern corner of this township. Some of the swamp timbered with cedar, tamarack, fir, spruce, birch, black ash, alder with fallen timber, ridges poor sandy soil, timbered with hemlock, fir, cedar, and white pine. Ridges southwest and northeast.



Around lakes and ponds wet and marshy, grass and moss. In ponds, pond lilies and grass.

Ingallston Township has no railroads or public bus lines. There is a post-office at Ingallston. Much of the mail is delivered on routes from Wallace, Stephenson and Menominee.

Organization

Soon after the little settlements at Menominee and Cedar River had taken root a few people began to make homes for themselves along the bay shore where they could travel by boat in summer and over the ice in winter. With no roads and only a trail near the shore there was no move to settle far inland until somewhat later.

All of the bay shore was a part of Cedarville Township as mapped in 1863 when the county was organized; but in 1867 the plan was made to split the county lengthwise into three townships, Menominee, Ingallston, and Cedarville, instead of the two parts, Menominee and Cedarville. There were, however, so very few people in the neighborhood of Ingallston that about six years passed before it organized and elected officers.

Ingallston Township in those days was six miles wide, but extended the whole length of the county, that is, all of the townships in Range 26 west. This explains why School No. 1 of Ingallston Township was the one at Spalding in 1874. This arrangement did not continue long as Spalding Township was set off in 1877.

Because the first mill was set up by the Ingalls Brothers their name was given to the little settlement that resulted and to the township.

Settlement Near the Bay Shore

As early as 1858 Mathias Bailey came across Green Bay from Egg Harbor in Door County, Wisconsin and began fishing operations in the locality marked by projections of red rock and named Rochereaux Point. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a soldier and after receiving his discharge returned to Egg Harbor where he married. Before long he was again fishing in Michigan waters and moved his family to the vicinity of Arthur Bay as it is now called. One of his sons, Charles Bailey, still resides here and for many years carried the mail from Menominee to the post-offices along the shore. A few other fishermen also worked along the Green Bay shore in early days.

The Ingalls Mill on the Bay Shore

"In the fall of 1866 the Ingallston mill in the township of Ingallston was built by Charles B. Ingalls and myself (Judge E. S. Ingalls in his 1876 Centennial History of the Twin Cities). In the winter of 1867-68 I bargained my interest in it to Charles B. Ingalls who operated it for a season and then bargained it to Barnard & Wyley, who failed to keep their bargain. Afterwards it was run by Carter & Jones and finally by Jesse L. Hamilton, who was operating it on a contract with C. B. Ingalls when it was burned in the spring of 1874."

The Mellen Smith Mill

"In the fall of 1872 Mellen Smith built a shingle mill on the bay shore, in the town of Ingallston, about three-fourths of a mile from the Ingallston mill." (By Judge E. S. Ingalls) This mill was soon moved back from the shore.

Early Industries

Robert Beattie, a fisherman, was one of the pioneers who came to the shore in 1867; his name has been given to Beattie Creek. Two years later his brother Hugh joined him. Owen Gartland and Louis Grabowsky also settled in the Ingallston neighborhood at the same time as Robert Beattie.

Owen Gartland was a cooper and made kegs for the fishermen who carried on their fishing operations off-shore. Charles and Edwin Quimby and John Nelson were other early fishermen. Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Quimby for a time managed the large boarding house erected by the Ingalls Brothers to accommodate mill workers.

Within a few years the logging industry superseded everything else. Arthur Bay or Leatherville as it was first called was a booming little town handling supplies for many a scattered camp, but the boom flattened out in a few years and Arthur Bay settled down to the quieter life of the fishermen and farmers. Ingallston, too, saw logging days pass, but the treasures of the waters were not soon exhausted, and fisheries are still important. (1940)

Ingallston Community

Over seventy years ago a few families came from different parts of the country and settled along the bay to try to establish homes for themselves and their children.

In 1866 a sawmill was set up by the Ingalls Brothers from Menominee, and the settlement around the mill was named Ingallston. The few settlers worked in this mill and helped to earn a living in this way. The supplies and necessities for the families had to be brought from Menominee in packs or by boat. As there was no road, the men would walk to and from the city.

These people wanted to send their children to school but as there was no state aid then they established a school in the men's camp at the mill and had school only three months in the summer, paying the teacher what they could from their own small income. After a few years these settlers managed to establish a school district known as District No. 1. We know this as the Bay View School. (NOTE: This subscription school for the year 1877-78 had 9 children enrolled. The teacher was paid \$60 for 3 months, an amount made up by subscriptions.)

In 1898 a post-office was established. The mail was brought from Menominee by horse and buggy and John Renner was the first mail carrier. The mail was delivered three times a week.

Most of the people who lived on the shore of Green Bay after a short time bought nets and fished during the open season. This industry encouraged more settlers to come to the locality. The fishing industry called for the use of fish kegs and a man by the name of Mr. Miller built and operated a cooper shop where these kegs were made.

By this time there was need of another school and a plot of land was donated by Louis Grabowsky and District No. 3 was organized. We now call this Sunnyside School.

Between the lumber and fishing industries the people managed to build up good homes. In the year 1900 Ingallston produced more herring than any other fishing place in the United States. The place now is considered one of the largest smelt producing places in the state.

To replace the trail on the beach a road to Menominee was finally laid out. The first road was through sand so deep that travel in the summer was very difficult. This road was used for a number of years by them but was finally graveled and is now concrete.

In the year 1904 the telephone company put a line through from Menominee to Cedar River. This was considered a long distance telephone at that time.

At the present time we have local telephones, good roads, daily mail carried by automobile, a standard school and by the end of the year we hope to have every home lighted by electricity.

---George Grabowsky, Ingallston (1940)

Washington Community

Lumbering brought the people of this community here. The many Swedish people found this section much like their native country so they longed to make it their home. The land was covered with forests and with hard labor they cleared a little space to build a log cabin. Pioneers think of the time they rolled great maple logs together and burned them to make a clearing. What a pity!

The first settlers were; Peter Erickson, Charles Nelson, Erick Johnson, W. P. Johnson, Gustav Hoklund, Christ Olsen, John Wallin, George Nelson, Edward Paulson, and Peter Anderson. They cleared land and farmed during the summer and during the winter they logged.

Some Indian battle relics, such as spear heads, have been

found on the Charles Hansen farm.

The sawmill located at Wallace operated by Mellen Smith attracted people to the community also lumber camps were found here and there throughout the woods -- the daughters usually cooking for the men and boys in the camp. Mellen Smith also worked corl kilns at Wallace. George Smith took care of the store, an old fashioned high platform with numerous steps was the entry.

The pioneers brought their supplies on their backs over the corduroy roads built over swamps and trails in the forest. The mosquitoes were terrible. In spite of the difficulties the neighbors visited each other oftener than they do now with all the improvements.

The school now called the Washington School was organized about 1880. Charles Nelson and Edward Paulson were the principal men in establishing the school. Mrs. Van Patten, nee Agnes Gartland, was one of the first teachers.

The Bethel Mission Church was established in 1885. Among the leaders were Andrew Newlin, Nels Anderson and Leonard Holm.

The fire which destroyed the town of Wallace in 1931 also threatened this community.

Dairying seems to be the chief steady income of the people now.

Verona Simon Freis
Ellen Anderson



Greenwoods Community

Greenwoods received its name because of its beautiful green hardwood trees. The first settlers were Samuel Hayward, Sr., Herמן Bertholdt, and Henry Klein, Sr. Most of the early settlers were German, and the community is still largely

made up of persons of German descent.

School was established nearly fifty years ago in a small log building. Soon a log schoolhouse was built, and later a frame structure which burned about 1920 and was replaced by the schoolhouse now in use (1940).

(NOTE: The earliest school records are not available, but a teacher's report, made by Clara L. Clarke in April, 1894, shows twenty-three pupils enrolled. These were Willie, Mary, Henry, and Peter Spitzer, Rosa and Katie Snerger, Walter and Willie Grun, Pauline, Mary, Joseph, and Peter Feight, Paul, Frank, Albert, Clara, and Nellie Allgeyer, Willie and Emma Rasner, Oscar, Henry, and Mary Klein, Delbert Hayward.)

The road through Greenwoods was started by a trail from the old state road through Greenwoods to Arthur Bay.

Although the first settler came to the community seventy-five years ago (1865) the mills were of a much later date. About 1900 the Allgeyer mill was built and continued here until 1926 when it was moved out. In 1908 the Pankratz Brothers ran a logging camp. Frank Pankratz again logged in 1911 and 1912, and in the latter year built a large mill, but operated it for only one season.

-- Information supplied by
Mrs. Rose Klein
George Rasner
Hazel Hayward
Official Records



An Early Mail Carrier

My grandfather, Samuel C. Hayward, Sr., carried mail from Green Bay to Flat Rock, near Escanaba, for approximately two years before enlisting for the Civil War. He volunteered for service and went with Co. F, 14th Regiment of Wisconsin. After eighteen months of service he received an honorable discharge and was called back to carry the mail again. In all, he carried mail for three years, in summer over an old

Indian trail along the shore of Green Bay, and in winter whenever the ice permitted he used a horse and sleigh across the frozen surface of the bay. At intervals he employed a number of Indians to assist him. (NOTE: A journey over this mail route is described in the story, "My Ten Year Old Experience" in this book.)

In 1865 Samuel Hayward, Sr. was employed by the State of Michigan on the survey for the Bay de Noc Road from Menominee north through Birch Creek to Cedar River and Escanaba. He took up an 80 acre homestead in Greenwoods, built a log building, the first home in that part of the country, and moved his family there. This he did before the road was completed. His place was used as a relay, or half-way, house where the stage passengers would get their noon lunch and change horses. He also built large sheds and corrals to shelter herds, or droves, of cattle, sheep, and hogs over night. Sometimes the herders rested a second day before continuing their drive north.

Dad (Elmer Hayward) told of an experience of his childhood days. In 1882 he went to a Fourth of July picnic from his home in Greenwoods to the John R. Williams' place on the bay shore, where Eli Williams now lives (1940). As he was small he rode with an older sister on the back of an ox which was led by Samuel, the oldest brother. The rest of the family walked, also, the whole distance of five miles through the woods. If the family had taken a team so that everyone could ride, the only way to go would have been the stage road to Birch Creek, then over a corduroy and mud road to a point which is in the present airport and along the bay shore -- about 26 miles in all.



Wildwood Community

In the fall of 1882 when William Hanf and Charles Krouse came from De Pere, Wisconsin, looking for farm land which could be had cheaply, they passed the cabins of Charles Moss and Jake and John Gressley to settle in unbroken forest a mile or so toward the east. They cut a trail through the woods and carried their furniture and supplies from the present Menke farm, where the road ended. Other early settlers were Burt Stebbins, William Morris, Joe Burres, the Flerrity family and, a little later, Burt Davis.

Here as in surrounding communities of that time, logging soon became the main industry. In connection with this, saw mills and charcoal kilns were operated and hemlock bark, known as tanbark was shipped to tanneries. The thickest settlements grew up around the mills. One owned by E. A. Barker and L. A. Jennings produced broom handles, shingles and lumber. Another shingle mill belonged to Joe Burres and was run by Frank Schafer while William Blue owned and operated a stave mill.

The maple groves produced sugar and sirup for the pioneers' own tables and some for market. A small lime kiln on the William Hanf farm furnished lime for many buildings. People got along with little assistance from the outside world. They cared for the sick, laid out the dead, and even made the coffins. The community boasted its own physician, a Doctor Robert Ianson, who lived on the farm now owned by Adolph Menke.

One spring day in 1897 while George Barker and Henry Miller were on their way to pick up a load of posts, a gun, carried by Miller, was accidentally discharged, shooting him through the arm, just above the wrist. Not thinking to apply a tourniquet, they drove to the nearest house as quickly as possible with their heavy wagon. There, while Barker unhitched the horses and reharnessed them to a light wagon, Miller received first aid which probably saved his life. The woman of the house ran to the cupboard where lay the bandages which had been used for her young son's broken leg and taking them, wrapped them tightly about and above the wound. The

two men then drove to Dr. Ianson.

Hayward Lake lies about a mile from the main road. It is one of a chain of lakes which connect with Cedar River and is popular with duck hunters now. In the early days it was good fishing ground for pike, pickerel, bass and suckers.

Long ago Indians made semiannual pilgrimages to the lake. In the fall they picked cranberries and in the spring they visited the black ash swamp on the lake shore to get materials from which to make baskets. Some of these they traded with the settlers for food. According to tradition there is an Indian burying ground on the northeast shore of the lake.

On Linscott's Island, between the bend of the river and Hayward Lake the ground timbers of an old mill can still be seen. Lumber sawed in the mill was hauled across the ice to Green Bay.

There are conflicting stories as to how the community got its name. One says it was nameless until one of its young women undertook to contribute news items to the Menominee Herald Leader.

Obviously, the place must have a name. The song, "In the Wildwood Where the Bluebells Grow," was popular then; bluebells grew in the nearby woods so the name Wildwood was chosen. Another says the title was given in derision by the sophisticated residents of a more thickly settled area.

School district No. 2 of Ingallston Township was organized in 1886. An abandoned lumber camp served as the first schoolhouse. It stood on the Ingalls road about one-fourth mile west and one mile north of the present school building. Miss Jennie Doty was the first teacher and held school 61 days for the year ending in 1886.

In 1888 the camp was replaced by another log structure, built between the landmarks then known as Schafer's

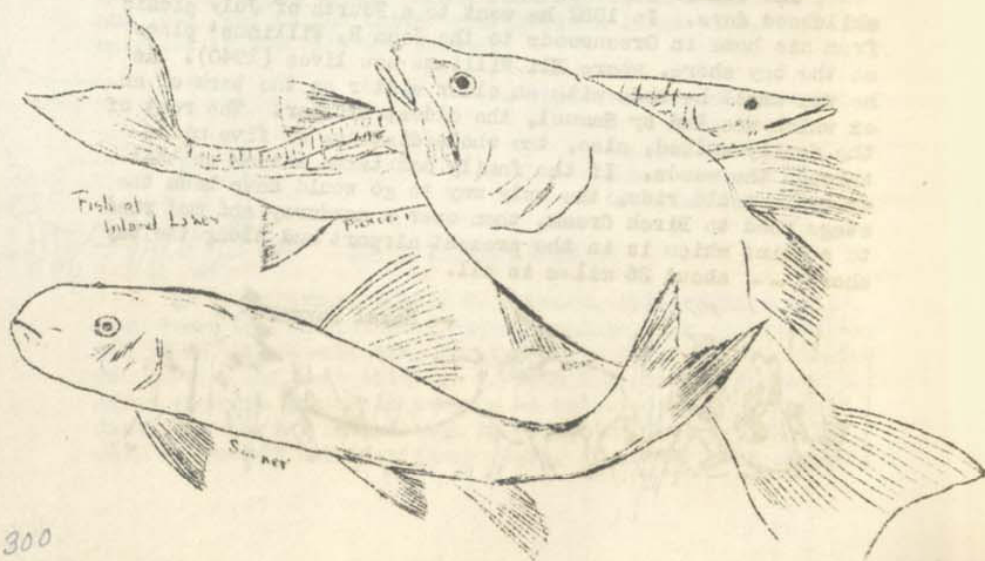
Hill and Moss' Corduroy.

The schoolhouse in use today was built in 1885 on land donated by L. A. Jennings. It was located as nearly as possible in the center of the district but as no road led to it, it stood vacant until 1900 when Estelle Saxton taught the first term in the new building. (NOTE: Records show that the district maintained school.)

Some of the early roads were built of corduroy and covered with sawdust. This sawdust often caught fire and the road burned.

The road was built along its present lines about 1900. Daily mail came in 1905 or 1906 with De Witt Brown as mail carrier. A telephone line followed about 1912 and the latest development is the electric power line which came in 1939.

—Eileen Miller



Arthur Bay

Mathias Bailey and other fishermen were the earliest settlers at Arthur Bay—long before the locality bore the name Arthur Bay, or its earlier name of Leathem or Leathemville. About 1878 this locality on the bay shore became a scene of bustling activity when Leathem & Smith set up a lumber and shingle mill and began logging operations. Year by year for over a decade these operations became more extensive until in 1887 there were several hundred men at work in various woods camps and the store near the bay did a heavy business.

Soon the main job of logging off was over, the mill burned, and Arthur Bay was once more left to the fishermen. When John Leathem sold out his interests to W. S. Horn the latter renamed the place for his son Arthur and it has since been known as Arthur Bay. After a number of years the mill was rebuilt by James Crozier, but mill operations were not extensive and he sold out to Charles Zeiser about 1896. Some mill work went on until the mill was finally torn down about 1918.

Old News of the Bay Shore

Menominee Democrat 12/5/85 Leathem. (Leathem, or Leathemville was the first name used for what is now Arthur Bay.) 150 tons of hay have been brought in from Sturgeon Bay for use in the camps.

Menominee Herald 9/29/87 Herring are almost the only fish now taken on this shore of Green Bay and the stations where they are caught are all to the northward of Menominee beginning about six miles from the city and extending a short distance beyond Cedar River, the ground covering the shore line for thirty miles. Those who have now or will soon have pound nets on these grounds are Quimby & Coffee, Williams & Bro., Theuerkauf Bros., Quimby & Grabowsky, Robert Beattie, Van Patten Bros., John Nelson, Chas. Zeiser, Weeberg Bros.

The operations in favorable seasons are of considerable magnitude, their combined catch being from 15,000 to 20,000 packages during the six weeks which constitute the herring harvest time.

John Nelson, of Leathem, runs five nets operated by a crew of ten or twelve men and when he is in luck his nets yield him upward of 100 pkg. in a single day. A pkg. contains 100 lbs. and is worth at the station from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Usually the season lasts from the first of October to the first of December. Then the fishermen rest until the Bay is solidly frozen over.

Menominee Herald Oct. 1887 John Leathem, supervisor of Ingallston Twp. Leathem & Smith (of Sturgeon Bay), this week sold their Leathem, Michigan property to Wm. H. Horn for \$35,000 cash. The transfer includes the mill, pier, and all the land of which there are about 340 forties, or 13,600 acres all in Menominee County. Mr. Horn also owns 160 other forties in the same county. Horn also bought all the personal property of Leathem & Smith for \$15,000 cash.

Menominee Democrat 1/19/89 (3-Ing.) Last summer at Ingallston they had three months of school in a rented building. The people propose to have seven months this year at an estimated cost of \$276. Then they propose to raise \$300 to build a small schoolhouse. This makes a total of about \$600 to be raised this year, and there are only twelve residents to shoulder the expense. However, there are 24 children of school age in the district, and the members of the school board are by far the heaviest taxpayers. We understand that some of the other taxpayers have secured legal counsel and will fight the collection of the tax. It is certainly a grievous tax, but imposed with the best of intentions. (NOTE: This was the Ingallston school for which Louis Grabowsky gave the land).

Menominee Democrat 9/12/91 W.H. Horn has disposed of property at Arthur Bay to a Mr. Sweet of Chicago. (Later paper says Sweet mill burned 11/7/91, a \$30,000 fire. Rebuilt 12/12/91, moved machinery from Crozier mill, Stephenson).

Menominee Democrat 9/23/93 Ingallston. Louis Grabowsky is meeting with decided success in the manufacture of bricks at his farm about eight miles north of the city on the bay shore. He commenced the work about six weeks ago, and has one kiln of 60,000 ready for delivery, and another kiln of about the same size ready to burn. The clay of which the brick is manufactured is of superior texture and the brick is considered a first class article. (A later item tells that brick was shipped from Ingallston to Menominee by boat.)

Menominee Democrat 12/16/93 Arthur Bay. Arthur Bay is a deserted village---exists now only in name. About ten years ago Leatham & Smith built a sawmill. About five years ago Horn bought it, a year later Sweet. After he failed the mill was bought by James Crozier and operated under the superintendence of John O'Connor. Now there are only three families living in the place. It was at one time a settlement of about 200 souls with a store, boarding house, post-office and a fine mill with excellent shipping facilities. Spencer & Riley still continue to run their stage through the place, but only because it is on their way to Cedar River. Timber resources are exhausted.

Menominee Herald 1/1/95 The three Wozniak brothers, Martin, Frank, and John had a narrow escape. Sunday they went out to take up a herring net--the ice broke away and the men drifted with it toward Death's Door. They could be seen by means of a glass, rowing their open pound boat beyond the ice and occasionally waving a signal of distress. No boat could get across the ice to their rescue. They finally reached shore 16 miles north of here late Monday night badly frozen and nearly starved. The boat was nearly cut through at the bow by the sharp ice.

Menominee Herald 1/30 Monday evening the American express office at Menominee resembled a wholesale fish establishment. Baskets containing smoked herring and blue fins were piled ceiling high and there was scarcely room to walk inside while the front of the building was also stacked up with more of the same kind.

Menominee Herald 2/7/95 Captain Charles Zeiser of the schooner Myrtle Camp is getting out a large quantity of basswood stove bolts at Arthur Bay this winter.

Menominee Democrat 2/1/96 Eighteen teams from across the bay stopped at the harbor Monday noon for dinner. They were all loaded with various kinds of farm produce and were enroute to Marinette and Menominee. The drivers report several accidents on the way over. A few teams had the misfortune to receive chilly baths in the water of the bay, wide cracks in the ice being encountered in several places, but they were pulled out without any injury. The teams make a round trip every two days.

Menominee Herald 5/25/00 Forest fires are raging in Ingallston township. Seven sections of land have been burned over.

Menominee Herald 12/19/00 Matthias Bailey, one of the pioneer fishermen on the bay shore, dropped dead at his home while reading a newspaper on Monday evening. Mr. Bailey had made his permanent residence here since 1865. He was a Civil War veteran, having served in Co. F, 32d Wisconsin Infantry.

Menominee Herald 7/1/05 A huge green sea turtle in Lake Michigan would be indeed a strange sight, but according to reports that come from a few miles up the bay shore there is one such creature existing in these waters. An old fisherman, named Gustav Nelson, who says he lives a few miles up the bay shore, was in Menominee today and reported having come across an immense turtle yesterday morning while walking along the beach about three miles from his home.

He was so startled by the appearance of the huge creature that he could do nothing but stare while it made its way down the beach and plunged into the water. Mr. Nelson says that the beast has a shell fully five feet long and about three feet wide. It had a smooth greenish colored shell, shading to lighter on the sides, and had very large front feet or flippers, which answers admirably to the description of the

big green turtles of the ocean. Mr. Nelson says the animal slid into the water so quickly and he was himself so surprised that he could not give a more minute description.

How the sea turtle and of such large size could have found its way into Lake Michigan and Green Bay is a mystery. It may have escaped from some park or zoological garden along the shore of one of the lakes or it may be one of two that disappeared during a wreck on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad at the close of the World's Fair in Chicago. It is known that a tank containing two of these turtles was in a baggage car of a train that encountered a wreck on this road while bound for the east, and when the owners got around, the turtles were gone and it was said at the time that they had probably escaped into the lake.

Menominee Herald-Leader 5/2/06 Homer Williams captured two large sturgeon near Poplar Point last night. One of the sturgeon weighed 140 lbs. while the other tipped the scales at 162 lbs. Mr. Williams put out his nets only yesterday morning, and in his first haul captured the two sturgeon. These fish are very scarce in this region and it is seldom that more than three or four are caught during a year . . . In the old days the sturgeon were so thick that they were caught in boat loads and piled up on the bay shore like cord-wood.

Menominee Herald-Leader 9/26/07 Alone in a frail cat-boat that tossed throughout the long night and early morning hours on the icy white-capped waters of Green Bay, William Stewart, 19 years old and the son of the well-known Poplar Point fisherman, was picked up early this morning off the government pier by an incoming schooner.

Almost frozen and exhausted by his terrible experience, he was found huddled in the back of the boat, utterly unable to move his feet . . . he is now out of danger.

Menominee Herald-Leader 12/9/07 In a fog so dense and impenetrable that they could not see the length of their fish boats, 17 Menominee county fishermen floated aimlessly

about on Green Bay just off of Ingallston for more than eight hours.

Early on the morning of December 8, 1907, the fishermen living along the shore of Green Bay between Menominee and Ingallston left in their gasoline launches to lift their nets which were set out about two miles in the bay. They proceeded a few hundred yards from shore when a fog rose from the waters and completely enveloped them.

So thick and heavy was the fog that they could not see the length of their boats, they were unable to see each other and at times their launches touched each other. They checked the speed of their boats and crept along, fearing that even at a moderate rate of speed they might have a serious collision. According to the fishermen they were able to converse with each other but could not tell from what direction the voices came, whether they were to the side or behind them. On shore the wives, sons and daughters of the men, realizing their predicament, secured pans, pails, horns, bells, and musical instruments and made a din and a clatter in an effort to attract and direct the men in the boats. The men could hear the noise but could not tell from what direction it came. It was now noon and the men had been floating about since before seven in the morning.

The men now decided to shape their course in one straight direction expecting to find land somewhere. The men did not know where they were, many of them thought they were headed for the Straits of Mackinac. About the middle of the afternoon the fog began to lift and they could see each other. Gradually the fog disappeared and the men bewildered were surprised to find themselves but a few hundred feet from shore and not far from their homes.

Menominee Herald-Leader 4/28/08 Ingallston fishermen are heavy losers from the Sunday night storm. The steam pile-driver owned by Stephen Van Patten is pounding to pieces on the rocks near Louis Sedunsky's. The new pile-driver rigged up a few days ago by Louis Grabowsky went through his dock during the night. The pound boat, owned by F. Beattie and A. Granops, went down the beach a quarter of a mile and is

now ashore covered with pulpwood and logs. The pile driver, owned by Tim Beaucock, is either sunk or gone.

John Wozniak's gasoline boat is smashed up. August Johnson's gasoline boat is ashore and badly damaged. A large amount of pulpwood and logs owned by George and Frank Grabowsky was washed away. A few cords of wood owned by George Beattie was washed into the bay.

The schooner Rob Roy is ashore and badly damaged. The crew of five men was brought ashore a few hours ago by Leonard Eckstrom. Docks and breakwaters have been washed away. The pound boat owned by H. Beattie, Sr. is sunk off his place. Local fishermen worked all night long to save what they did and a number of them worked all day today trying to pick up what was lost and washed upon the beach.

GILL NET FISHING TODAY

In the modern power and motor driven fish boat of today for gill net fishing the nets are lifted by means of a steam lifter. in the forward end of the boat on the starboard side. A big roller goes out-board through an open door on the starboard side of the lifter and the nets are brought in over this roller to the lifter where lifter jaws automatically clamp the maitre cords of the net. The net and fish pass through the lift pan around the lifter head onto a table where the fish are taken out of the net by hand.

The nets now being cleared are put into boxes and brought to the stern deck for resetting. Often the fish are cleaned on the way in and are dumped into 100 pound boxes and iced.

A steering wheel and clutch on the forward starboard side of the boat are used for directing the boat along side of the nets while the lifting is being done. The lifter is run by steam, furnished by a boiler on the port side which keeps the pressure up to 100 pounds. One three cycle Diesel 45 HP engine propels the boat while lifting at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

Another steering wheel is used while resetting the nets. The dry nets which are in boxes on the stern deck of the boat are set first by hand, two men to a net.

The nets are packed in steel boxes $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 feet wide. There is a man at each end of the box, one sets the floats and the other the leads or sinkers. There are four nets to a box and 16 boxes make what is called a "gang" of nets. Gill nets are set in a continuous line to a length of 504 feet. They are 30 meshes deep. A buoy on each of a "gang" spots the nets. The buoy is a cedar block through which runs an iron rod at the end of which is a ring. A rope fastened to this ring is tied to the bridle of the net, the bridle being a No. 108 cord tied to the net at the top and the bottom and then brought upward and downward which forms a bridle to be tied to the buoy. At the top of the buoy is a white flag which bears the license number which applies both to the boat and the "gang" of nets carried.

The nets are made of webbing and sewed to maitre cord with seaming twine; at the rim edge or top are cedar floats and at the bottom are the leads.

In the fall when the fish are salted, they are brought in from the waters just as taken from the water. They are unloaded and weighed on the dock and then dumped on the dressing slide in the fish house. They are flat dressed and opened down the back and put in a wash trough. After being thoroughly washed they are salted and put in 117 pound kegs.

Fish not salted are brought into the packing room and packed into boxes, 50 pounds net to the box, with ice in the bottom and on top and shipped out the same day to Milwaukee, Chicago and New York markets.

The Dormer company of Menominee handles fish brought in by fishermen who do their own packing. This company has shipped as many as 250 cars a year of fish, 30,000 pounds to a carload.

LAKE TOWNSHIP

What Early Surveyors Saw

35-27

"This township is mostly cedar, tamarack, spruce, and fir. Swamp with ridges of second rate land timbered with sugar, beech, ironwood, elm, etc. Little Cedar River runs through this township from north to south, rapid with swampy margin."

34-28

"The surface of this township is mostly level or but slightly rolling. There are some rich bottom lands along the Menominee River which bounds this town on the south and east. Yet a large portion of the land, not properly called swamp is too level and wet to be valuable. The timber in the swamp is chiefly cedar and tamarack. Sugar birch, white and yellow pine, maple, etc. are found on the most elevated portion while elm, black and white ash, hickory and maple are found in the low lands.

"In many places along the river is a dense growth of prickly ash, hazel, and other brush. A terrible windfall extends from section 6 easterly until it is intercepted by the Menominee River in section 2, most of the timber is prostrate. The streams are few, small, and sluggish. The Menominee itself is not rapid. The channel of this river . . . is of sufficient depth to be navigated by the smaller class of steamboats."

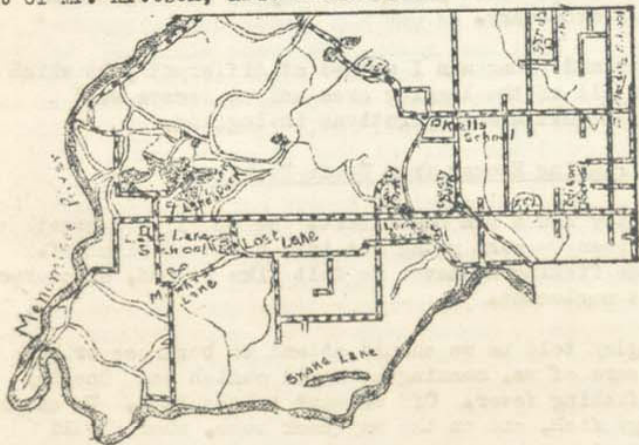
35-28

"The surface of this township is level or gently rolling. A tract of land mostly swamp extends in a north and south direction through the middle of the township. Much of the land east of this has a good second rate sandy soil and is beautifully timbered with white and yellow pine. West of the swamps much of the land has a third rate sandy soil and is nearly destitute of timber and with propriety might be called pine barrens, the timber having been destroyed by fire. The swamps are dense and timbered with cedar, tamarack, spruce, and black ash.

"The variation of the needle was not uniform, though no extremely great changes were observed.



Lake Township consists of fractional towns 34-28, 35-28, 34-29, 35-29, and most of the west half of town 35-27. Francis Colman, deputy surveyor, laid out these towns in 1852. His field notes mention an old Indian trail and the settlement of Mr. Kittson; also bends in the river.



"A trail passes through this township from the southeast to the northwest, but is so obscure as to be traced with difficulty except by the natives of the country. This trail is a short route by land from Grand Rapids of the Menominee River to White Rapids. A stream to which the natives apply a term signifying Rice or Wild Rice River runs across the northwestern part and empties into a lake on the west boundary."

34-29

"The surface of this township is level or slightly rolling. The soil is generally poor except the bottom lands along the river. These are extremely rich and are well timbered with elm, black ash, hickory, maple, lynn, sugar. The pine in this township is generally too small or too scattered to be very valuable. The Menominee River is the only stream of water worthy of notice and some of its noted bends occur in this township. The banks of the river vary from 6 to 15 feet in height. Mr. Kittson has an extensive improvement in Section 3. The island in the river in Section 3 lies on the west side of the main channel."

35-29

"The surface of this township is gently rolling. The soil is a third rate sandy soil, much of the land being burnt pine plains. The timber is chiefly yellow pine with some white pine, both in some parts valuable for lumber, though generally scattering; not of the largest growth, and more or less injured by fire.

"The banks of the Menominee River are from 6' to 40 feet high. The outlet of the lakes that lie in sections 13 and 24 is too shallow to be navigated by boats larger than ordinary canoes. No rocks were observed except in the river at the lower part of the island in sections 10, 11, 14, and 15. Variation of needle ranged from 5.15 E to 6.15 E."

MEMORIES OF LAKE TOWNSHIP --

In 1887 when my family moved to Ingalls I was a boy of nine. At that time Carley & Parmenter operated a lumber and shingle mill on the Little Cedar River.

The Narrow Gauge Railroad

There was a narrow gauge railroad running up to the C. & N.W. R.R. about one half mile north of Ingalls, which was used to haul logs from the north country, now called Lake and Holmes townships, to the place now known as Koss on the Menominee River.

The branch from Ingalls was used to haul supplies to headquarters at Kells, or Kellsville as it was then called, and fetch the locomotives and log cars to headquarters.

The owner of the logging road was John Bagley. He had five locomotives to haul the logs. Numbers 1, 2, 3 were wood burners and 4 and 5 burned coal. The number 3 was a saddle tank. The tank was built across the top of the boiler and looked like a dromedary.

As a boy and young man I worked at different jobs which took me over all of the logging area and so became well informed on the different operations in logging.

Playing Hookey from Woods Work

Mr. Bagley had a son named Bert. He and I were great friends and when we were young got into a lot of mischief. We used to go fishing whenever we felt like it and, of course, our work was neglected.

Mr. Bagley told us we should attend to business or he would take care of us, meaning he would punish us. One day we got the fishing fever. Off we went to the lake. We caught several large fish, and on the way back home, whom should we see coming down the trail, but Mr. Bagley and Bob Thomas, his

bookkeeper. Well, we left the trail and when we got around them came back to the trail. The fish were heavy so we left them on the trail so we could run faster if the men caught up with us; but when they came up to the fish they picked them up and took them along home. They thought the catch was fine so let us off that time.

Young Engineers

One night I remember Bert and I played in luck of another kind when we took the little No. 1 locomotive from the yard at headquarters at Kells and started for Ingalls eleven miles away. It was what we had done several times, but Mr. Bagley had told us to let the engine alone. This evening we got away with the engine, but when we reached the water hole where we were to siphon water into the boiler we found some one had placed a railroad tie on the track. This knocked the pilot trucks off the track, and it took us almost all night to get the engine pilot trucks back and return to the yard. Two tired boys had to work all day on top of their labors of a night and day before.

The engineers of the three small locomotives used to let Bert and me run them. One day he and I each had an engine. The train crews were going back into the woods with empties and to fetch the cars loaded with logs back to the main line. When we got to the branch roads Bert said to me, "I will get back first", so the race was on, it took us two or three hours to spot the cars and fetch in the loaded ones. We had left some empty at the place where Bert and I had parted. The branch I was on had quite a heavy grade about a quarter-mile from the cars we had left, and in those days when the engine came over a hill the crew would give it all the steam they could. When I came down this grade I did the same, putting on steam for all I was worth. The engineer and fireman thought I was doing fine, then all at once we saw the cars ahead being loaded but could not stop. When we struck the cars the logs were thrown helter-skelter all over the tracks. Bert and the crew got along in time to help clean up the wreck. Well, I got

back first.

Banking Logs

In the winter the men banked the logs on the river. There was a crew of 30 to 60 all winter to unload and roll down the logs. This was dangerous work, and the men had to be skilled with the cant hook.

It was a beautiful sight to see the little locomotive coming through the tall timber with four to six carloads of logs on the way to the landing. Railroads ran in all directions, through the different logging jobs.

The timber logged to the river was white pine and Norway pine. Logs were large, scaling as much as 1400 to 1600 feet.

By the time the ice was ready to go out, the river was filled for one and a half miles, some of the rollways were 40 feet high.

The logging road was called the Ingalls White Rapids and Northern R.R. (I.W.R. & N.R.R.) We called it, "I will run and not run regular."

The camp for the crew working along the river banks was at the bend of the Menominee River southeast of Koss, and was called the Trail Camp. Andy Kelly of Faithorn was foreman.

No Poplar Used In Camps

I want to say here that in building camps in those days, loggers would not place any poplar in the buildings. If they did they could not get men to stay because they thought that poplar made the cross on which Christ was crucified. (Legends say the leaves of the poplar quiver for shame.) They would not use cedar in skids because it broke easily.

Lumberjacks felt they had good reason for their avoidance of certain woods, and bosses found it wise to consider prejudices.

The Wisconsin Michigan Railroad

After Mr. Bagley had a survey made through Marinette and Menominee counties from Peshtigo to Faithorn a standard gauge railroad was built in 1894. Thomas R. Hasley of Menominee was the engineer on this survey. On the Wisconsin side this road was known as the Wisconsin-Michigan, but on the Michigan side it was at first called the Menominee & Northern. Presently the latter name was dropped and the line was known as the Wisconsin-Michigan for its whole length. Associated with John Bagley were Mr. Kough, Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Fisher. They built a large lumber and shingle mill on the Michigan side of the river, starting the little town of Fisher. As there was another Fisher in Michigan, the post-office established at the new settlement in 1897 bore the name Koss for O.A. Koss who was auditor for the new railroad company until 1898.

In Menominee county the old narrow gauge railroad bed was followed most of the way to Nathan. Now (1940) narrow gauge and standard gauge have both disappeared. The tracks have been removed and people drive over the old railroad beds without knowing anything about them. At Koss the old railroad bridge and its approaches have been put to highway uses.

Millions of feet of timber were hauled over the Wisconsin-Michigan in the days of its glory, also thousands of tons of ore were shipped out from the iron ranges of the upper peninsula, and wheat was brought in from the west. I recall that in 1902 six passenger trains a day ran regularly over this road, three in each direction. Besides these there were four freight trains, two log trains, and a special for cattle, ore, etc.

The Oxbow

If you should happen to be at any time in the southwestern part of Lake Township on the Menominee river take a look at the Oxbow. If you stand near the river in the lower part of section



3-T34-R28, and you stand facing north, you can see the river running south on the left hand and north on the right. There in section 3 was the first farm in Lake Township.

Mr. Beach was farming it when I was first in that part of the country. At his place there also was an Indian trading post in the early days. There is an Indian burying ground on the bank of the river.

At the narrow place of the Oxbow the Indians used to carry their canoes across it being only a few rods across. It saved five or six miles of paddling around the river. The first large farm in Lake Township belonged to the L.W. & V.S. Company, a lumbering company that had sawmills at Menominee. The farm was called the Relay Farm; men and teams used to stop over night when hauling supplies to the camps by way of the old State Road.

Indian Workshop

On the east side of this farm about one-half mile from the river are to be found flint arrow heads. Most of them were not perfect and were thrown away. One time I asked an Indian why they went that distance from the river. He replied their enemies could not hear them working, it seems that they were having trouble with one another, there being two tribes of Indians on the river then, the Menominees and the Chippewas-

the Menominees on the Wisconsin and the Chippewas on the Michigan side of the river. This was an ideal place to watch their enemies as there is a big bend in the river at this point, they could watch both sides.

As late as 1890 there were many Indians at White Rapids. Some of those Indians owned a lot of ponies. The Indians counted their wealth by the number of ponies they had. Sometimes I would see these ponies when I would be traveling from one camp to another in the dead of winter, out in the forest feeding. They were tough little beasts.

I remember well Indian Ben, chief of the Chippewa band. He was small, kind, and well-liked by the white people. He dressed like a white man although many of the older men wore buckskins and blankets. Even after the Indians had gone elsewhere to live, they returned yearly for a big celebration in the neighborhood of White Rapids and the Shakey Lakes. Mrs. Hallfrisch was never timid about being alone while I went to Koss after the mail except when the Indians were having their pow-wows. Then there was so much terrifying noise that she would not stay by herself. The racket could be heard easily five miles away. The Indian braves danced while the squaws beat drums. These drums were made by stretching scraped deerhide taut over the ends of sections of hollow logs two or three feet high.

For one thing I am sorry. The mapmakers and roadmakers have begun to call the Chain o' Lakes by the name Shakey Lakes which does not belong to them at all. The real Shakey Lakes are northwest of Kells and were well-known to all early woodsmen. They were so named because of the shaky, overgrown surface at the margins, which shook underfoot when walked upon. The Chain o' Lakes are the lakes linked together as in a chain, now partly set off in a county park. One unconnected lake off to the south is called Lost Lake. Its name is explained by some people as meaning that this lake was lost from the chain.

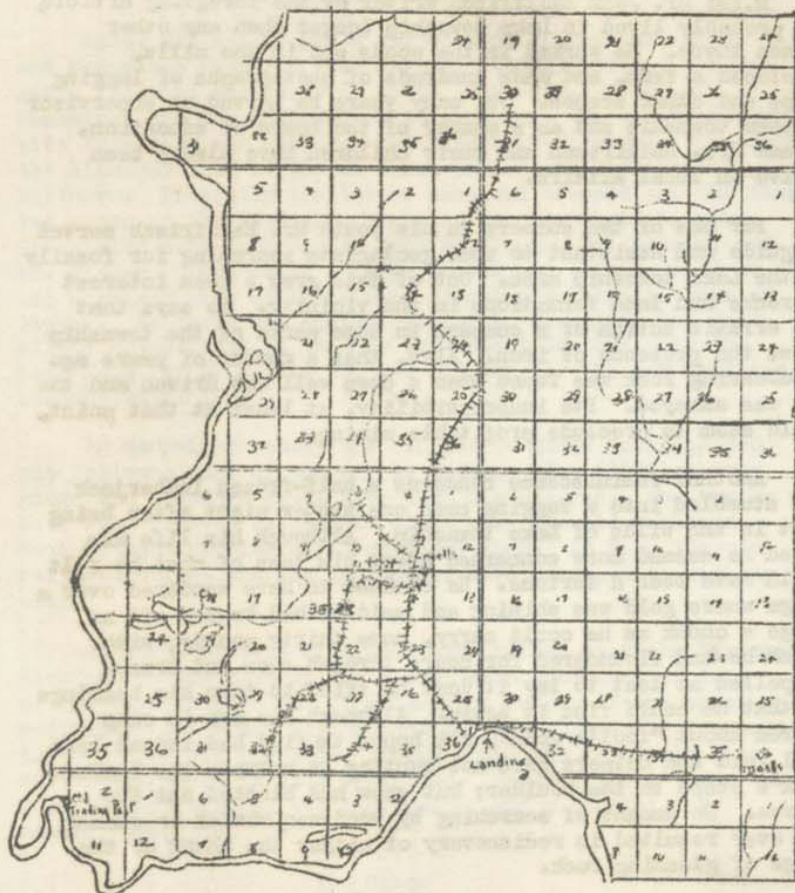
— John Hallfrisch (1940)

NOTE: Mr. John Hallfrisch, writer of the foregoing article, has probably lived in Lake township longer than any other person there. He worked in the woods and in the mills, developed a farm, and made hundreds of photographs of logging camps and other scenes. For many years he served as supervisor of Lake township and as a member of the board of education. He and Mrs. Hallfrisch and their children have always been active in local affairs.

For one or two summers in his youth Mr. Hallfrisch served as guide and assistant to some geologists searching for fossils in the Lake township area. Out of this grew a keen interest in rocks and land formations in the vicinity. He says that the erratic action of a compass in some parts of the township shows the presence of iron. Also, that a number of years ago goldbearing rock was found when a deep well was driven and the ore was assayed. Its inaccessibility, at least at that point, would seem to preclude profitable mining.

Another reminiscence concerns a half-frozen lumberjack who stumbled into a logging camp one winter night after being lost in the wilds of Lake township. Although his life was saved he seemed more concerned about his loss of what he felt would have been a fortune. He claimed to have wandered over a ledge where gold was shining and said he had broken off as large a chunk as he could carry, some thirty pounds, with which he had floundered for hours through snow and brush. Compelled at last to lay it down he tried to take his bearings so that he could find it again. Although the men in camp jeered about "fool's gold", all hoped the find had indeed been real gold and helpers were not wanting to retrace the lumberjack's steps to the boulder; but snow had blotted out the course. No amount of searching by woodsmen, winter or summer, has ever resulted in rediscovery of either the chunk or the ledge of gleaming rock.

Among the interesting natural features of Lake township are the Oxbow of the Menominee river, Shakey Lakes, Chain o' Lakes, the Hogback, and a Big Spring in the SE of S 29;35-28.



Narrow Gauge Railroad Tracks

Their approximate courses, as recalled
by John Hallfrisch

Pictures on the opposite page were furnished through the courtesy of Mr. John Hallfrisch. With one or two exceptions the original pictures were taken by Mr. Hallfrisch himself in the height of lumbering days in Lake and Holmes townships. The accompanying explanations of pictures were also supplied by him.

First row across the top, left to right.

- a. Camp SE of White Rapids. Men with white aprons - cooks. Of the three men in dark clothing, the one in the middle was white-bearded "Old Man" Hemlock who drove the supply team.
- b. At the landing on the Menominee river, below Pocket de Noc at the head of the Long Reach. The Olaf Johnson outfit.
- c. In some camps, as Kellsville, many of the men had their wives and families with them. Occasionally at others the families would come for some special day.

Middle row across, left to right.

- d. One of the smaller mills with large smokestack at the right of the picture. Shipping by water.
- e. One of the narrow gauge engines used by John Bagley on his narrow gauge railroads that penetrated the forests north and west from Ingalls and Koss, with headquarters at Kellsville.
- f. Lunch grounds near White Rapids. Hot foods were prepared in camp and brought to the men in the woods. Coffee was made on the spot.

Bottom row across, left to right.

- g. N. Ludington Company's landing below White Rapids.
- h. Timber holdings of Olaf Johnson in Lake Twp. The women are Mrs. Olaf Johnson (part of face visible) and Mrs. John Hallfrisch (the smaller woman beside her).
- i. Lumberyards for small mill at Koss about 1914. Earlier large mills had burned. Large building at the back is the old office of the Wisconsin Michigan R.R. and the (C. H. Wooster) Northern Supply Company.



BRIEF HISTORY OF RELAY FARM

The Relay Farm was cleared and built by the Ludington, Wells, & Van Schaick Company. In 1874 the first clearing was made for building by John Foley of Cedar River. Robert Stephenson was manager for the company. The farm was built for the purpose of a relay, or stopping place, for loggers and supply haulers going north to camps at Quinnesec and the Brule. The managers, also, boarded men working on the narrow gauge railroad at Koss. John Smith was the first to run the farm. Then Mr. Nevers took charge until 1905. At that time it was taken over by Mr. Deere and he ran the farm until 1918. On leaving Menominee the teams made the following stops in the county on their way north: The first day at noon at Mike O'Connell's farm; the first night at the Relay Farm; the next day noon they reached the Pemene and the second night they stayed at the Sturgeon Farm which is out of the county.

-- Hazel Hayward

OLD NEWS OF LAKE TOWNSHIP

Menominee Herald 10/28/86 The Ingalls, White Rapids and Northern Railway Company has received its charter, and Mr. John Bagley, proprietor of the line has the grading done and the iron laid from Ingalls to the Relay House, a distance of six miles. The entire line will be nearly twenty miles in length when finished. Mr. Bagley has two locomotives, one 15 and the other 18 tons of weight and some 80 logging cars capable of hauling 2500 feet of logs each. These cars have eight wheels. By the last of December it is expected that logs will be hauled to the river. Mr. Bagley expects to bank 20,000,000 feet this season. The new road will penetrate forest containing fully 200,000,000 feet. By November 15 ten miles will be complete. It is expected that the new road will haul 50,000,000 feet next season.

Menominee Democrat 12/18/86 Relay Farm (L.W. & V.S. Co.'s) is in charge of bluff and hearty John Smith and his amiable frau. Last year he raised 75 T. hay, 800 bu. of potatoes, and

several hundred bushels of oats, onions, cabbages, and other vegetables besides pasturing over 30 horses.

A ride of four miles from the Relay House brings us to the settlements which before many years will be thriving little villages. Already there are to be seen half a dozen or more jobbers' camps, a large boarding house, store, round house, and other marks of human enterprise.

Menominee Democrat 1/22/87 The folks of Kellsville gave a dance at their boarding house on Saturday evening.

Menominee Democrat 5/12/88 Kellsville There are two cooks who are jealous of each other. One is called the "biscuit shooter" and the other the "hash slinger." They met in the store one evening this week and commenced to scrap. The biscuit shooter hit his opponent over the head with a stove cover and the hash slinger countered with a smashing blow that damaged the other's features. The referee decided the fight a draw.

Menominee Democrat 4/12/90 Kellsville The Narrow Gauge camps since their start have been a harbor of refuge for stranded woodsmen . . . Wages have always been better and board is surpassed. It is not uncommon to hear men conversing in a dozen languages at once. (Swedes most numerous)

Menominee Democrat 5/17/90 Kellsville Forest fires. An Indian feast or pow-wow took place about a mile from Kellsville Sunday night.

Menominee Democrat 6/28/90 Kellsville James Black has a young bird said to be an eagle.

Menominee Democrat 11/1/90 Kellsville By the way we want to enter a protest against the name Kellsville as applied to our lay-out here. From time immemorial these have been the "Shaky Woods" and have been known as such by every hunter and woodsman since the banks of the Menominee first echoed the ring of the woodsman's ax. Long after the last pine has disappeared from its rugged hills, the Shaky Woods will be remembered as the largest body of solid pine in this region. Many a mulewhacker

will have reminiscences of breakdowns and hard toiling and the amount of profanity it required to persuade a mule team through Shaky Woods in the spring of the year. Many a belated traveler will remember the homesick feeling aroused by the howl of the great gray wolf, as it sounded through the dark recesses of the Shaky Woods. Because a man named Kell built a lumber camp here is the old name with all its associations to be laid aside? Not much! Just drop that Kellsville when you mention our forest home and lumberjack's retreat. Speak of it as the Shaky Woods.

Menominee Democrat 4/29/91 L. P. Graves, superintendent of the Ingalls, White Rapids & Northern Railroad, tells us that this road was built in 1886. In that year eight miles of rails were laid and a small equipment added. Each succeeding year found the line longer until this year when it reaches 27 miles out into the forest with five locomotives and 64 cars. The road runs parallel with the C. & N. W. line north as far as Carney.

The narrow gauge during its history has banked about 275,000,000 feet of logs. The headquarters of the road are situated about eleven miles from Ingalls station and is called Kellsville. The general store, roundhouse, machine shops, and homes of some of the men are located here. About 250 men are employed by the company at present. The company banks logs for the L. W. & V. S. Company and K. C. Company of Menominee and the M. R. L., Hamilton-Merryman, H. Witbeck, N. L. Dington, and I. Stephenson companies of Marinette.

(In August of 1893, John Bagley is superintendent instead of L. P. Graves.)

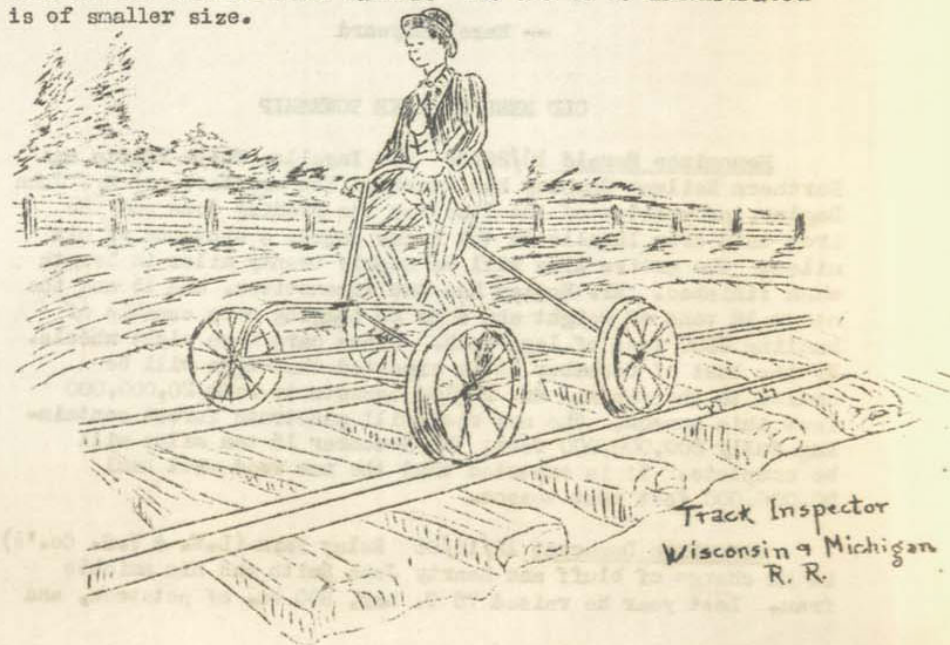
Menominee Herald 5/14/1900 The little town of Fisher was devastated by forest fires this morning, only a few houses, the depot and office of C. H. Worcester remains. The new sawmill, planing mill, dry kilns and a big stock of lumber are in ashes . . . The forest fires commenced last night but were not threatening till this morning. A hundred men were employed digging trenches, etc., but in vain.

Losses-the big mill plant, about ten dwellings, several business places, a saloon, and hotel on the east side of the

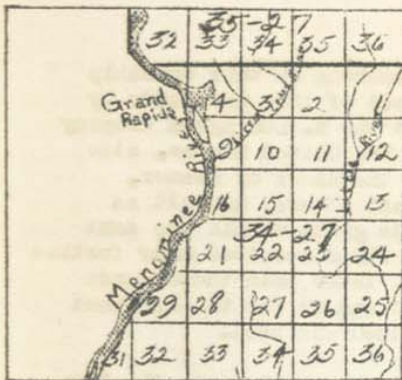
railroad burned.

Menominee Herald-Leader 10/14/05 The farming area in the neighborhood of Kellsville is taking on new life. A number of Polish families are buying lands. The latest arrivals in this region are the Dolaskis.

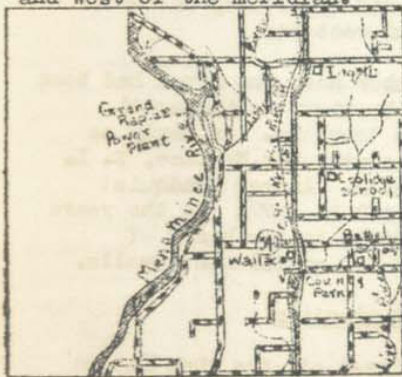
Menominee Herald-Leader 4/19/10 About fifty Menominee people left on the W. & M. road this morning to witness the stump pulling demonstration at Kells by the Northern Turpentine company . . . The turpentine company will begin active operations in a short time. Another issue says: The new industry has contracted to clear thousands of acres of pine stumps. There will be four destructive distillation plants and one refinery where the crude products will be separated. Turpentine is but one of the many wonderful finds in the Norway pine. The stump puller . . . operated by steam, is capable of uprooting ten stumps at one time on its tentacle-like cables. The one to be demonstrated is of smaller size.



Track Inspector
Wisconsin & Michigan
R. R.



Mellen Township consists of Fr. T. 34-27 and several sections in the south tier of Fr. T. 35-27. Towns are numbered north of the base line and west of the meridian.



The two villages, Wallace and Ingalls, both have post-offices and bus service and the C. & N. W. Railroad passes through the township.

MELLEN TOWNSHIP

What Early Surveyors Saw

As early as 1848 surveyors laid out the lines for what is now Mellen Township. At that time an old Indian trail wound along the river where the river road now goes.

34-27

In subdividing Town 34-27 into sections the surveyor's notes frequently mention crossing this Indian trail; for example, in running the lines between these sections:

- 4 and 5 — "trail N. and S."
- 9 and 16— "set quarter section post in trail."
- 16 and 21— "trail NNE."
- 20 and 29— "trail N. and S."

Notes also mention "cleared land" in Section 16. Reference is made to rapids in the river, islands, limestone in the bed of the river in Section 4, and other natural features.

On the higher ground such timber as hemlock, white pine, maple, birch, aspen is noted. In the swamp, "tamarack, birch, cedar, black ash, alder, etc." Also, moss and wintergreens, whortleberry, and hazel are named.

35-27

Some rolling land timbered with white and yellow pine, birch, beech, maple, etc. Near the river "bottom lands rich, timbered with white and black oak, white ash, elm, maple, etc." Also mentioned are cedar swamps and pine plains.

How Mellen Township Was Named

The Kirby Carpenter Lumber Company held the first timber lands extensively worked in what is now Mellen Township. After the logging operations of this company were over, its holdings were bought by Mellen Smith. When the township was separated from Menominee Township in 1891 it was called Mellen for this Mellen Smith.

Wallace received its name from Wallace Sutherland, who was the first depot agent for the Chicago Northwestern Railroad. Ingalls was named for the Ingalls family, prominent in early county history.

Early Industries

It is probable that furs from this locality found their way to Louis Chappieu's trading post along the Menominee River even before 1800. But traders and hunters come and go. With the establishment of mills along the lower reaches of the river, woods crews began cutting timber; but woodsmen, too, in early days would come and go. It was not until after 1872 when the extension of the C. & N. W. Railroad from Menominee to Escanaba afforded shipping facilities that mills were built in the interior of Mellen Township itself and families began to establish homes. Besides the mill work, Ingalls became head of an important branch of the narrow gauge railroad built by John Bagley. Also, the charcoal industry grew to sizable proportions to supply the needs of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

Farming

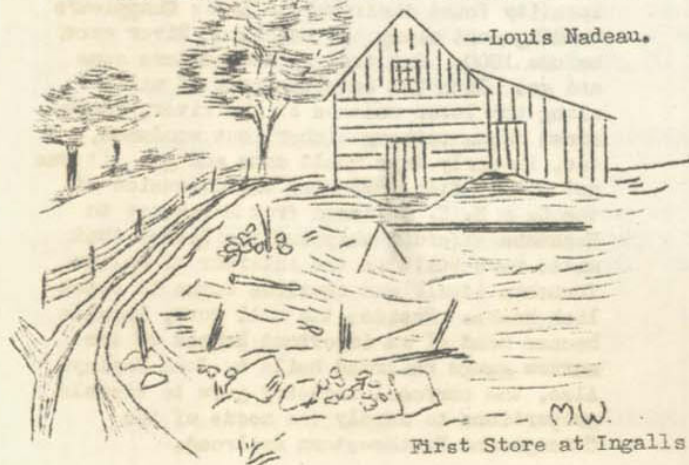
Farming, which is in 1940 the leading industry of Mellen township, had an early start, although a slow one. Few persons were interested in farms until the lumber industry began to wane. Now dairying and general farming occupy most of the population.

"John G. Kittson opened and worked one of the earliest farms in the county at Wausaukee Bend above Grand Rapids" (Probably as early as 1844) . . .

"In 1858 Thomas Caldwell commenced clearing a farm at the mouth of the Little Cedar at the foot of Grand Rapids. He cleared a large farm which Patrick Devine and his son bought and lived on to the present year (1876)"

-- E.S. Ingalls.

"A farm at Ingalls had been started by Thomas Caldwell. That farm later passed to Louis Dobeas who built the first store at Ingalls in 1879."



First Store at Ingalls

Logging

While land transactions were numerous in this township before the villages were started, most of them were made by logging companies. As early as 1854 the N. Ludington company bought several parcels of land from the United States, also Daniel Wells bought lands in 1854. The names of Hosmer, Stephenson, Kirby, Fowler, Fifield and others, as well as Caldwell and Ingalls, appear on deeds given within the next few years. The C. & N.W. railroad, which received many forties for building its line north in 1872, later sold these lands to the public, of which Mellen Smith was by far the heaviest purchaser, acquiring possession in 1880 and 1881.

Mellen Smith, who had previously had mills near the bay shore, saw the advantages of rail shipping and set up a sawmill at Wallace. Thereafter he was one of the important figures in Mellen township affairs. He and his son George continued in business many years in spite of reverses in business. The mills burned several times. In 1886 Mellen Smith had to make an assignment to his creditors, but he gathered up his courage, rebuilt and went on.

Some of the best stands of timber near the river had been logged off and the logs sent down the river to its mouth before there were many mills in the township. As early as 1874, several years before Smith's venture at Wallace, S. L. Benjamin had erected a mill at Ingalls. Andrew Lindquist purchased land and set up another mill in 1877. In the years following, the sawmill business went on in the hands of several different firms as noted in the article on Ingalls.

Township Organization

It was quite in keeping with local affairs that Mellen Smith's name should be given to the new township set up in 1891. Previous to that time there had been some spasmodic moves toward separation from Menominee township, but they were dropped, without action dividing the township.

Schools

Mellen Smith took prompt steps to get a school in the vicinity of his mill, and although there was no school building yet, Mr. Smith as school director, saw to it that four months of school were held in 1880-81 at Wallace which became District No. 6 of Menominee township. The following year 46 children attended school in a frame schoolhouse and within two years more Wallace had ten months of school annually.

Ingalls school opened in 1882-83 as District No. 8, Menominee township, fractional with Stephenson township. Frank Schaefer of Ingalls was the director at first, but was soon succeeded by Ira Carley, who was followed in 1887 by J. L. Sutherland.

Elizabeth Remington

Miss Elizabeth Remington was one of the early teachers in Mellen township schools and continued with them until 1919. She was born in 1854 and began teaching at the age of 18, continuing to teach in rural schools until she was 65 when she retired for a well-earned rest. She probably had more years of service to her credit than any other rural teacher who has taught in this county.

Power Plant

One of the greatest developments in Mellen township has been the hydroelectric power plant at Grand Rapids. This has added materially to township wealth and has furnished employment to many men. The improvements which have attended the industry, such as homes and parks, have made this section of the township one of the most frequently visited spots for sightseeing and picnicking.

Growth

This township has seen its share of changes. Hard times, storms, and fires have taken their toll. Perhaps the most disastrous fire was the one which practically wiped out Wallace

in 1931, but the village has been rebuilt. Ways of earning a living have changed since lumbering days, but the processes of life go on. Many of the persons active in Mellen township today are the children and grandchildren of the pioneers who settled there sixty and seventy years ago. The relative prosperity of the township now rests upon more enduring foundations than lumbering afforded.

---Materials gathered by Harry Corbisier.
Also, data from official records and other sources.

MEMORIES OF INGALLS

By Marguerite Deacon and Elizabeth Brock

The oldest living resident of Ingalls, Mr. Mose Landree, came to Ingalls in April, 1878 with his wife. When he came here, he relates that Mr. Amos Landing was residing on the farm now owned by George Dame. A Mr. Grant lived on the farm now owned by Mr. William Payne. Also Mr. Ingalls, from whom the town received its name, resided on a farm which has since been known as the Dobeas farm.

Site

The site of the present town in 1878 was heavily forested with a few scattered homesteads in the surrounding country. The roads leading to this vicinity were trails cleared of trees, often the stumpage remaining. In the swamps logs were felled across the trail to aid the traveler in crossing the boggy places.

Another early resident relates that when he came to Ingalls, for the first time in 1883, he saw the first small schoolhouse across from the site of our present school. The first teacher, in the schoolhouse was Mrs. Schaefer.

First Store and Post Office

One of the stores and the post office was located on the

Dobeas homestead. The store and post office occupied a space of 12 feet by 12 feet with living quarters in the back.

Mills and Kilns

Mills that have figured in the history of Ingalls were those of Lindquist, Clawson, Bauer & Higgins, William & Ira Carley, Carley & Parmenter, and Ira Carley. Many logs were cut in the vicinity and others were transported from surrounding camps on the narrow gauge railroad owned by John Bagley. The mills and camps provided employment for many men, thus increasing the population of our community. But it was not all work, for on Saturday night many lumberjacks from the camps arrived in town on the narrow gauge to participate in the town's events.

The Carley mill was located on the Little Cedar river, where a wooden dam was built to form a pond for the logs to be used in the mill. This wooden dam was torn down and replaced by one made of concrete. One spring some years later, it was necessary to dynamite a channel at a distance from the mill to let the water out of the pond. This was done to prevent the mill from being destroyed by the rise of flood waters. At a later date a dam was built across this channel to reestablish the logging pond. This dam was washed out and not replaced for many years. When it was replaced it was for recreational purposes, but it also was destroyed by spring waters.

Adding to Ingalls' industries were charcoal kilns. The charcoal was carried from the kilns to the Northwestern railroad cars in baskets.

Fires

Fires were very destructive to Ingalls, the first big fire about 1895 burned the lumberyards of the Ira Carley mill and all of the homes located in this area but the boarding house.

In 1917 another fire swept over some of the business district on a Sunday afternoon. The fire started in Dobeas' warehouse and spread in an easterly direction, burning Dobeas' store, the church, school, Maccabee hall, creamery, and many residences.

Then again in 1933 fire menaced the town. It destroyed the Ingalls Hotel formerly owned by the late John White. The hotel had been a part of many activities of the early Ingalls. Travelers, salesmen, and campers stopped at the hotel to rest and resume their journeys north by taking livery rigs from Brock Brothers' Livery.

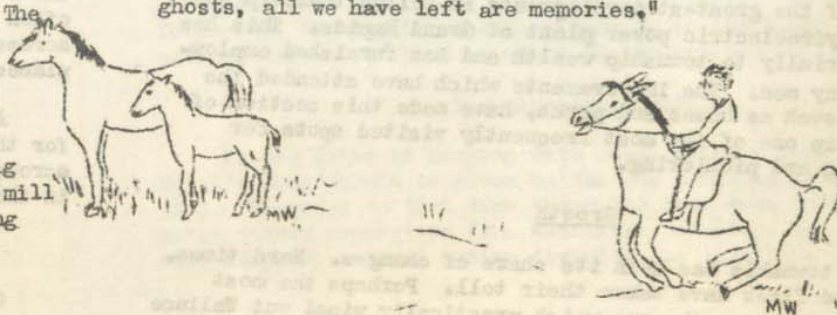
Later years

A box factory in later years afforded employment for the men residing in Ingalls.

Since U.S.-41 was relocated, Harmon Clawson has built a grocery store near it, this store being the only one in Ingalls. Also along the highway within the village is a gas station managed by Jule Laurent.

Ingalls school and church, which were rebuilt after the 1917 fire, stand in their old locations near Highway U.S.-41.

As an old resident was reminiscing on industries in Ingalls he remarked, "Industries of Ingalls have become ghosts, all we have left are memories."



BETHEL

By Oscar E. Anderson, Wallace

In May, 1831, just sixty years ago, my parents Mr. and Mrs. Nels E. Anderson, arrived from Sweden with their three small children. For a year they lived with my uncle Andrew Anderson who had arrived about two years earlier. Then they settled back in the woods on a forty of land bought on the instalment plan from Mellen and George Smith, who were operating a sawmill, store, and boarding house in Wallace.

The road from Menominee to Wallace was then only a wagon trail with deep sandy ruts, and where the swamps were there was a corduroy base. From this there were no sideroads, only trails over which all supplies had to be carried on the shoulders of men. My father often recalled how he had carried 100 pound bags of flour for two miles through the woods to our home.

Virgin forests of tall, stately pine, here and there interspersed with maple, oak, beech, and ash covered the entire area. Needless to say, all the buildings were constructed of hewn timbers.

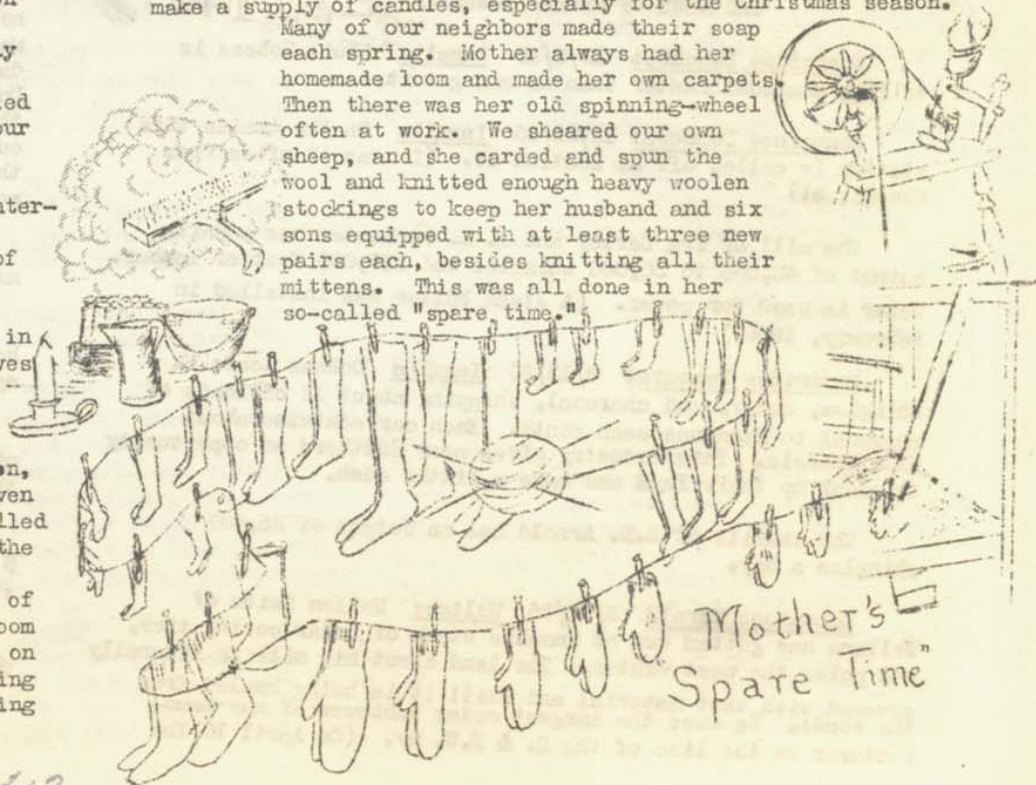
My mother has often told how they would lose their way in the woods when going to visit a neighbor. Large timber wolves were numerous, as were lynxes and bears.

About 1831-32 several Swedish families, among them my father and mother, together with the families of Soren Larsen, Leonard Holm, Andrew Newlin, Andrew Wallin, Andrew Olson, Sven Anderson, and Aaron Brander settled in the community now called Bethel and in 1833 built the first church in the vicinity, the Swedish Mission church. My mother, Mrs. Nels Anderson, and Mrs. Andrew Newlin, are the only two living charter members of this church. The first house of worship was merely a one room building, about 20 x 40 feet, built of hewn timbers, raised on one end and plugged together with wooden plugs. This building served the purpose until 1906 when the present church building was built.

The old store of George Smith in the village of Wallace was a typical country store, the kind you read of in books, with everything from crackers and salt herring to shoes and cloth and notions. I well remember as a boy of five or six, some forty years ago, coming into the store and seeing kindly old Otto Geisler who was store clerk, postmaster, timekeeper, or bookkeeper, for Mr. Smith, behind the counter, and many was the time he would slip a piece of candy or an empty cigar box to us kids, and our happiness knew no bounds.

I personally remember that as late as 1900 almost every farm family would save tallow and on long fall evenings would make a supply of candles, especially for the Christmas season.

Many of our neighbors made their soap each spring. Mother always had her homemade loom and made her own carpets. Then there was her old spinning-wheel often at work. We sheared our own sheep, and she carded and spun the wool and knitted enough heavy woolen stockings to keep her husband and six sons equipped with at least three new pairs each, besides knitting all their mittens. This was all done in her so-called "spare time."



Mother's
Spare Time

She was also the recognized mid-wife for a large section, and helped hundreds of babies into this world, many times without any doctor present. Often too she was called into homes where death had come and there performed the last sad tasks of washing and preparing a body for burial.

Mother is now almost 88 years old (1941). She bore twelve children, and reared all but one who died in infancy. She has over 60 grandchildren and between 30 and 40 great-grandchildren.

OLD NEWS OF MELLETT TOWNSHIP



Menominee Democrat 12/5/85 Ingalls Louis Dobeas is selling charcoal faster than he can get it.

Menominee Democrat 12/26/85 Ingalls On the trains this station is called off as Section 18. (It was 18 miles from Menominee.)

The mill of Ira Carley and E. L. Parmenter has a daily output of 40,000 to 50,000 shingles and 125,000 feet of lumber. Water is used for power. (A steam boiler was installed in February, 1886.)

Menominee Democrat 2/13/86 Ingalls Dobeas deals in shingles, cedar, and charcoal, shipping about 12 carloads of charcoal to Negaunee each month. Each car contains about 1100 bushels. This industry gives poor settlers an opportunity to clear up their land and make a little cash.

The sawmill of S.D. Arnold has an output of 25,000 shingles a day.

Menominee Herald 3/11/86 Wallace Mellen Smith of Wallace has gotten out an immense stack of cedar posts, ties, and poles the past winter. The land about his mill is literally covered with that material and still it is being hauled from the woods. He does the largest cedar business of any manufacturer on the line of the C. & N.W. Ry. (On April 10 for

third time Mellen Smith's mill burned. In May he made an assignment for his creditors.)

Menominee Democrat 12/3/87 Ingalls Wednesday morning a few minutes before 9 o'clock a fatal accident happened at the schoolhouse in Ingalls. The teacher had built a red hot fire in the stove and then returned to her boarding house near by after some books or papers. Maggie Garrigan, a delicate little girl of 12 years, was standing with her back to the stove when her clothes caught fire and enveloped her in flames. She rushed out through the hall and back into the schoolhouse again. The children present were so frightened they could render no help, except Maggie's younger sister who worked heroically to smother the flames and was severely burned herself. Maggie died shortly after the accident happened. She was the daughter of M. Garrigan, a farmer, who has charge of the Dobeas charcoal kilns near the forest mills. Rosie Garrigan, the younger sister, had a narrow escape. When on fire she ran out of the schoolhouse and rolled in the snow. Then some of the other children helped tear her dress off, else she also would have perished. Dr. Sawbridge attended the children.

Menominee Democrat 2/16/89 Ingalls Dobeas settled in new store quarters. Ships 15,000 bushels of charcoal per month.

Menominee Democrat 4/20/89 Ingalls American Express Co. has opened an office at Ingalls. Miss Lizzie Sutherland is agent.

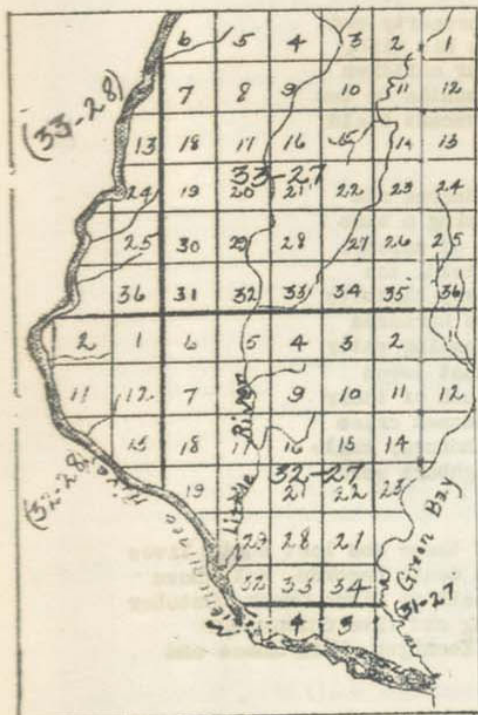
Menominee Democrat 10/26/89 Wallace The George Smith mill has been destroyed by fire. This is the eighth time that the Smiths have lost a mill by fire!

Menominee Democrat 11/18/95 Ingalls The place now has 5 stores, saw and planing mill, hotel, blacksmith shop, livery stable, and two saloons.

L.A. Jennings & Son are doing a fair business this fall. They deal in hardwoods . . . also have a general store.

Gus Swanson raised 1300 bu. of potatoes. (Price 20¢ per bu.)

MENOMINEE TOWNSHIP AND CITY



Field notes of surveyors who laid out the five fractional towns that make up the city and township of Menominee, show that white men were already at work. A sawmill and blacksmith shop had been set up on an island not far from the mouth of the Menominee River and another sawmill and a dam were farther upstream. Near the river some of the good timber had been cut off. Surveyors ran a few lines in Oct. 1847. Work was finished in 1848.

Early surveys were made under authority of the federal government as shown by the affidavits of surveyors. For example, John Mullett, deputy surveyor, wrote thus: "I John Mullett do solemnly swear that in pursuance of a contract with Lucius Lyon, Surveyor General of the United States for the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, bearing date the 22 day of April, 1848...I have surveyed and divided into sections, Fractional Township 31 N., R 27 W."

What Early Surveyors Saw

31-27

In Sec. 4: "large sawmill on this side of the river and at lower end of island." Also, "a blacksmith shop." Field notes May 30, 1848.

32-27

In northwestern part: "surface with exception of ridges wholly level soil, good for nothing."

"Timber: hemlock, cedar, tamarack, spruce, pine, and beech."

Along the north line near the corner post between sections 1 and 2: "an Indian sugar orchard."

33-27

"This township is mostly wet swamp timbered with tamarack, cedar, spruce, fir, elder, etc. In the northwestern part of this township are some ridges of second rate land timbered with beech, sugar, lynn (basswood), etc. with a few good pines. A narrow ridge from 10 to 30 feet high extends northeast through this town and has the appearance of having been the margin of Green Bay."

32-28

"The surface of this township except swamp is rolling soil, poor third rate. Sandy soil, timber white and yellow pine, hemlock, birch, fir, aspen, and some good pines but near the river cut off."



33-28

In running the line west between sections 13 and 24, surveyors saw "a small lumbering shanty short distance from the river."

They mention also an "old log house in section 13 beside river just below southern end of island." and a little south of the line between sections 12 and 13 "a sawmill and dam."

Early Days at Menominee

Elsewhere in this book will be found many pages of history and reminiscences dealing with Menominee in early times. For word pictures of by-gone days see the sections about Old Times and the Lumbering Era.

Township Organization

When Menominee County was organized in 1863 it was divided into two townships, Menominee and Ingallston. Menominee township was of almost unbelievable proportions -- all of the west half of Menominee county, the southwest part of Dickinson county, and a little of Iron county, as shown on the small map on page 123.

The whittling down process began in 1877 and continued until 1891 when Mellen township was separately organized and Menominee township was reduced to its present size. Until 1883 the township and village of Menominee were together, but after the city received its charter, the township and city governments were independent of each other.

Birch Creek, First Farming Settlement

The farming settlement at Birch Creek was begun about 1855. Among those who made their homes in this community were Henry Bade, Sr., William Hackeman, and the Sieman brothers and their families. One of the early land transactions shows that Frederick Sieman secured a deed for his land June 10, 1856 from the government of the United States.

A brief account of the life of William Sieman tells of the experience of his family at the time of the Peshtigo fire October 8, 1871 when Birch Creek was swept by flames.

"At the time of the great Peshtigo fire on the 8th of October, 1871 Mr. Sieman and his family were living on a farm at Birch Creek. When they saw the fire approaching like a besom of destruction and sweeping the whole country.

there was no time to save property and not even time to fly. With his wife, Mr. Sieman seized their four children whose ages ranged from 2½ months to ten years and rushed out in a vacant field about an acre in extent.

"The crop had been gathered and the field burned over, leaving a bare spot that offered a chance of safety. On a little knoll in the field, the children were huddled and wet blankets placed over them. Here the harassed father and mother stood, dashing water upon them while the holocaust swept by and listening to the crash of their burning buildings, the maddened cries of their dying cattle and horses, while not 40 rods away their neighbors were burned to death."

Probably, not all the deaths of those who lost their lives in this fire were ever placed on the death records, but these names appear of persons burned to death at Birch Creek, October 8, 1871: Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bockling and five children, James Hill and three children, Carl Koeniger, Mrs. Eames and child, two strangers.

Birch Creek was settled largely by thrifty and industrious families, and in spite of the setback of the 1871 fire, the community continued to develop into one of the most progressive sections of Menominee county. The farms have good buildings and are well-stocked and equipped. The community is scattered so that it can hardly be called a village, but it retains its distinctive name and substantial character. It has a two-room school, a Catholic church, a cemetery, and a few scattered business buildings.

Schools of Menominee Township

District 1 and 2, in 1863, within the village of Menominee.

They continued under these numbers until the city received its charter in 1883.

District 3 was planned early, but no school held until 1877-78 when it had three months for 16 children. This is Elmwood, still No. 3.

District 4 was Birch Creek, and has kept its number through the years. It had 2½ months of school in a log building in 1869-70. This building burned at the time of the Peshtigo fire in 1871. By the year 1872-73 a good frame building had been erected. Names on the school census of 1873: Julius, Gustave, and Louise Theuerkauf; Frank and Anton Allgeyer; Louise, Mina, Henry, Sophia, Fred J., Fred S., William, Henry, and Marie Sleman; Louise, Henriette, Mathilde, and Hanna Hackeman; Fred, Albert, Frank, Jacob, Caroline Junge.

District 5, the school in the village of Stephenson, opened in 1875-76. This school went out with Stephenson township which was organized in 1877.

District 5 at Pembina was organized about 1880. It was a part of Menominee township until Holmes township separated about 1887-88. It was given the number 5 to fill in the number when Stephenson withdrew.

District 6 at Wallace was organized 1880-81. It went out when Mellen township was set up in 1891.

District 7 was west of Daggett, set up about 1881-82. It went out with Holmes township about 1887-88.

District 8 was at Ingalls, a district fractional with Stephenson township. It went out with Mellen township in 1891.

District 9 was at Carbondale. In 1884-85 school was held for 17 children. J.W. Osborne, director.

District 10 was the one now known as Little River. In 1885-86

three months of school were held, with a membership of 18. Robert L. Thomas was director.

District 1, which is now known as the Hamilton school, was organized between 1888 and 1890, taking the number which disappeared when the city was chartered.

District 2, the present Little River school took the number Two, to fill in a missing number. Its first number was Ten, but after Holmes and Mellen townships were set up, the number of schools remaining were only six.

District 5, the present Carbondale school, took the number previously borne by Stephenson, then by Pembina. Its first number was 9.

District 6, the Nine Mile school, just organized, took the number which had been used for Wallace up to 1891.

District 7, the Spangle school district, when organized, took the number which had earlier been used to designate the Holmes township school west of Daggett.

District 8, organized a few years later, in 1896-97, took the number left vacant when Ingalls school was counted elsewhere. This district, the Evergreen, however, did not open school at once, but did have school in 1898-99 with Edna Vincent as teacher.

District 9, the Sobieski school, carries the number first used by Carbondale. This district was formed in 1901-2, but had no school that year.

The Birch Creek school built after the Big Fire of 1871. Now replaced by a brick building with two rooms.



Louis Chappieu's Grave

The first white man to make his home in the wilderness of Menominee county was buried near his old trading post at the head of Chappie Rapids. In a lonely grave in an open field lies the body of Louis Chappieu, with a heap of stones to protect it from desecration. Hazel bushes grow above and two sentinel oaks stand a few paces away. On the level flat beside the river little remains to mark the scene of his labors.



Shingle Mill Farm

Just west of 577 on the River Road beyond the bridge crossing Little River is the Shingle Mill farm, home of Otto and Louis Rudginsky and their sister Miss Minnie Rudginsky, who have lived here since 1880. They came with their mother from Canada and resided a short time in Marinette. An uncle lived in the next house to Charles McLeod in Menominee in whose yard was the Spirit Stone of the Menominee Indians. They often saw the stone and heard stories of the old ceremonies there.

It was nine years after the Great Fire of 1871 when they moved on the farm. The old logging road ran between the present house and barn and the bridge over the Little River was several rods south of its present location, a structure made by laying heavy timbers lengthwise and crisscrossing them with another layer on top. Below the hill back of the house where a curve in the stream made it easy to dam a mill pond is a ridge that was part of the dam and some protruding timbers on the river bank mark the mill site.

The mill and the homes of mill workers were destroyed in the Great Fire (p. 229). In the last sixty years the Rudginskys have filled up a dozen or more gaping cellar holes that marked the sites of old houses and have found a number of relics such as ox-shoes, a gun, tongs and other things among the ruins about the mill.

According to E.S. Ingalls this mill was built by Anson Bangs in 1858, operated one season, then fell into disuse until he and Timothy Cole acquired it in 1870, put it in repair, added machinery and set up the mill for sawing shingles and had one saw for lumber. It operated steadily through the winter and spring of 1871, but because of dry weather closed down in summer, and was destroyed in October. When the Rudginskys came the pond was full of unburned, unsawed logs.

Flood

In the spring of 1888 a breaking dam on the Menominee caused logs to spread out on flood waters over the country side. At that time Otto Rudginsky had to operate a row boat as a ferry for the neighbors when business called them beyond the floods.

Old District Three

At the corner of the River Road and 577 stands a dilapidated building called the White Dove. Once upon a time it stood on a different site and was a dove cote, rather than a dove, sheltering the young hopefuls learning their "three R's" in the first school on the State Road in old District Three. Near it ran the Little River where the beavers had a dam. The boys spent their noon hours breaking down the dam, but the beavers worked every night repairing it so that it was ready for the next day's sport. Charles Salewsky and the Rudginskys were pupils in this school. Otto Rudginsky recalls that Mary Morreau, an older girl, thoroughly blacked his face every day when he was a beginner, a "black-out" that appears to have been successful for the teacher did not discover him for two weeks, even to ask his name.

Old Farms

Along the old State Road lie the S.M. Stephenson farm, Pine Hill, and Elmwood, the old Nelligan Farm, which was once the Poor Farm, the well-known Nine Mile farm, and the Mike O'Connell farm (p. 311). See Little Glimpses of Other Years.

6	5	4			
7	8	9			
18	17	16			
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28			
31	32	33			
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7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The towns 38-27, 39-27, and $\frac{W}{2}$ of 40-27, which make up Meyer Township were surveyed in 1852. Field notes show their similarity then.

MEYER TOWNSHIP

What Early Surveyors Saw

38-27

"The surface of this township is part swamp and part dry land, and is nearly equally divided. The dry land is mostly gently elevated ridges, some of which reach a height of 100 feet and their courses are nearly northeast and southwest. The soil of the dry land is mostly a second rate, sandy loam.

"The timber on the dry land is hemlock, sugar, lynn (basswood), fir, white pine, yellow birch, beech, elm, cedar, etc. The swamps are mostly thickly timbered with cedar, tamarack, spruce, and alder, and their character is nearly the same throughout the township. Timber is mostly small. There is but little change in the variation of the needle in this township."

39-27

"The surface of this township is part swamp and part dry land. The dry land is mostly in ridges of various widths having a northeast and southwest direction. The soil is very good for agricultural purposes being almost uniformly second rate, sandy loam. On the highest land the timber is mostly sugar, beech, lynn, elm, etc; on the less elevated, hemlock, sugar, cedar, fir, white pine, etc.

"The highest land seen is near corner of sections 8, 9, 16, and 17 where it reaches an estimated height of 200 feet.

"The swamps are mostly thickly timbered with cedar, tamarack, spruce, though in some swamps there is some black ash, and alder. The timber in the swamps is generally of inferior growth and much fallen. Several small lakes were discovered, one of which is meandered on line between sections 7 and 8 and situated in the midst of a large tamarack, spruce, and cedar swamp. All of the lakes discovered are very shoal, their bottoms muddy and their waters impure.

"The variation of the needle is fluctuating to the degree that it is rendered nearly useless."

$\frac{W}{2}$ of 40-27


"The surface of this township is part swamp and part dry land, and is nearly equally divided. The dry land is mostly of very good quality for agricultural purposes, being mostly second rate sandy loam. The courses of the swamp and ridges are generally northeast and southwest.

"The timber on the dry land is sugar, hemlock, white pine, cedar, fir, etc. much of the white pine is of good quality. The timber in the swamps is cedar, tamarack, and spruce, cedar being the principal timber and is mostly of inferior quality. The variation of the needle is very fluctuating, so much so that it is rendered useless in prosecuting the survey."




Hermansville is a lumber town. The Chicago & North Western R.R. and Minneapolis & St. Paul R.R. cross Meyer Township.

Settlement



Long ridges wooded with maple, beech, birch, and elm and stretches of stately white pines lay in drowsy quiet. Swampy lowlands with coverts of underbrush and cedar thickets, and shallow lakes where deer stood browsing and wild ducks gathered unmolested, continued to wait twenty years after the surveyors passed before men

began to remake the face of the forests. An occasional timber cruiser zigzagged among the trees, and lumber companies acquired title to the rich reserves of forest against the time when the trees nearer the Menominee River should be gone, but that was all.




Then suddenly the heart of the forest came to life. The deer scampered deeper into the shadow and the ducks winged their way to safer marshes. A few miles to the east, in 1872, came the railroad turning toward Escanaba; but grading crews set to work on a right-of-way westward to make ready for a branch leading to the rich deposits of the Menominee Iron Range. In the panicky days of 1873 the project was postponed for a time, but other developments were taking place.

The long arm of the Spalding Lumber Company had reached from Cedar River far into the interior of the county, and in 1874 a lumber company built a mill at Spalding to take advantage of shipping facilities by rail to the markets. The Witbeck Company began damming the Little Cedar. The ax was being sharpened and the saw filed for the untouched woodlands.

Then in 1878 Charles J. L. Meyer came to build a mill and use the logs as fast as they came from the forest to the site he had secured. The forests too were his for he had purchased them from other lumbermen. By February, 1880 he had all of the lands that now make up the village of Hermansville


and much besides. The village was named for his youngest son Herman who was appointed postmaster December 9, 1878, and the name Meyer was later given to the whole township. The mill was erected in 1879, and sent out its first shipment of shingles May 26, 1879.



In 1881 twelve charcoal kilns were built and foundations were laid for as many more. It looked then as if the magnificent maples and birches were all to be consigned to the fire and turned into blackened charcoal, but Mr. Meyer had other dreams which he soon turned into reality. He wanted to make beautiful hardwood floors and paneling from the cutting of his forests. The charcoal kilns were put to other use, housing millworkers and their families until they could build homes better designed for living, and the lives of maple and beech and birch were conserved and their usefulness extended when converted into flooring.

In 1882 the No. 2 mill was built and in 1885 the flooring factory. The manufacture of hardwood into perfectly matched flooring was Mr. Meyer's greatest triumph — and he had had many triumphs. IXL products are still made in Hermansville by his grandsons and shipped out in great quantities. The burner and smokestack of the mill today mark this as a sawmill town, the last one in a county where all the towns began as mill towns.

In the southwestern part of the village stands the mill beside a large mill pond made by damming up water to a level where it may be used for floating large logs. Instead of short hauls by horses and oxen as in earlier days, long hauls by rail and truck bring logs to the mills. The finished products are shipped out by truck and by the Chicago and Northwestern and the Soo Line railroads from the yards where lumber is stored near the tracks. Flooring made at Hermansville has been used in fine buildings in all parts of this country and is in constant demand. The mill is operated by the Earles, grandsons of C. J. L. Meyer.



Air Conditioning Equipment

Another important industry at Hermansville is the manufacture of air conditioning equipment by the Furblo Company, successor of the Lakeside Ventilating Company, which was one of the pioneers in this field. The Furblo Company has its own buildings and does a large business in blowers of many sizes, also it offers correspondence courses in air conditioning.

Fur Farming

The Hiawatha Fur Farm, largest in the world, employs many Hermansville people in the business of caring for silver foxes and preparing pelts for market. Although a considerable number of pairs of breeding stock are kept the year round at the farm, the greater number of foxes are brought as pups from a large fox farm at Thiensville, Wisconsin. The cool climate and excellent ranges develop a fine quality of fur. Last year over 36,000 foxes were pelted.

There are several small independent fox farms operated by farmers; also, several mink farms. The Pipkorn minkery is the largest one, but there are others that have over 500 minks each.

General Farming

Regular farming is carried on as well as fur farming, and some good farms have been developed in Meyer Township. Farmers have given especial attention to producing a fine grade of potatoes. Hay is another important crop.

Changes Through the Years

Hermansville has undergone the experiences of other mill towns. More than once it has been menaced by forest fires, and ravaged by fires starting within its borders. The

original mill was burned and rebuilt and its successor burned and rebuilt. In 1888 a large hotel and store building were burned even before they were completed. An overturned kerosene lamp started a disastrous fire in 1920 that threatened to wipe out the village.

Electricity and telephone were first brought into use by the lumber company, but electric current is now furnished by the Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company of Iron Mountain, although the lumber company still generates what it needs. Telephones have come into common use.

The business places in Hermansville include stores, two hotels, the Bank of Hermansville, gas stations and other facilities. There is also a large community club about which local recreations center.

Township Organization

From 1863 to 1877 Menominee Township embraced the west half of the county, but in that year Spalding and Breen townships were organized and provision was made likewise for Holmes Township although the last-named did not complete its organization until ten years later. The lands which now make up Meyer Township were affected by this re-organization. Townships 39 and 40 of Range 27 became part of Breen Township and the east half of 38-27 was included with Spalding. The west half of 38-27 continued in Menominee Township until Holmes organized. Then this part was included with Faithorn in the Holmes Township organization. The organization of Meyer Township was authorized February 27, 1890 and included 38-27, 29-27, W₂ of 40-27, and 39-28. But 39-28 was set off with Breen Township in Dickinson County May 21, 1891, leaving Meyer Township in its present form.

Early Schools

About 1880 the first school was built and a teacher provided by Mr. C. J. L. Meyer who refused to have the supervision of the Spalding Township school authorities, preferring to assume the expense himself than submit to out-

siders. This old building is now used as a motion-picture theater and an addition built in 1902 is also in use as a lodge hall. Miss Schenick of Oshkosh was the first teacher.

The first time the Hermansville school was listed with Spalding Township was on the Spalding Township report for the year 1884-85. It was then known as District No. 6 of Spalding Township with E. P. Radford, director. For that year 67 were counted on the school census, of whom 35 attended school. The report says the district owned no schoolhouse, probably because the building belonged to the mill company. School was maintained by a man teacher 60 days that year, according to the report. In 1886 the number of days of school was 186 and in the two succeeding years 200 days each, although there was still only one teacher, but the enrollment had grown to 50 or more.

Within a few years the attendance had increased so much that two teachers were employed in Hermansville and another for the outlying Brumsted school. For the year 1894-95 Miss Jessie Dahlem had 100 children enrolled in the first and second grades at Hermansville and T. Oscar Edgar had 58 in grades 3-8. The school year continued to be ten months.

In the year 1900-01 Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Prosser and Margaret Gregg were the teachers. Mrs. Prosser had 39 children enrolled in grades 1-2 and 56 beginners, a total of 95; Miss Gregg had 42 in the intermediate grades, and Mr. Prosser 28 in grades 5-9. This appears to have been the first year in which ninth grade was offered, with four boys and one ambitious girl, Mary Slack, taking the advanced work. There were three outlying schools, taught by Arthur Belden, Clara Kibby, and Anna Gander. Mr. Prosser remained at Hermansville for several years and built up an 11-grade school. A twelfth grade was added nearly 20 years later.

Rural Agricultural Consolidated School

Now all outlying schools have been closed and children are brought in by buses to the Rural Agricultural School at Hermansville. Courses in home economics, agriculture, manual arts,

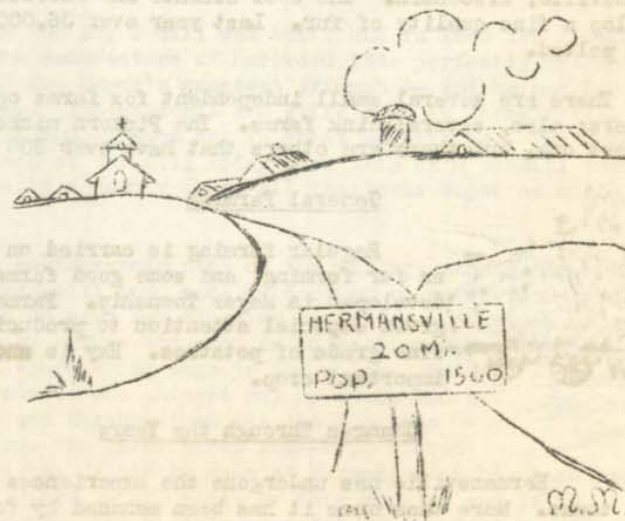
typing and shorthand have been added and other curricula revised and the school is on the accredited list. In 1931 a school orchestra was organized and in 1937 a school band.

Location of Hermansville

Hermansville lies just south of Highway No. 2 and is at the junction of the Soo Line and Northwestern Railroad. It is served also by the bus lines of the Gray Transportation Company. Its first railroad, the Hermansville and Western Logging Road built in 1885, no longer exists.

Information gathered by Mr. & Mrs.
Hugh MacEachern and Mr. & Mrs. Harold Cass.

Also, data from official records.



Other Notes

Mrs. E. P. Radford organized the first Methodist Sunday School in 1883. Catholic services were also instituted that year. Both groups met in the school building, now called the Opera House, but have since erected houses of worship.

The township library was in the home of Mrs. Radford.

On December 10, 1887 the Soo Line ran its first train through Hermansville. The town at that time consisted of Oak Street, Park Street, and a few unpainted houses on Second St.

Up to this time two wagon roads had been built, one to Spalding via the Brumsted Settlement and the other to Iron Mountain. In 1891 the company built a road to Spalding. It was surveyed by David Downey, who was serving as the first road commissioner of Meyer Township. He was woods superintendent for the Wisconsin-Michigan Land and Lumber Company then and still serves as such (1940).

Mr. E. P. Radford, superintendent at the mill was the first supervisor, Dr. G. W. Earle, treasurer, and F. Lang, Clerk under the new Meyer Township organization in 1890.

Mr. C. J. L. Meyer purchased holdings of the Witbeck Lumber Company along the Little Cedar River, including dams that had been constructed.

--Information gathered by Ray Kegel.

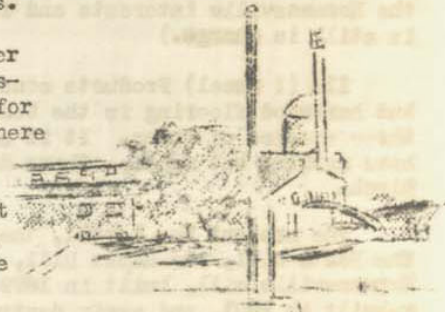
IXL Products and Their Development

The first commercial tongue and groove matched maple flooring in the world was manufactured in Hermansville by Charles J. Meyer who wanted to use maple for better purposes than the common one of making charcoal. Previous to his time there were no machines that could dress hard maple, and floors were made of soft wood. The beauty of the plain perfectly

matched hardwood floor was unknown until Mr. Meyer invented his machines and placed on the market a product that will outwear stone. *

With his patent, maple stumpage acquired a value. Elm was not much good, but he found that by steaming he could take out the warp and twist and make it ready for ceilings. He also found uses for birch, basswood, and cedar in the years when these trees were considered worthless.

In 1878-79 Charles J. Meyer built his first mill at Hermansville, naming the new village for his son Herman. He had come there from Fond du Lac where he had large business interests. As most of the timber had been cut away in that locality, he came into northern Michigan where he purchased lands held by the Hamilton-Merryman Company and built his new mill where he had ready access to the heavy growths of maple, birch, and elm, also, pine which he could send to his huge sash and door factory at Fond du Lac.



Within ten years difficult times came upon business, and he concentrated his efforts upon the Hermansville mills. From 1889 on there was associated with him Dr. G. W. Earle, his son-in-law, who had made a success of the practice of medicine and developed a genius for business. He took over the mill at Hermansville and made it a prosperous business.

(NOTE: On his father's side G. W. Earle was a descendant of Charles Martel, a king of France, and on his mother's side he came from the Stewarts, a royal house of Scotland. Both his grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary War. In 1857, as a boy of eight years G. W. Earle ran away from his home in Truxton, New York, worked on a farm, went to school, and when fourteen years old went west to Iowa. There he taught school and made money with farm land investments. At 18 he returned

to New York and entered the Buffalo Medical College from which he graduated in 1872. In his vacations he had sheared sheep for \$10 a day and earned more money in college years than he spent. Fourteen years later on a trip abroad he met Mr. Meyer's daughter, and a year later they were married. They came to Hermansville in 1889 for a rest. Dr. Earle bought stock in his father-in-law's company and lent large sums to tide over Mr. Meyer's various concerns. Eventually he took charge of the Hermansville interests and founded the Earle family which is still in charge.)

IXL (I excel) Products consist of all kinds of lumber, but hardwood flooring is the best-known. This is made from three species of trees. It is said that some localities will have nothing but maple, others demand beech, and still others birch.

The present No. 1 mill, the Pine Mill, was built in 1913. The No. 2 mill, the Maple Mill, was rebuilt in 1911. The first Hermansville mill, built in 1879 was destroyed by fire in 1891, rebuilt in 1901, and again destroyed by fire in 1910. The Maple Mill was built in 1882. Its old gang saw is still in operation after more than 40 years.

The IXL Company is still using the first steam engine Mr. Meyer owned in Fond du Lac over 60 years ago and it runs everyday.. He built all his own machinery.

The same wedge-shaped, tongue and groove flooring pattern turned out in the first flooring plant is still the company standard. It is said that hardwood flooring used in a school building at Superior was torn up after 25 years of use to be relaid in another school. It showed little wear and gauged exactly the same and matched precisely the flooring turned out now. The output of hardwood flooring is 9,000,000 ft. per year.

Associated with G. H. Earle and Stewart Earle, sons of Dr. Earle, are Wm. J. Eisenzoph and R. J. Marcoe. Two other men whose association with the lumber company interests and private enterprises have contributed largely to the history of

Hermansville were E. P. Radford, general superintendent who until his death was very active in local affairs, and David C. Downey, woods superintendent still active (1940) although in his eighties.

--From information given by Wm. Eisenzoph and G.H. Earle.

A Trip to the Hiawatha Fox Farms and Pelting Building

At pelting time this year we visited the Hiawatha Fox Farms near Hermansville and watched the men drive the foxes from Range 25. We followed right along with the men and found it a lot of fun. The men chased them all down the hill and through the wire gate. The gate was then closed and poles put around it to prevent their return. They chased around and squealed a great deal. The men then caught the foxes by their tails and held them by their hind legs and mouth while being electrocuted. A battery is used from which a current is obtained to kill the fox. On the battery is a little meter and two wires are attached to the battery. A current of three hundred volts passes through it. When the needles are injected into the body of the fox near the heart, the fox stiffens out and in a few minutes is dead. Then, we saw one of the men bring a tub full of pieces of rope which were tied to the foxes' hind legs. Then, rafters were placed crosswise on the truck and the foxes were hung on the rafters. There were between 350-400 foxes electrocuted that day. After the truck was loaded, the foxes were removed to the fur building.

We saw all the necessary processes from the raw product to the shipping stage in the fur building. Mr. Elmer Pipkorn showed us the different groups of men and women and what they did. First we went to the basement where the foxes were being thrown down the chute. After each fox was thrown down, a tag was placed on it. The first thing the men do in skinning the fox is the slitting of the paws. Then the fox is passed to the men that slit and remove the fur from the tail. It is then passed to men sitting around a table who remove the gristle from the ears and place another tag on it. The ears have the

marking of the range and the year in which the fox was born. The bodies are hung on hooks and the fur from the legs is pulled one fourth way down. After the pelt is removed from the body, the body is thrown into a wagon and taken outdoors. A soap company purchases the carcasses. The pelts are passed into another room where a line of men place each pelt on a board and with dull knives the surplus fat is removed. The men throw the pelts into willow baskets which are passed to women sitting around a table. These women snip off the extra pieces of fat and gristle with scissors.

In all these previous processes, sawdust is used because we were told that sawdust absorbs fat.

The pelts are then passed to another group of women who repair the rips and tears, sewing them by hand. The pelts are next placed on wooden stretchers and a wooden stick, called a cross arm, is inserted into the forepaws. This is done to help the forepaws dry more thoroughly. The tail is also nailed down to a strip of pine board along each side.

The next day, the pelts which are on stretchers, are sent to the second floor where the cross arms are removed so that the back of the forepaws may dry more thoroughly. Then two men use little razors to scrape off extra fat.

Next, we saw the pelts brought by the elevator to the fourth floor. The pelts were removed from the stretchers and the head was soaked in water. The hide was then turned and the ears and nose were fixed. We saw one of the women place the pelts on metal racks with clothespins to dry.

Mr. Pipkorn then led us to the revolving drums. He opened the doors to the drums so that we might see how the large rollers revolve. One of the rollers had sawdust in it which cleans the pelts. Fifteen pelts are cleaned at a time. The sawdust is changed after forty-five pelts are cleaned. Then the pelts are placed in another drum which shakes out the sawdust. After the pelts are removed from the drums, they are passed to the two women who sew up any parts which may have been torn in turning, and they also have a whisk broom

which they use to brush out the sawdust. A piece of string is then passed through the eye openings and the pelts are hung on racks until they are ready to be graded.

The grading is done by day light because of the white light. Pelts are graded according to the color, length of guard hairs, texture, luster, weight, and size of the pelts. After they are graded one of the boys fixes cardboard boxes into which the pelts are placed, 50 to 60 in one box. A week elapses between the time of pelting and the time of shipping.

It is quite necessary to get these furs to New York City at once as competition is keen. In peace times such foreign countries as Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Japan, and Germany all send furs to the New York auction house. Furs are kept in cold storage until the day of the auction when they are bought by manufactures.

The Niemanns have been in the fox farm business for over twenty years and raise one-fifth of the silver foxes in the United States on their ranges in Michigan and Wisconsin. Last season they shipped over 36,000 pelts to the auction house. Their furs are of high grade because of the care used in rearing the foxes and later in handling the pelts. During the entire life of the foxes they are fed well-balanced diets. A bacteriologist and a veterinarian are employed to help keep down the spread of disease.

--Adapted from an article by Mary Miketinac, Hermansville.(1939)

OLD NEWS OF HERMANVILLE

Menominee Democrat 12/31/86 The Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company will put in about 9,000,000 ft. of pine logs this winter. Telephones have been put in the chair factory, planing mill, sawmill, Soc depot and C. & N.W. depot. Talk of electric lights and water works.

Menominee Democrat 2/9/89 W.H. Gilligan trapped a very fine otter on Monday night last. The animal was three feet four inches in length and had a pelt containing the finest fur of that carnivorous tribe. Otters are scarce and hard to capture.

Menominee Democrat 9/8/88 The whole country around here is being overrun with forest fires. East of here several camps belonging to the Spalding Lumber company were burned on Tuesday. Camp Three on Cedar River where all the sleighs and tools were stored was totally destroyed. Besides the damage to standing timber, a large amount of posts belonging to the C. & N.W. Ry. company and a house and barn belonging to the Spalding Company were destroyed by a fire which swept through between this place and Powers. There are grave fears for a general conflagration if it does not rain soon. (NOTE: It rained.)

Menominee Democrat 6/21/90 Our town is going to have a liberty pole that will hold its own with any on the range. It is spliced about half way up, making a height of 116 feet. It will be placed near the lumber office, and the stars and stripes will be hoisted on the Fourth of July with the usual celebration.

Menominee Herald-Leader 6/6/96 The Wisconsin Land & Lumber company operates two mills here. They are designated as No. 1 and No. 2. The former cuts on an average about 30,000 feet of pine and hemlock per day, besides from 200 to 250 cedar ties. A shingle mill with a capacity of 100,000 per day is also run in connection with this mill.

George Goodnough is foreman; Stephen Green, sawyer; Del Walton, filer; D.T. Mathers, setter; James Russell, carriage rider; Leo Schultz, sealer; Robert Morrison, yard foreman.

Sawmill No. 2 cuts an average of 45,000 feet of maple per day with a 48 inch circular saw and a 20 inch Wicks 20-saw gang. Edward Panzson is foreman; Edward Panzson (commonly called Big Ed) is a circular sawyer; John Conley

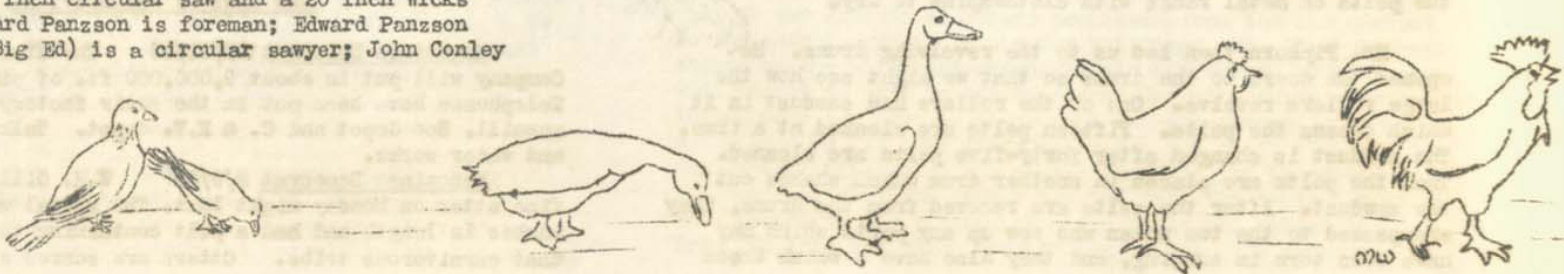
(better known as Happy Jack) is gang sawyer; Frank Hanaway, setter; Charles Frappy, carriage rider; Chris Valentine, filer; Frank Latimer, assistant filer; Charles Ford, engineer; James Meynick, scaler; Peter Gerue, yard foreman.

A large percentage of the logs for the above concern are banked on the Soc road and brought in by the company's logging train consisting of one light locomotive, 26 cars, and one hoisting engine. The logs are being brought from Eustis, 14 miles east of Harris at present. The train makes two trips a day with from 12 to 14 cars to a train and is hauling about 45,000 feet a day.

Menominee Herald-Leader 7/12/99 Sheriff Ruprecht and undersheriff Cliff Ruprecht stepped off the Northwestern passenger train at Menominee last evening with six men shackled and escorted them to jail. The six men came to Hermansville about a week ago and secured employment in the camp. They came to town to celebrate, took possession of a saloon, and even paraded the street, carrying knives and challenging any spectators to a fight. In the saloon they broke chairs, windowpanes, etc. Several men who remonstrated were injured. They were taken by a Hermansville posse after a fight. Their punishment is 15 days in jail.

Menominee Herald-Leader 8/16/05 The new Methodist church will be dedicated August 20.

The storm on Friday evening did considerable damage to crops . . . Lightning struck the back of the Catholic church which caused a considerable blaze. The wind blew the roof off the dry kiln.



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3	4	7	13	18	17	16	15	14
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34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36
3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1
10	11	12	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	14	13	18	17	16	15	14	13

NADEAU TOWNSHIP

What Early Surveyors Saw

Nadeau Township is made up of all of Town 27-26; the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36-26, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36-27, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of 37-27. These towns were surveyed in the summer of 1852. Surveyors' field notes indicate the observations made at the time.

37-26

"A large proportion of this township is swamp . . . densely timbered with cedar, tamarack, spruce, and fir. The dry land consists of ridges running in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction and irregular tracts lying between swamps. A tract of dry land irregular in shape

extends apparently from Section 3 southwesterly to Section 31 and is sufficiently elevated to divide the waters of the town running southeasterly from those in the west part running southwesterly. The ridges generally have a good sand or sand and clay soil, and are timbered with sugar, beech, lynn (basswood), ironwood, etc. There is little valuable pine in this township."

"The variation of the needle is quite changeable, especially in the northeast part. The changes though not large are so frequent as to render running by the needle extremely precarious."

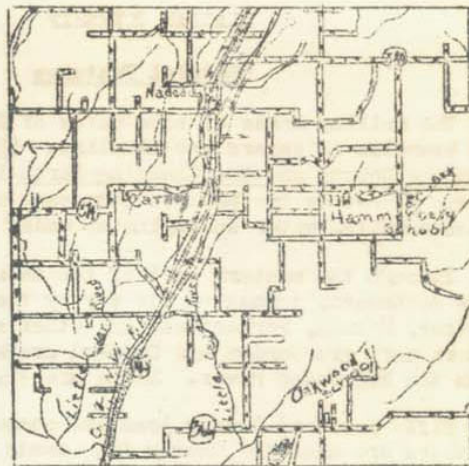
"On the line between sections 14 and 15, water slightly impregnated with sulphur was discovered, yet the spring, if such it might be called, had no outlet. Streams are small and generally sluggish, or not sufficiently rapid to afford good water power."

36-26

"The larger portion of the town consists of level cedar, tamarack, and spruce swamp, and may be called the ground work of the township, on which are raised isolated knobs or ridges, not high."

36-27

"The dry land is slightly rolling, not hilly, and much of it has a good sand and gravelly soil . . . timbered with hemlock, sugar, beech, fir, etc. . . . Cedar and tamarack with more or less spruce and black ash abound in the swamps. Little Cedar River, the principal stream, is subject to great changes, being by rains suddenly swollen to the overflowing of its banks, and by droughts reduced to a stream fordable at almost any point. The variation of the needle ranges from 5°15'E. to 6°E."



37-27

"The surface of this township is for the most part level or but slightly rolling. A large portion . . . is swamp which is timbered chiefly with cedar, tamarack, and spruce. The land along the borders of these swamps is frequently very poor. . . . Some of the ridges have a rich sandy, and in the south part, a clayey soil, a good surface, and a dense growth of sugar, beech, hemlock, fir, lynn, etc."

"The variation of the needle is . . . lowest in the southeast."

NADEAU TOWNSHIP

Natural Features

The rolling lands of some parts of Nadeau township afford good examples of eskers and drumlins. (NOTE: See article Menominee County and the Changing Earth in this book.) Also, in some places as the Mattord farm east of Nadeau, may be found artesian wells, water springing up under a head of pressure.

Through the western part of the township the Little Cedar flows southward, joined on its way by the waters from Laurin, Schetter, Holmes, Porterfield and other small creeks. In the eastern part are Gordon and Crooked creeks which eventually reach the Big Cedar river. Lakes are few.

Rifle peat and Onaway loam are common types of soil, but there are also the Onaway fine sandy loam, Longrie loam, Mancelona sandy loam, and Bergland and Rodman loams, as shown on the maps of the Michigan Department of Conservation Land Economic Survey.

Organization

When Menominee County was first divided into two long townships, Menominee and Ingallston, the former included the west part and the latter the east part of the lands now in Nadeau township. In 1877 Stephenson township was carved out of these townships and extended northward to Spalding township. Finally, in 1881 the north part of Stephenson township was set off as Nadeau township, taking its name from its first settler Barney (really Bruno) Nadeau, who took up a soldier's homestead at Nadeau in 1872 and moved his family there in 1874.

(NOTE: In another part of this book will be found some reminiscences of Louis Nadeau in the article, When the Chicago Northwestern railroad come to Menominee county. For this article Mr. Nadeau had to depend largely upon his excellent memory as he is far from the scene of his boyhood days, residing now at the age of 82 in Seattle, Washington. Local sources in two or three instances verified dates slightly different than those recalled by Mr. Nadeau, but divergences are slight.)

Early Settlements and Industries

With the coming of the Chicago Northwestern railroad in 1872, the interior of Menominee county was opened for development. When shipping facilities were assured, small mills were erected near the railroad and charcoal kilns constructed to burn hardwoods into charcoal for use in smelting iron, an industry that grew up when mines were opened in the iron ranges. The men employed lived in boarding houses and homes built near the mills and kilns, and woods camps were established to get out the logs needed.

As small settlements with houses, supply stores, post-offices, and schools were started along the right-of-way in the neighborhood of Nadeau, Carney, and Bagley, farmers penetrated the areas east and west of the railroad and began to clear lands. For money to tide them over until they could produce crops they sold timber and tanbark.

Between 1880 and 1890 numerous small farms had been started. Ox teams were quite generally used, and the first crops cost their owners an immense amount of labor. But harvesting was not the end of the labor. At first there were only primitive methods for threshing grain such as the tread-mill using horse power. After being threshed, wheat, which the farmers raised in order to have it made into flour for family use, had to be milled, and some are said to have hauled grain all the way to Green Bay by ox team to get flour made. It was considered a great triumph when near the end of this decade Stephenson secured a flour and feed mill. Later Carney had its own feed mill.

In time the lumbering industry fell off and farming received more attention. Dairy herds were built up and cheese factories established. Jersey, Holstein, and Guernsey cattle predominate. Grains, hay, and potatoes are the chief crops.

Many of the early settlers at Nadeau were French-Canadians. About Carney many of the people are of Scandinavian descent, and in the neighborhood of Bagley and Talbot are German and Finnish families. There are also some Polish, Lithuanian, and others, but most of the people of the present time are native-born Americans.

Nadeau Village and the North Part of the Township

The site of the present August Jean mill was first occupied in 1875 when the firm of Schomer & Gallagher built a small mill at Nadeau soon after Barney Nadeau, the first settler, had established himself. In 1878-9 this mill was operated by Louis Loozier. Within a few years a number of families had set up homes here. Among the early names are found Dumas, Russell, Watt, Legault, Fenkell, Loozier, DeRosier, Olson, and others. About 1880 the firm of Fircier & Rubens built another mill which within the space of two or three years was acquired by the firm of Nadeau Brothers. David and Louis Nadeau, sons of Barney, had in 1880 formed a logging firm and branched out into an extensive business with a supply store at Nadeau, camps and mills. In spite of numerous setbacks by fires they continued in the lumber business until 1920 when a disastrous fire wiped out their mills for the last time.

Near the railroad may still be seen the ruins of the old charcoal kilns which did a thriving business for years. In early days the locomotives of the Northwestern line burned wood, and part of the business for Nadeau Brothers and others along the railroad consisted in supplying the wood consumed by the engines.

Now the main highway is US-41 which carries a heavy burden of traffic, but the old tar road still serves the core of the village over the same route where ox-teams once plodded through the sand dragging their weighty loads of logs.

In the days when oxen and horses did the hauling, one of the indispensable men in any settlement was the village blacksmith. Joseph Servais was the first blacksmith and continued his work through the changing years. After his death his son Harold met the modern demand by making the shop into a place for farm machinery.

Bruno Nadeau's store which supplied early necessities has continued to operate and now in larger, newer quarters is managed by his grandson, Oliver Nadeau.

The family name has been continued in the hotel business also. Oliver Perras was the first to maintain a hotel for

strangers, but this burned in 1913. The same business in a new location is now handled by Hubert Perras in his Blue Front Restaurant and Hotel. Edward Trombley is postmaster.

Thirty-Eight

Northwest of Nadeau is the locality known as "Thirty-eight" a name that lingers from the days when trains first made their way through the unsettled part of the county, and stopping places where passengers occasionally alighted were named according to the number of miles they were north from Menominee. This land formerly belonged to the Nadeau Brothers company, but now belongs to the various farmers. Mr. John Kossel and sons own the Nadeau Brothers farm and truck to the city arbor vitae and posts. Wickman Brothers have a large dairy farm, others do general farming and dairying. In this community is a Swedish Mission Covenant church housed in a neat white frame building. The first schoolhouse in Nadeau township was built in this locality as related in the article by Louis Nadeau.

Catholic Church at Nadeau

Many of the early settlers of Nadeau were French-Canadians, devout Roman Catholics who attended services in the home of Mr. Barney Nadeau or others whenever a priest visited the settlement. In 1887 the group had become numerous enough that the building of a church was planned. For this Mr. Nadeau donated two acres of land and gave other substantial help. The church was named St. Bruno's as a memorial. In 1889 Rev. Fr. Peter Mazuret came as a resident priest. He was succeeded by others of whom perhaps Father Sperlein was best-known as he remained with this parish for forty years. Rev. Fr. Duquette is the present pastor with a widely scattered constituency.

Later Schools

Northeast of Nadeau was the DeRosier School, No. 4 of the township, named for the DeRosier family. About this was a sizable settlement. It is now a farming community and the local school is closed. The same is true of the Laurin school which was a two-room structure west of Nadeau, the ninth school in the township, built about 1899. The Nadeau village school was No. 5 in the township and was organized in the year 1884-85. The following year saw school sessions held

for six months with 60 children in attendance, housed in a frame building. Marcell Dumas was the first director. As attendance grew the Nadeau school was enlarged. Now it is a four-room elementary school which with the school at Carney forms the base of the township unit organization inaugurated in 1937. In the year 1900-01 the primary teacher, Miss Anna Olson, had 77 children enrolled in grades Ch.-2; the intermediate teacher, Mrs. C.D. Symonds had 35 pupils in grades 3-5; and C.D. Symonds had 22 in grades 6-9, of whom four were in the ninth grade.

Carney and Vicinity

As early as 1880 there were a few log houses, a log store building, and a set of charcoal kilns at Carney. Mumford's charcoal kilns were located on the farms now known as the Clement Ritter and Herman Marks farms. Eventually there were twelve of the kilns, built about 1879-80. The output was from one to two carloads of charcoal daily when the whole set was kept in operation.

The first sawmill in Carney was built about 1882 at the south extremity of the village about where the Henry Ritter home stands. This mill owned by the Antone Vanderheiden Company soon burned. It was succeeded by the plant of the Menasha Woodenware Company which by the winter of 1886 was employing 40 men and in time more than double that number. It continued operations until about 1912. From 1900-07 a sawmill was operated by Sam J. Lahay.

Late in August, 1888 Carney and vicinity were swept by fire and practically wiped out. In spite of the desperate efforts of every available man the fire fighters saved little property, but the people escaped alive. Only one house was left standing; that was Ole Johnson's house, later owned by Peter Hanchek. Years later it met its fate by fire. Several thousand cords of wood and posts and some loaded railroad cars burned along with the village.

The name Carney is that of a former lumberman of Marinette, Fred Carney, who had timber and other business interests in Menominee county and owned a large farm near the Menominee river. The first post-office of Mumford was located in the Mumford general store in the little settlement around the kilns and Mr. Mumford acted as postmaster. Other postmasters at Carney since that time have been Mr. Blue, Otto Carlson, Oscar Blomquist, Peter Garrigan, Ruth Olson, Hilda Hammer, and Verne Moran. Since the establishment of mail routes, One and Two, Emil Blomquist, Donald Garrigan, Richard Lahay, G. T. Westerberg, and R. B. Garrigan have carried mail.

Carney School

As early as 1881 the Carney school district was organized although there was no building and no school. In 1882-3 a log schoolhouse, valued at \$50, had been provided and three months of school were held. Some who recall the first school in Carney say there were only five in attendance the first term. This may have been in the interim between organization and the year 1882-83 when the official report gives 32 in membership out of a school census of 46. Two years later the following names appear on the Carney school census of 1885.

Israel Chabino; Stella Holman; Oscar, Emma, and Amele Blomquist; Charley and Stephen Gunville; Grace, Hettie, and Roxy Brown; Samuel and Balsama Lahay; Agnes and Hattie Plankey; Hattie Porterfield; Delor Lahay; Jenny Plankey; Willie, Adolph, and Addie Werley; Edgar Mumford; Josie Porterfield; John Farley; Gustie Nelson; Disilo and Joseph Gunville; Olga Peterson, Rachel Lahay; Millie Bailey; Bridget Farley; Hattie Laramy; Anora Farley; Charley, Mary, and Marceline Morey; Albert and Edward Chapman; Magnus, John, and Charley Olson; Mark, John, and Henry Miller; Charley and Andrew Gustafson; Henry Lindall; Thomas Farley; Charley Lindstrum; Erick Erickson; Alfred Belmont; Walter Peterson; George Morreau; John Kindler; Emile Johnson; Adolph Peterson; C.J. Erickson; Edla Peterson; Stephen Newbar.

Joseph Rubens was one of the early teachers at Carney, rightfully looked upon as one of the veterans of Menominee county rural schools. Although by no means the first rural teacher, his service extended intermittently over a span of 35-40 years, a record equalled by few persons. Born in Belgium in 1854, Joseph Rubens came to Menominee county as a young man and died here in 1928. He was the first Menominee teacher, who in point of years and service, qualified under the Michigan retirement plan. His old school records from various schools are still extant and show his passion for accuracy and clearness of detail.

In the year 1895-96 Joseph Rubens taught the Carney school, which then had seven grades, but only two pupils enrolled in grade seven. However, other grades made up for this. While not all were in school at one time the total membership for the year was 81. Following is a sample of entries on Joseph Rubens' report, beautifully made to the very last of two great sheets.

Iwo

Jos. Rubens

<i>First Grade</i>			
<i>First Reader</i>			
<i>41</i>	<i>Gunderson Rosie</i>	<i>95 75 100</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>43</i>	<i>Boprey Mary</i>	<i>90 85 90</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>27</i>	<i>Carlson Emma</i>	<i>95 100 100</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>48</i>	<i>Carlson Ellen</i>	<i>92 100 95</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>45</i>	<i>Crane Glenn</i>	<i>100 100 100</i>	<i>96</i>
<i>12</i>	<i>Estabrooks Chas</i>	<i>95 100 100</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>38</i>	<i>Johnson Ricart</i>	<i>85 75 75</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>63</i>	<i>Johnson Phenie</i>	<i>100 100 100</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>50</i>	<i>Jones Maizie</i>		
<i>77</i>	<i>Peterson Chas</i>		

In 1884-85 Flora Brooks, who later married Louis Nadeau, was a teacher for three months at the munificent wage of \$32 per month. The other four months of that school year Laura Hendricks taught at the same salary. By the year 1900-01 two teachers were employed, and the membership had increased so that the primary teacher had 67 children enrolled in Ch -2 and the teacher of grades 3-7 had 62 pupils.

Since the establishment of a township unit system in 1937, the Carney school has been remodeled and its staff increased for township high school pupils through grade 10. Grades eleven and twelve attend school at Stephenson. The elementary school pupils are taught at Nadeau, Hammerberg, and Oakwood.

Church East of Carney

In 1885 Mrs. Susanna Mosesson, Mr. and Mrs. William Lindahl, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lindahl, and Mr. and Mrs. August Gustafson organized a Swedish Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Mr. Brynildson was pastor for a year holding services in the schoolhouse or at homes. In 1886 under the direction of Mr. Magnus Johnson a church was erected on land purchased from William Lindahl. Then a parsonage was built. Because roads were poor in summer and blocked in winter, after seven years it was decided to change the location of the church to a piece of land bought from Israel Lindstrom. This was the church built in 1892 when Rev. L. Sivertson was pastor. Rev. Mr. Egelund is the present pastor.

Business Places

Guard's Hotel which was built and opened in 1902 is still open although the store which once was run in connection with it has been discontinued. McVey's Drug store stood on this site prior to 1902. In 1938 the Blue Bird Hotel was opened also.

The oldest store in continuous existence was built by C. A. Brown over fifty years ago. After having a

succession of owners --- among them Jennings, Craney, Goldberg, Mackevich, Hannon, and Guard --- the store was taken over by Peterson Brothers in 1918. In connection with the store there is a warehouse formerly used for storing potatoes, and a hammer mill. It is interesting to note that everyone who has owned the store has been in the lumber business, which is still lively. Charles Peterson has for 29 years been buying spruce, hemlock, balsam, pulp, and cedar posts, shipping many carloads each month, and he says prices are lower than when he began.



The Log Cabin store which deals in groceries, flour, and feed was opened in 1934 by Melvin Nelson and Eric Hammerberg. In 1905 a hardware store was built by Jule Duquaine, later sold to Joseph Stein and in 1918 bought by John Londerville and Arthur Hart. In 1922 this became the Carney Implement Company owned by Mr. Londerville until his death in 1940 and since operated by Mrs. Phoebe Londerville.

Barbering was first done by an itinerant barber who in 1880 came once a week from Wallace. Then came a resident barber, Mr. Lundberg of Wallace, followed by John Seidl, John Logan, Verne Moran, Clarence LeBeau, and Walter LeBeau.

January 13, 1913 the Bell Telephone Company began to operate in this community. Peter Garrigan was the first manager and Mrs. Emil Blomquist, operator. There are now 14 lines belonging to the Nadeau Township Telephone company. In 1923 Charles Peterson became president of the company and Mrs. Victor Lundquist, operator.

In 1920 the Carney Cheese factory was organized by Lied's Sanitary Milk Plant of Escanaba. Milk handled averaged 1095 lbs. per day. This factory was taken over by Casper Loberger in 1936 and expanded until it now handles milk from

130 patrons. Milk is brought in by trucks and cheese is shipped to Green Bay and eastern markets. The first cheese factory in Carney was a cooperative owned by farmers.

Gas and Oil

In 1922 Fred Zimmerman became a distributor for the Standard Oil company working out in all directions from the local supply house. Besides Standard Oil stations there are Wadhams, Texaco, Sinclair, and Phillips 66 in the township. Donald Garrigan, proprietor of the last-named is a calendar hobbyist, having the interior of the station covered with calendars which he keeps up to the day.

Bagley

Old settlers say that Bagley was once the busiest town along the line between Menominee and Escanaba, but none would guess it now. A sleepy scattered village, part of it with its back to the new US-41 route is all that remains to remind one of the brisk lumbering days when a large boarding house or hotel was a necessity for millmen and little homes at a premium, and people talked and worked and thought of timber.

Logs were hauled to all the neighboring mills or driven down the Little Cedar. Fred Wachter, veteran woodsman was first on the ground, a large scale operator of logging camps, postmaster, and justice of the peace. He put up the hotel, now owned by Warner Erickson, replacing an earlier company boarding house belonging to Victome and Rice. This firm had a sawmill east of the tracks and Wachter a large cedar yard on the west side.

There was East Bagley and West Bagley. The first school in Bagley was in a small building on the Henry Wachter place. The district was organized as No. 3 of Nadeau township in the year 1880-81 and the following year had three months of school in a frame building valued at \$500. Thus it was the second school really operating. Henry G. A. Wachter was director. Twenty-nine pupils were enrolled. Later the pupils of West Bagley attended the Schetter school, District No. 10, opened

about 1899. This was the last "little red schoolhouse" in the county, closing its doors in May, 1940. The following year children were transported to Nadeau.

Talbot

The handsomest place at Talbot is a large brick building with wide porches and spacious lawns, situated east of US-41. It is set on a farm of 171 acres, fully equipped with a tractor and other modern machinery. There is a herd of registered dairy cattle, other livestock and poultry. Fruit and vegetables come to the table fresh from the gardens.

There are accommodations for fifty persons, besides the farm employees; yet few persons ever voluntarily make their home within these walls. At this time (1940) forty-two beds are in use by those who by reason of misfortune or uncared-for old age have no place else to live except the county infirmary, or poor farm.

One enters here as a pauper with not more than \$35 in worldly wealth. Some have nothing at all, those with more forfeit it. Unless utterly incapacitated, women must assist with housework and men with cleaning and farm work. The building, erected in 1919, cost \$54,000; but those who live in it have little to call their own.



The first sawmill at Talbot was built by the Jubelles on the Little Cedar river over fifty years ago. This mill burned, but the property was taken over by the Lilly company and later by Paul Perrizo. As the forests were depleted it was necessary to make longer and longer hauls of logs. It is told that timber was finally being brought from the Cedar River area sixteen miles away. By starting at three o'clock in the morning teamsters sometimes made three trips a day, but ninety-six miles a day killed many horses. This could not keep up long. Mr. Perrizo's interests were bought by Jim and Ray

Andrews of Escanaba who shipped in timber from the north. After a few years the mill burned. In 1939 when Mrs. Ray Andrews had the old dam blown out the last vestige of Talbot's lumbering days disappeared.

In the boom times of 1890 there were at least 100 residents at Talbot. The lumber company had a boarding house and store. There were homes and saloons and a post-office, and presently a school.

In the school year 1893-94 the teacher, Miss Emma Andrews had these children enrolled in grades 1-6.

Lena, Eddie, Fred, and Amand Strahlo; Roy, May, and Annie Baxter; Vinie and Louisa Gauthrie; Agnes and Emma Santos; Ida, Delia, Bell, Vicie, Elmer Carrier; Reggie Eppilett; Eddie, Jonie, Fred, and Rose Menard; Emil Louis; Elmer and Joe Dory; Eddie, George, Louisa, Lillie Jacobson; Nora, Lottie, and Della Pippinger; Mary and James Bute; Mary and Lervil Hoffman; Glenn, Lillian, and Guy Sensiba; Mary and Emil Tesmer; Fred, Mollie, Frank, and Annie Poutrie; Bennie Michaud; Henry, Paul, and Jane Desire; Mary, Dave, and Frank Wood; Delor Genor; Eddie Bailey; Arthur Champion; Davy Phrona, and Elmer Goodchild; Percy and Wallie Rublin; Lena, Jane, and Louisa Prettyheart; Emil Laiz; Lewie Farley; and Andrew Anderson.

Talbot is located in a good farming community and farms have been brought under cultivation since lands were cleared. Dairying is of prime importance. An early cheese factory was moved to Bagley about 1917. A new cheese factory was set up in 1927, closed down for a time after the opening of the White House Milk company at Stephenson, but since 1931 has been running regularly, manufacturing daisy and cheddar cheese. Only one milk strike has occurred.

The Andrews fur farm which is stocked with silver foxes is a specialized type of farm. The community is now wholly agricultural in character and no longer bears much resemblance to a village. Even the one-room school has closed its doors.

The Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church

The majority of the people who settled in the Bagley and Talbot communities were interested in having religious worship. Lutherans and Catholics were most numerous. At first the only services were such irregular ones as were given by missionaries. In 1919 under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Bruner, pastor of the Moravian church at Daggett, a small Moravian church was built at Bagley. In 1937 this church was acquired by the Finnish Apostolic Lutherans. It does not have a resident pastor.

Indian Trails

Old residents recall the Indian trail through Nadeau township. A band from Chalk Hills used to follow the old Pemene wagon road, then a supply road into Bagley, then crossing the Deckleman homestead, at present better known as the Abraham Waisanen home, would curve across Joe Dory's land, now the home of Erick Huotari, and thence to Carney and across to Harris and Bark River. Another band came up the Little Cedar on fishing and hunting expeditions. Indians sometimes came into Bagley and traded their baskets and pottery for farm produce. They were dressed in buckskin and carried knives. Often they had ponies with them.



Carney Woodcarver

One of the persons in Nadeau township whose work has gone farthest afield is the woodcarver Bernard, or Barney, Miller. He was born in Sweden and brought to this country by his parents when he was a small child. He carves camp and woodland scenes for use over fireplaces and in other ways. He uses large pieces of timber split in half so that the carvings stand out in bold relief on the flat side. He lives in the country east of Carney. In the walls of his

house are large boulders on which he has carved scenes.

Materials for the foregoing article were assembled by the pupils of tenth grade at Carney, under the guidance of Miss Adeline Allison. Many of the older residents of the township contributed items of information. Whenever possible original sources have been consulted to verify dates. Changes have been made when plainly indicated. (1940)



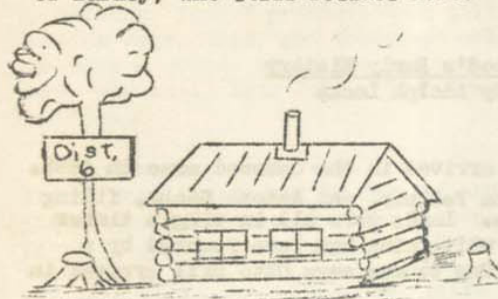
THE HAMMERBERG COMMUNITY

Beginning about 1880, a hardy and energetic group of immigrants hailing from Sweden, Norway, and Finland gradually sifted into this thickly wooded area east of Carney and settled. They were homesteaders who came to stay and make homes for themselves and their families.

There were no roads--when men traveled they blazed a trail out and then followed it back in order to return to the place from which they had started. If they lost sight of the blaze which marked the trail they were certain to be lost--sometimes for a day or two, during which time the family was frantic with fear. Being lost in the thick woods carrying a sack of flour on the shoulder, plus an ax, and perhaps a gun, isn't what it's cracked up to be--not even in 'the good old days'. Bagley at that time was the main settlement in Nadeau township, and it was there the settlers walked to obtain supplies; a long journey for those who lived far back in the wilderness.



Before long a need for a school was felt, and a group of men decided to organize a district. Among the organizers the following names will be remembered: A Mr. Jacobsen, Mr. Mosesson, Mr. (Tailor) Peterson, John Olson, Louis Arneson, Anton Olson, father of one of the young men who soon after became one of its well-known teachers, and Eric Miller, father of Barney, who still resides here.



That was about the year 1885. Several acres of timber land were cleared on the present Hammerberg school site. The logs were used to make the school—a little old-fashioned log cabin school with long benches and strict teachers. This little rustic structure stood in the north-

east corner of the school yard and not where the present school stands. If the teachers were strict it was because the pupils were big and sometimes almost fully grown. Some of the first pupils who are still in this community are: Mrs. Frank Erickson, Mrs. Nels Waldo, Barney Miller, Magnus Olson, and E. Hammerberg. Others have moved away. Some of the later pupils include Mr. Charles Peterson, Carney; the sons and daughters of Mr. E. Hammerberg; also Mr. C.M. Olson of Detroit, son of John Olson, one of the organizers of the district, and others. Young Mr. Olson, after finishing the eighth grade here in the home school, attended Ferris Institute and came back to teach in the school he had once attended.

The name of the first teacher is rather obscure at present; however, some of the early teachers were Mr. Joseph Rubens, Mr. C.M. Olson, and Mr. John Munson. Men teachers predominated then.

To Mr. C.M. Olson, now of Detroit, goes much credit. He still is quite proud of one of his famous ex-pupils whom he taught here at No. 6. This pupil is today President John

Munson of the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti and ex-president of Northern State Teachers College.

John Munson took his seventh and eighth grade work here living with Mr. Olson and family and helping with the farm work. Having finished eighth grade he went at Mr. Olson's suggestion, to Ferris Institute for a short time, and came back here to teach where he had previously been a pupil. This was a stepping stone.

Somewhere along the line during this time, (about 1895) the log building that constituted the No. 6 school was discarded and another new building took its place. This is now the north end of the present Hammerberg school, and the same room in which President Munson taught. The southern addition was erected about ten or eleven years later—about 1905 or 1906. Nels Waldo helped to build it, however, & two rooms was the extent of expansion.



The original log building was purchased by Swan Krohn and moved over to his farm to be his happy home, where it still stands now quite camouflaged and dignified acting as the modernized kitchen in the Ralph Nelson dwelling.

How the present school came to be called 'Hammerberg School', instead of No. 6 as at first, is a bit vague—unless the Hammerberg family are hiding behind the laurels due them. They live adjacent to the school grounds and the sons and daughters attended the school at some time. Local residents and teachers, no doubt, felt it fitting that their school be named after so worthy a family. Members of the Hammerberg family say they were quite astounded once when attending, on children's day, a Menominee County Fair, (while county fairs were still in order) and seeing their local school children marching in the parade carrying a huge banner bearing the words HAMMERBERG SCHOOL. And thus it has been known ever since.

— Lillian Hubbard (1940)

Anderson School

School No. 11, which was known as the Anderson school, was situated a mile east and a mile south of the Hammerberg School, opened in 1915. This was the last school to open and one of the first to close under the township unit plan of 1937. Small children are transported to the Hammerberg School.

Oakwood's Early History

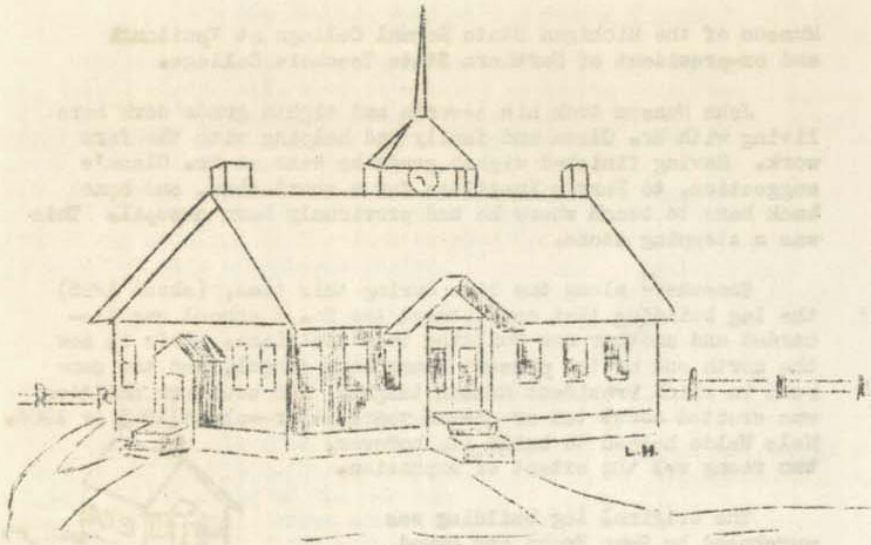
By Adolph Lucke

The first settlers arrived in the Oakwood area in 1885. They were Otto Dill, John Fellner, and Antone Socha, filing upon separate homesteads. Lands were all in virgin timber except that some of the white pine had been removed by a lumber company. (NOTE: One source says Otto Dill arrived in spring of 1883.)

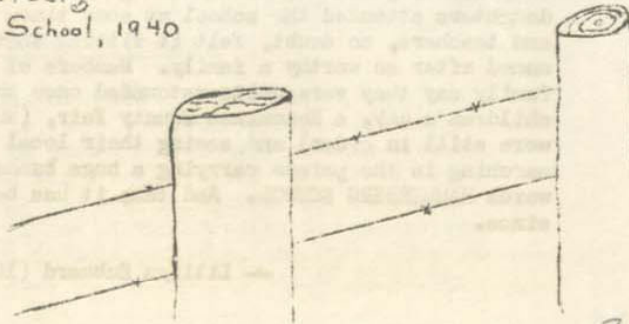
To reach their homesteads, a distance of ten miles from the railroad, the first settlers had to travel over rough supply roads and trails. The journey was usually made on foot, and provisions were carried in a knapsack.

To earn a livelihood, the men settlers cut pine and cedar, the pine logs for lumber and the cedar for telegraph poles. These were hauled to the railroad landing at Talbot and sold to the lumber company to pay the yearly store account. Ox teams were used by the settlers and it required a long day for team and man to make one trip to the landing. From late November until the last of March all hauling was done on sleighs.

Settlers were not coming in fast enough for Mr. Dill so he wrote an article in a farm journal stating that land could be bought and paid for with the timber from the same and afterward would become the richest farm land. This article was read by the Luckes who were farming in LaPorte county, Indiana.



Hammerberg
Two-Room School, 1940



In the spring of 1895 the first carload, containing a few household goods, some farm machinery, and a span of horses was unloaded at Daggett by the Lucke Brothers. Their equipment was taken with horses and wagon to their timber claim at Oakwood, now a part of the dairy farm owned by Adolph Lucke.

As the necessities of life could not at first be provided by farming, forest products were utilized by all settlers. Besides logs, ties, and telegraph poles they found hemlock for tan-bark a source of income and peeled hemlock each year from early May until late July. Then the trees were cut into logs and ties.

After many years when timber became scarce, the settlers became more interested in farming and saw that dairying was the future industry. In 1905 a cooperative cheese factory was built at Oakwood and called the Oakwood Cheese Factory, getting its name from the oak grove at Oakwood. In 1912 the factory was sold to Adolph Kayser, who built a small general store in connection with it. Two years later Henry Lucke bought the property and operated the store and factory for many years. Cheese was hauled to the station with horse and wagon and groceries were hauled back. As the roads were rough and muddy it took all day to make the trip.

In 1924 a road was built running east from Talbot to Oakwood, thence to the Cedarville township line. It was built under the Covert act at a cost of \$54,000. The Luckes received the contract, and as road machinery was not that of today horses and scrapers were used. It took five years to complete this road named Covert Road No. 1. This highway brought development to the settlement of Oakwood, now one of the Menominee county's rich dairy sections. Free mail delivery, school buses, and milk trucks pass over this highway each day. Electricity and telephone are now available in nearly every home.

In 1898 a school district was formed. A schoolhouse was built on an acre of land deeded to the district by the railroad company which then owned the land. The consideration was \$1.00. The first school officers were Henry Lucke, director, John Fellner, treasurer, and Otto Dill, moderator. The first teacher was

Charles Olson of Carney.

In 1904 came free mail delivery. Joseph Palm was the first mail carrier, covering the route with horse and cart in summer and sleigh in winter. Often when roads were blocked a saddle horse was used.

Other Oakwood Notes

By Eileen Miller

In the days when the strokes of the woodsman's axe rang through the forests, Hay Creek was used for driving logs by Ira Carley to the Ingalls sawmill and by the Wilson and Westman Lumber company to the mill at Daggett.

Logging camps were established by the Spalding company, later Crawford and Sons, and by Mr. Burch who was the brother of two New York lawyers. A suit was brought against the Ludington company for trespassing on government land. For fees the Burch brothers received all of the cedar on several sections of land. Mr. Burch logged winter and summer, taking the logs to Talbot.

In June, 1899 the first burial, that of Mrs. Max Socha, was made in the Oakwood cemetery, now the Maple Grove cemetery. The coffin was to be taken by horse and wagon the two and one-half mile distance from the Socha home to the cemetery. In many places the condition of the roads made this impossible so the casket was carried almost all of the way by the pallbearers, who waded knee-deep in mud and water.

REMINISCENCES OF PETER GARRIGAN (1936 and 1937)

Pemene Falls

Fifty years ago when we came to Pemene Falls it was a beauty spot framed by a high bluff and virgin stands of pine

and other trees. At that time the Menominee came through two channels and there was a falls of about 20 feet on one side and rushing rapids on the other. The river was split by a big pinnacle of rock in the center and the volume of water at that time was greater than it is now.

Right below the falls on the Michigan side was a wide flat. This was just under a pine grove and an Indian burying ground was there, also a place where the Indians made arrow-heads of flint. Now most of the cemetery has been washed away. My Indian friends from Harris Township say that they remember the burial ground and that it contains only the bodies of those who were drowned in running the rapids and falls.

During the log drives the river drivers came down the river in their big batteaux. These boats were 25 or 30 feet long with sloping sides and high prow and stern. They would run into a little bay on the Michigan side, unload, and portage their goods around the falls to the flat below. Then some of the "river hogs" or Indians would get into the boats, one in front and two in the stern, and swing out into the rapids and run through.

In later years the Menominee River Boom Company built Merryman dam five miles above the falls. I have walked across the falls, stepping from stone to stone without wetting my feet when the dam gates were closed tight. But when the dam was opened down came the water and the logs, roaring and raging, bank full.

Pemene Creek

Pemene Creek empties into the Menominee river about half a mile below the falls. When I first saw the creek there was no dam at the mouth but there was a heavy boom across the mouth to keep logs from backing into the creek when floods were let down by the boom company on the Menominee. Later when the timber along the creek was cut a dam was built about two miles upstream. Many a nice trout have I taken just below that old dam.

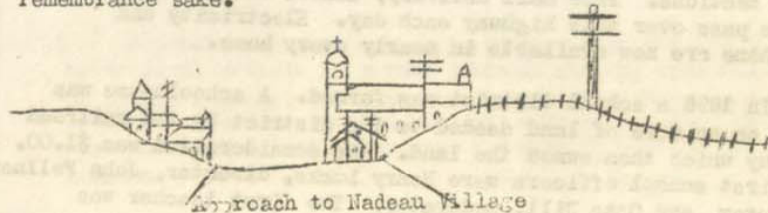
Menominee River Ferry

Peter Nelson used to be superintendent of the Pemene farm and operated a ferry near the place where the interstate bridge, west of Nathan, is now located. This boat, or scow, was large enough to accommodate two teams and wagons at once and was in quite steady use for many years. One dollar a trip per team was the usual charge.

Snowshoes

Twenty-two winters I logged in Menominee county. I never jobbed but once and that was for Sawyer-Goodman, one forty that bordered my land. I looked, cruised, estimated, bought, cut, hauled, and sold the timber myself; and I think I can safely say that I put out in my peak year more timber than any other logger in the county or on the river, individually or otherwise, 4,000,000 feet of logs, 22 carloads of tamarack piling, 15 carloads of spruce, 1,800 cords of hemlock bark, 15,000 ties, 35,000 cedar posts, and over 2,000 cedar poles.

Every bit of the tamarack piling went to Chicago and was driven down under the Chicago Northwestern terminal station. I wore out two pairs of Marquette snowshoes. I have a third pair hanging in my place here at Carney that I used for three years after I quit logging, as trouble shooter for the Nadeau Township Telephone Company which I organized and incorporated in 1910. Many times I have carried on the telephone route a pack of over 50 pounds, climbed poles, come down, walked to the next pole, climbed it, and so on. Our telephone is still percolating and paying dividends even through the height of the depression. That for snowshoes. I am keeping mine for remembrance sake.



Approach to Nadeau Village

OLD NEWS OF NADEAU TOWNSHIP

Menominee Democrat 11/28/85 Bagley Mr. Lawrence of Sturgeon Bay was in town the other day and bought up 6,000,000 feet of pine.

Mr. F. A. Wachter is flying around pretty lively just now. He in company with Mr. Duchateau of Green Bay operates three camps on Little Cedar River and Pinery Creek and will cut from six to seven million feet of mostly first grade pine timber.

M. L. Sweig runs one camp on Little Cedar also and will cut about 400,000 feet of good pine and an enormous quantity of cedar timber.

E. P. Boyce's mill under the skillful management of A. W. Wayne is slashing timber in good shape. The new Perkins patent shingle machine mill works well and turns out from 55,000 to 60,000 shingles daily when run on bad ends. Adam Rice saws splendid lumber and square timber.

The Benjamin & Bodle mill near the gravel pit is nearly completed . . . This company purchased twenty forties of No. 1 cedar land from F. A. Wachter.

Menominee Democrat 2/13/86 Carney C. A. Brown, postmaster, is doing a thriving business. This winter he has bought about 15,000 posts, 10,000 ties, and 300 cords of bark, telegraph poles, piling, etc.

One of the smartest little mills in the country is the one operated here by the Menasha Wooden Ware Company. Forty men are employed and the mill is run night and day. There are seven dry-houses and several acres are completely covered with the products of the mill.

The charcoal kilns are in steady operation.

Menominee Herald 4/15/86 Carney Notice for bids to build a new school there.

Menominee Democrat 2/19/87 Carney Several coal kilns running (Vanderheiden & Mumford) using 20 cords of wood per day for kilns shipping 15,000 bushels per month.

Postmaster — P. S. Mumford.

Menominee Herald 3/24/87 Nadeau Indications are that we will have a building boom in the spring. One man intends to erect three or four tenement houses and several individuals will build houses of their own. Nearly every house in town has two or three families in it and in one there are four. One man fitted up his summer kitchen last week and has rented it as a dwelling.

Menominee Democrat 3/31/88 Bagley Governor Hicks melodious voice can be heard all over town from six o'clock in the morning till six at night. He is driving oxen for F. A. Wachter, of course.

Nadeau John K. Park sold his oxen and sleigh to Frank Delwick, consideration \$80. Frank has a good team and at once proceeded to the Little Cedar where he will bank his cut.

Menominee Democrat 9/1/88 Forest fires in the vicinity of Nadeau, Carney, and Bagley have done much damage. The protracted spell of dry weather has made everything in the shape of timber highly inflammable. The settlers have been taking advantage of this by starting brush fires to assist in clearing their land. The high wind on Friday, August 24, carried these fires in every direction. At Carney about 40 men in the employ of the Menasha Wooden Ware Company fought desperately to save the company's property. In spite of their efforts the barn and a quantity of staves were destroyed, but the mill was saved.

Over 100 men were fighting fire at Carney Saturday, but

not much could be done to check the progress of the flames. Near the Menasha Company's mills, the coal kilns of A. Arnold were badly damaged, several being completely destroyed. He also had a carload of charcoal standing on the track and four empty cars destroyed.

Among the farmers who lost a part or all of their buildings, timber, and crops are: Alfred St. Peter, N. Barnaby, Ole Johnson, Nels Johnson, F. Dishneau, John Ordo, J. Roberts, A. Peterson, Charles Baxter, M. DeRosier, Nelson Christian, Andrew Hansen, Paul Fyas, Nelson DeRosier, A. Segault, Paul Micheau, A. Mottard, Charles Lundberg, A. Gustafson, A. W. Lindahl, Lars Larson, Eli Erickson, Mrs. Leahay, Mrs. Wolf, and A. Oleson.

The Scandinavians at Carney believe their church was saved by the interposition of Providence. At one time the church was surrounded by fire and hidden from view by smoke. When the smoke cleared away, showing the building unharmed, the people considered it nothing short of miraculous. The church has been used as a place of refuge this week, as many as four families having been quartered in it.

Menominee Democrat 12/15/88 Carney Joe Nicholas, our worthy blacksmith seems to be the only man in town that is making money. He has already turned out about 25 sets of logging sleighs this fall besides his horseshoeing and other work. The merry jingle of his anvil may be heard from early morn till night. Hubert Duchateau is his apprentice.

Menominee Democrat 5/11/89 Bagley Severe forest fires have raged in this neighborhood the past week. Two camps, barns, also dam on the river burned.

Menominee Democrat 10/19/89 Nadeau Alex Oleson and W. Brown have killed eighteen deer during the past two weeks. Alex killed 17.

Menominee Democrat 9/27/90 Nadeau Catholic Church is now completed. Bell to be blessed October 19 and children confirmed.

Menominee Democrat 1/10/91 Nadeau Emma Andrews to teach winter term at Daggett. Village of Nadeau - Miss Maggie Breen, DeRosier - Miss Nelly Bush, Rubens (Bagley) - Miss Etti Roach, Sec. 38 (without teacher) - Miss Allen last teacher.

Menominee Democrat 2/14/91 Talbot A shining example of temperance! The Talbot Manufacturing Company intend to carry on their business without any help from the saloons. (NOTE: Unfortunately, within a few months the saloons were wide open.)

Menominee Democrat 4/25/91 Talbot C. J. Huebel, mill man of Talbot Company, put two million feet of pine in Little Cedar this season. Talbot boiler being lengthened to 5' diameter and 18' long. A lath machine of 20,000 lath capacity has been added.

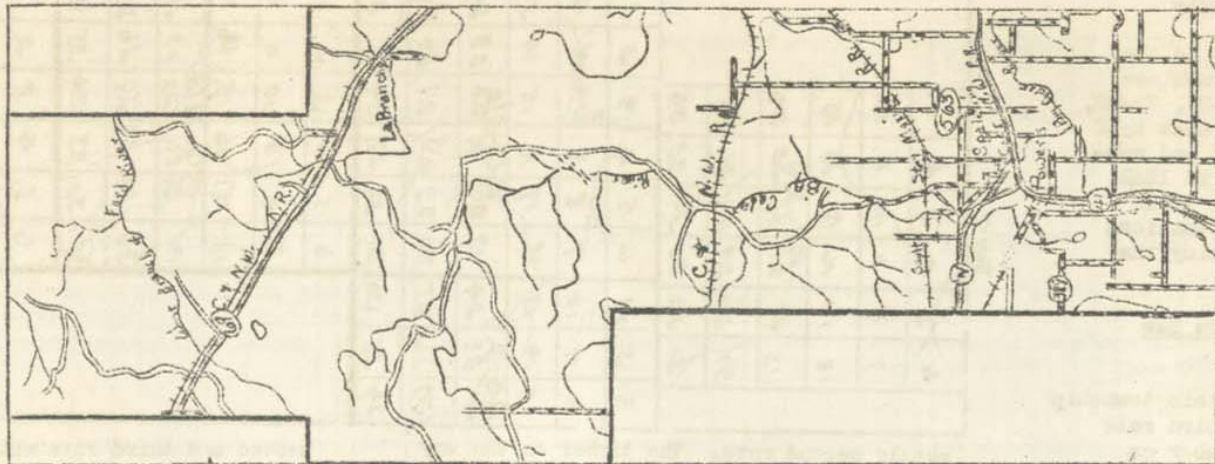
Menominee Democrat 5/16/91 Nadeau Forest fires destroyed a large barn, together with a quantity of hay and a yoke of oxen on the farm of Marcel Dumas two miles from town.

Menominee Democrat 9/12/91 Nadeau voted to bond for \$1,900 to build new school building.

Menominee Democrat 2/27/92 Nadeau The greatest event of the season is this: Abram Raiche and his two sons shot and killed with a stick a monstrous lynx which had been the terror of fowls in this vicinity for two weeks.

Summer of '93 Carney Two murders near Carney within a month. One John Nelson, a resident, the other supposedly Arthur Jones, a traveling printer.

10/21/93 Talbot Ira Carley has a mill at Parmenter switch near Talbot where peavy and cant hook sticks are turned out. The best straight-grained hard maple is used for this purpose and from 300 to 400 are turned out in a day. Besides making stocks, bunks for logging sleighs are manufactured. Mill at this time is filling an order for narrow gauge cars.



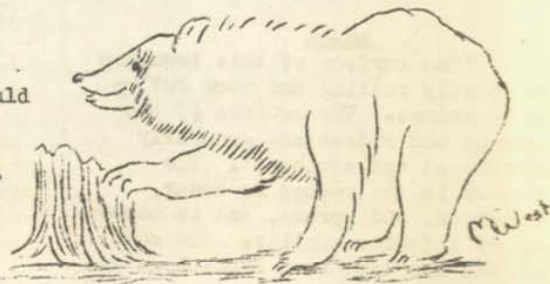
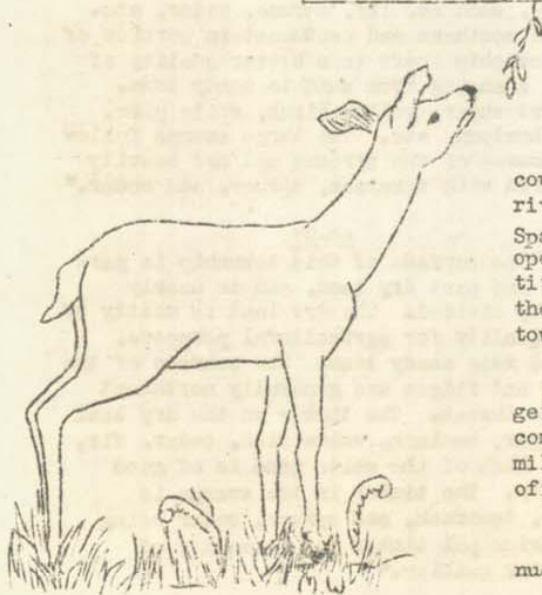
SPALDING TOWNSHIP

Beginnings

Spalding was one of the first settlements in Menominee county to be started away from the shores of the Menominee river and Green Bay. Jesse Spalding, president of the Spalding Lumber company, which carried on extensive operations from the headquarters at Cedar River, acquired title to large tracts of timber lands in the interior of the county. It was from him that the village and the township of Spalding derived their names.

The Big Cedar river offered a natural highway for getting logs to the mill at Cedar River when the time should come to open new camps after the timber stands nearer the mill were depleted. However, the coming of the railroad offered more convenient means of handling forest products.

About 1871 a few men appeared on the scene and the nucleus of the village of Spalding began as construction



crews extended the Chicago Northwestern railroad from Menominee to Escanaba. The site of Spalding and Powers was a strategic one for services to the construction crews and to the maintenance crews and train crews later on. In 1872, the year the railroad was laid, there were no towns between Menominee and this point.

When shipping increased over the new railroads, south to Menominee, east to Escanaba, and later west and north into the iron country, Powers became an important division point. In 1887 the Soo Line crossed the county and during construction, crews made their headquarters here. A spur from this road was run to the Ross Brothers mill which was then furnishing work to many men.

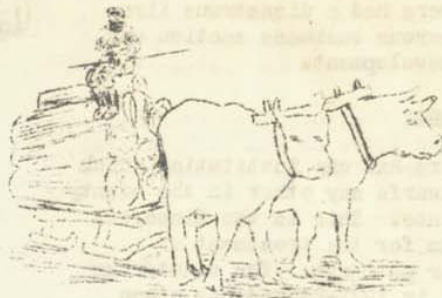
Settlements and Milling Operations

Spalding appears to have started as an outpost of Cedar River. Mail was carried across country from this port on the bay shore where it had been received by boat and was delivered by a carrier to the people of Spalding, and outgoing mail from Spalding went over the same route.

Records of land transactions show that as early as June, 1864 Jesse Spalding began acquiring his extensive land tracts in Spalding township and that he continued to add to them at frequent intervals. Most of his holdings were bought from the United States or from the State of Michigan. Henry H. Porter also bought extensively about 1872, transferring his lands to the Wis. Mich. Cons. & Mfg. Co. Woods & Hubbard, two of the proprietors of the first mill at Spalding, Hamilton & Merryman Co., the C. & N.W. Ry., Wm. S. Houghteling, E.S. Ingalls, Welcome Hyde, Guerdon Corning and others owned lands, as deeds prior to 1874 show.

In 1872 Ed. Powers began to secure lands as an investment. Mr. Powers, who was a civil engineer of the Chicago Northwestern line, platted the village of Powers, provided a name for it, and for many years was connected with its development. Powers was incorporated June 22, 1915. Spalding is an unincorporated village.

Thomas Mooney and J. Morton were among the first men in the logging camps, also G. Blosshien. The Hanson family was the first to settle permanently in the township, and a daughter, Minnie Hanson, is said to have been the first white child born in the township. Among other early names are those of Archibald, Haggerson, Sterling, Ratter, Kirkpatrick, Mann, and McGraw.



(NOTE: One of the old residents in 1940 is Frank Beatson, secretary of the board of education. He was born in Ireland in 1854, came to Wisconsin at the age of 21 and within a few years located at Spalding. At one time he was foreman of Camp 5, north of Spalding.)

In 1874 Lemoyne, Hubbard & Woods who had purchased some of the lands of the Spalding Lumber company, set up a mill at Spalding, but the firm soon went bankrupt and had to give up the property. The Spalding company was again in possession in 1876. In 1883 the mill was sold to the Ross Brothers who rebuilt it and employed large crews of men for the mill and camps. Boarding houses and homes increased and a company store was maintained. Later a grist mill was set up.

Township Organization

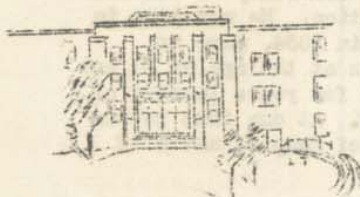
In 1877 the Spalding company took the necessary steps to bring about the organization of Spalding township which was effected that year. It was formed from the northern ends of Ingallston and Cedarville townships and the east half of 38-27.

Fires

In May, 1886 the country was ravaged by forest fires. Much standing timber burned. Still worse from the lumberman's point of view, quantities of logs ready for the mill, some

camp buildings and equipment also burned. People in the scattered settlements watched anxiously the pall of smoke, fearful that the fire might come their way. Some villages escaped, but Spalding did not. Thirteen homes burned to the ground.

Twenty-eight years later Powers had a disastrous fire which wiped out much of its prosperous business section and proved a decided setback to its development.



Institutions

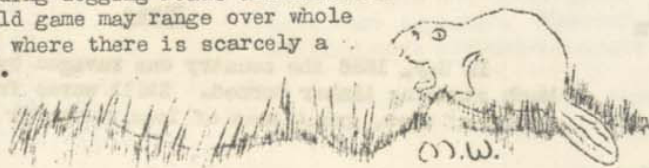
Powers has one institution which in size dwarfs any other in the county of Menominee. This is the Pinecrest Sanatorium for the treatment of tubercular patients. The sanatorium was built in 1921-24 and has since been much enlarged. It is maintained jointly by Menominee, Dickinson, Delta, and Iron counties.

At Spalding is the imposing church of St. Francis Xavier. It was erected in 1901-02 through the effort and sacrifices of the Catholic people of Spalding, Powers, and surrounding territory, and replaced the more humble edifice in use since 1881.

Powers is the seat of the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church which was likewise provided through the efforts of a devoted membership.

The Northern Part of Spalding Township

Much of the northern part of Spalding township is wild country with winding logging roads and deserted woods camps. Wild game may range over whole sections of land where there is scarcely a human habitation.

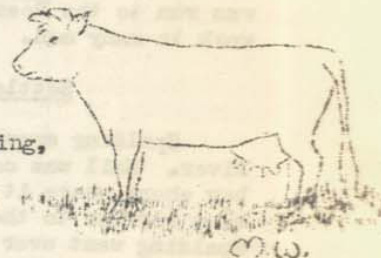


In the northeastern part is the little village of LaBranche, named for Israel LaBranche, where there is a lumberyard with a portable sawmill, a few houses, a gas station, and a schoolhouse.

Ties and posts are still being cut in the woods of Spalding township, but most of the shipping is done by truck or by rail, not with oxen and horses in the manner of sixty years ago. Hunting camps are frequent, and in November the woods are full of deer hunters.

Farming

Many good farms have been developed in the older communities of Spalding township. The raising of livestock, dairying, and general farming have superseded to a large extent the railroading and lumbering which were once of prime importance.



Schools

In 1874 at Spalding there were eight names on the school census, but only three of them were of children under sixteen.

Anna Mann	6	Minnie Peterson	17
Henry Hanson	5	Anna McGraw	17
Mervin Kirkpatrick	11	William Roberts	19
Ross Roberson	17	George Haggerson	19

The district at Spalding was No. 1 and the district at Kroman, then known as English, was No. 2 of Ingallston township. Charles H. Allen of Spalding and H.H. Sterling of English were early school officers. School at Spalding opened in the year 1874-75.

District No. 3 at Wilson and District No. 4 at Harris opened school in the year 1881-2 with short terms and large memberships. These were the first Spalding township districts

organized after the separation from Ingallston in 1877. As new communities were formed, more and more small schools were built until the township had sixteen schools. Then came the separation of Harris township in 1902 which cut the number of schools remaining to eight. The present central building was erected about 1903-4.

A newspaper item of July 17, 1886 says in part:

"School District No. 1 of Spalding township comprises the little villages of Powers and Spalding. In 1882 a schoolhouse was built, considerably nearer to Spalding than its sister town. The school building is quite neat and comfortable looking, but has only one schoolroom. The number of pupils is so large that two teachers have been required, and a third teacher will soon be necessary . . . On Wednesday afternoon \$600 was voted to build an addition before fall."

In 1893 Samuel Seith, teacher of the grammar grades, had an enrollment of 46, of whom only one was in eighth grade. Five years later George McGuire, teacher, had 50 enrolled, eight of whom were in eighth grade and six in ninth grade. In 1900-01 there were eight in ninth grade and five in tenth grade. The primary teacher, Mathilde Haben in 1898 had 80 children in Ch-2.

In recent years the trend has been toward consolidation. In 1940 the building at Kloman was moved bodily to Powers and added to the school plant. The only outlying schools left were LaBranche and Veesser.



OLD NEWS OF SPALDING TOWNSHIP

Menominee Democrat 6/30/94 Spalding In the past the sawmill of the Spalding Lumber company has been kept busy, but of late the logs have been sent down the river and only the various cedar products are prepared for market here, such as posts, ties, and poles. It is, however, still the

fitting out place for the several camps up river. George H. Haggerson is Superintendent of Spalding Lumber company.

The village itself contains about 300 people with more than that number in the outlying farming districts. There are, as nearly as can be figured, about 100 farms within easy hauling distance of the village. Last year through the influence of Mr. Jesse Spalding of Chicago, president of the company, a creamery was established on a cooperative basis by the farmers. Receipts of milk Wednesday were 2000 lbs.

There is a good public school in the village having two departments, and an addition will soon be made to the building to accommodate another grade.

The Spalding company has a large area under fence on which the hundred or more horses used in the lumber camps find summer pasturage. Superintendent Haggerson has lived at Spalding 21 years.

Menominee Democrat 6/30/94 Powers Dull, dull, dull. Times are dull here.

Menominee Herald 6/24/96 Powers The new county road connecting Powers with Faithorn Junction was completed on Tuesday and is said to be one of the best pieces of country thoroughfare in this section . . . The road was in course of construction all summer under that veteran woodsman and road builder, A.J. Porterfield, and four miles of it had to be cut through a thick forest of hardwood.

Menominee Herald 5/2/1900 Valuable marl beds have been discovered in Menominee county near Powers and Nadeau. Marl is a mixed earthy substance. Its ingredients are carbonate of lime, clay, and sand. It is used principally as a fertilizer.

Spalding Township 9/7/03 646 children on school census. 517 attended school the preceding year. Library of 60 books. Free textbooks furnished. Officers: F. Beatson, C. Kinsella, D. Ross, J. Fontanna, J. Hansen.

THE CEDAR RIVER ROAD -- THE UPRIVER ROAD

Adapted from an article by Charles Cory

"A view from the state fire tower one-half mile north of Spalding on Grau's hill gives a topographical scene unsurpassed in woodland beauty . . .

"In the Cedar River valley to the south is the old Spalding Company, Camp One, known as Snell's Camp. . . .

"As the pine was cut, operations were pushed farther north and so the upriver road came into existence. . . . Camp Two is about three miles north just before you cross the first bridge. About five hundred feet south of the bridge the west branch of the river enters the main river. Hurley dam was built one-half mile upstream on the west branch . . . the Simmons meadows are just above the dam . . .

"Farther north and west is the Hogsback bridge, named for the long gravel ridge that the road follows; and on up to the old Murphy Farm the west branch winds a distance of several miles to Dam Four and Camp Four . . . Several miles further Vega creek is reached. On upstream are Dam Nine and Camp Eleven, the last in the wilds along the west branch. . . .

"Back again to Camp Two bridge and upstream on the main river for three miles one reaches Nesuna Lodge, built on a sandy knoll with a background of balsam fir and blue spruce . . .

"On upstream are the Current Rapids, Camp Three and the dam where Murphy set up his headquarters for the pine drive . . .

"One mile north of Camp Three across the bridge and through a vast forest lies Camp Five . . . west on a winding road is Dam Five, now only a burnt remnant. West and north are a marsh and lazy stream, once filled with pine

awaiting the drive to the bay. Along the drivers' trail northward about two miles a small stream enters the river. Once it was dammed to furnish water when there was not enough for the logs coming down. Now the beavers have their own dam here . . .

"On up the supply road and then east is a large clearing of several miles, called Pittsburg Choppings . . . Timber was once taken from here to Whitney . . . In the south part of the clearing not far from the source of Forty-Seven Creek a hole 10 x 15 feet was dug for a water supply for the haulers . . .

"From the Pittsburg Road north the supply road turns down Spring Hill, named for its fine spring water. Beyond a chopping is Camp Six, landmarked because of its magnetic attraction. The compass varies as much as 180 degrees here . . .

"One and one-half miles north of Camp Six is Giguere's clearing on the bank of the river with a spring a few paces upstream. At this clearing a road turns right, running northeast along Riley's Hill to Fred Poquette's camp two miles in . . . The story goes that on cold black nights the ghosts of horses and wagons can be heard going over the rough corduroy roads . . .

"Around the foot of Riley's hill the road takes an abrupt turn left. At this point is a road turning right, leading to a cabin one-half mile in . . .

"One mile north one may take the right branch to Faunus or the left to Old Camp Seven and dam . . . Dam Eleven is left of Camp Seven. New Camp Seven is one mile north of Old Camp Seven . . . West of New Camp Seven over the hills are Camps Eight and Fifteen . . . Here are iron deposits.

STEPHENSON TOWNSHIP

What Early Surveyors Saw

When the south part of Stephenson Township was surveyed in 1848 and the north part in 1852, the land lay practically unused by man. Field notes mention old trails, but no settlements.

35-26

"This township is about half swamp and half good land. The ridges of good land are situated nearly northeast and southwest and are timbered with beech, sugar, ironwood, lynn, elm, hemlock, etc. Very few pines in the town. Swamps are rather wet, timbered with cedar, tamarack, spruce, black ash, elm, birch, and fir.

"Streams are rapid, limestone in some places in streams. In southeast corner, township marshy with grass and scattering tamaracks."

On the south side of Section 35, the surveyor mentions entering a "floating marsh."

"An old trail E & W" crossed the line running between sections 10 and 11. Also, "Trail NNW & SSE" crossed the line between sections 13 and 14.

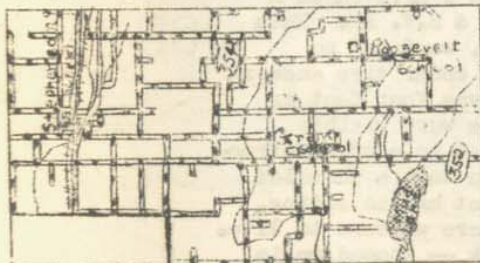
35-27

"This township is mostly cedar, tamarack, spruce, and fir swamp with ridges of second rate land, timbered with sugar, beech, ironwood, elm, etc. Little Cedar River runs through this township from North to South, rapid with swampy margin."

"Trail course SW" crosses line between sections 13 and 14."

10	11	12	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	14	13	18	17	16	15	14	13
35-26 22	23	24	19	20	35-26 21	22	23	24
27	26	25	30	29	28	27		25
			31	32	33	34	35	36

Stephenson Township includes Sec. 7-36, inclusive, of Town 35-26 also Sec. 10-15 and 22-27 of Town 35-27. The Little Cedar River is its chief stream. Part of the drainage of Stephenson Township is westward toward the Menominee River and part eastward toward Green Bay.



The village of Stephenson is a school, trading, and post office center not only for the township but for much of the surrounding area. It has railroad and bus service via the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and Highway US 41.

The Railroad Opens the Way For Stephenson

Railroads have long been recognized as advance agents of civilization, opening the way for industries and homeseekers. Nowhere is this more clearly shown than in Menominee county. Forty years went by after the first mill was built near the mouth of the Menominee river before timber cutting, mill work, and farming were carried on more than a few miles from the river or the shores of Green bay.

In these forty years settlements at Menominee, Cedar River, and Birch Creek had taken root, and numerous woods camps had been operated. A few farms had been started, chiefly those at Birch Creek and large company farms along the river. However, much hay and other produce had to be shipped in by boat. Roads between camps and settlements were poor.

The interior of the county was undeveloped, although lumber companies had acquired title to much of the timber land. Isaac Stephenson, S.M. Stephenson, the N. Ludington company, and the Kirby Carpenter company, Jesse Spalding, Daniel Wells, Oliver Hosmer, and Henry H. Porter were among those with timber holdings in the Stephenson area before settlement was made.

Then in 1872 came the construction crews, grading the bed and laying the rails for the Chicago Northwestern railroad. William Oberdorffer, long a citizen of Stephenson, when a lad of seventeen worked in 1872, under Barney Nadeau, on the stretch of road at Carbondale and thus describes the track-building.

"The place where this grading was done was at the old tamarack swamp just north of what is now known as Carbondale . . . They made the grade by cutting tamarack about 16 feet long, laying them crossways and piling the brush on top and then cutting great squares of sod, turning them over with the grass underneath so as to make a grade of 5 to 6 feet. Nigh anything went for the grading if only the railroad could drive an engine over it to Escanaba before January 1, 1873 and so protect the land grants. The grading was improved later when the day was saved."

In 1873 trains ran over the shining rails north through a wilderness. Stopping places for construction and maintenance crews had no names. They were only distances from Menominee. As a section is a mile across, Section 16, Section 18, Section 22, Section 26, Section 38, Number 47, and Section 50 and others meant stopping places sixteen miles from Menominee, eighteen miles, twenty-two miles, and so on.

Number 22 was called Wausedo, or Waucedah, then Little River. It was finally named Stephenson, said to be for S.M. Stephenson, although both Isaac and Robert Stephenson also had interests in the vicinity, the latter having a hotel at Stephenson in its early years. Within a decade after the coming of the railroad, Wallace, Ingalls, Daggett, Bagley, Carney, Nadeau, Powers and Spalding, as well as Stephenson, were begun.

Growth

Harlan P. Bird was one of the early promoters of Stephenson. Late in 1874 he bought from the C. & N.W. Ry. Co. several of the tracts of land the company had acquired as a subsidy for building the railroad and from time to time added to his holdings. He built a mill and set up a general store around which a cluster of houses appeared.

J.E. Laycock was another of the early business men. In 1877 he secured title to several forties. For many years he operated a successful store. D.M. Sheldon & Company set up a forest products business in the early years.

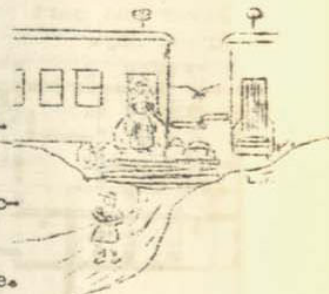
Pioneers

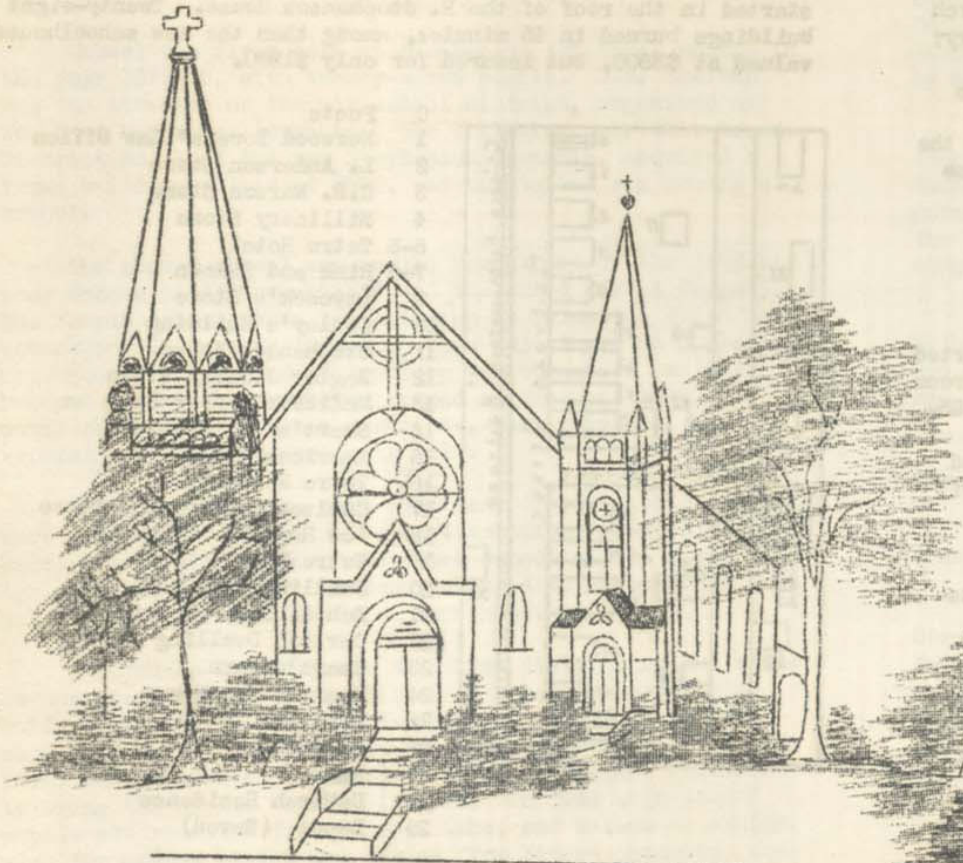
Among the early comers who are still familiar figures at Stephenson is William Oberdorffer, who came here to make his home in 1876, and has held many posts of honor in the community, such as secretary of the board of education, justice of the peace, and state representative. Dr. Edward Sawbridge has served this community as physician and friend since the years of its infancy and is still active in matters pertaining to public welfare. In 1882 Attorney Norwood Bowers and his wife Alice Bowers, also an attorney, came to Stephenson to make their home and stayed to see the town grow up. Mrs. Bowers, now a widow, is away much of the time.

Of their coming to the vicinity she once wrote:

"October, 1880, my husband located at Ingalls, Michigan. December thirty-first in the same year Grace and I arrived on a morning train over the C. & N.W. Ry. When we stepped from the train, we found no station, simply a pile of cedar ties answering for a landing. Snow was four feet on the level. Four dwellings were visible where the inhabitants lived in poorly constructed houses. We were taken down a shoveled path to a wooden house that had no siding, plaster, or basement. There we were to live. Timber — pine and hemlock — loomed up in all directions.

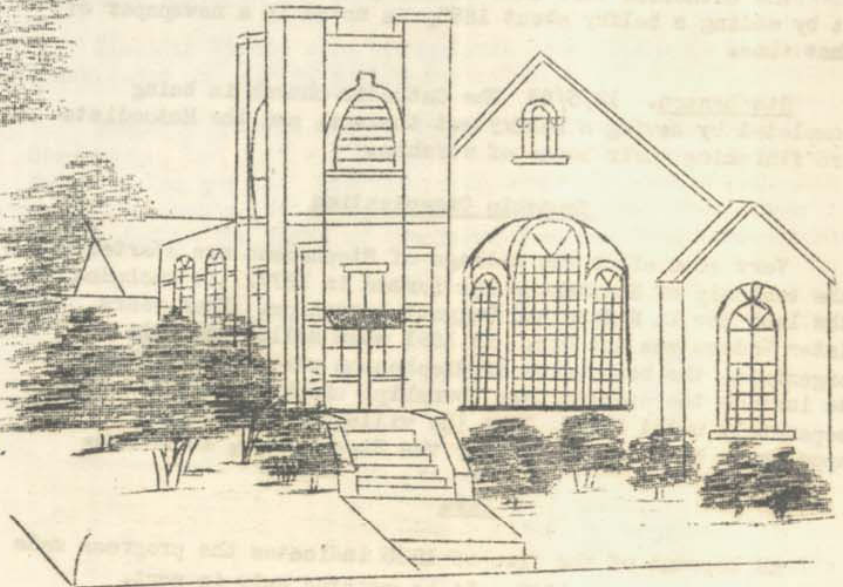
"During the winter we walked up to Stephenson on the railroad, a distance of three miles, there being no other road. In the afternoon about 4:30 a southbound





Catholic Church at Stephenson

M.W.



Methodist Episcopal Church at Stephenson

passenger train would stop at Stephenson, pick us up and drop us off at Ingalls. We had been accustomed to attending church services where we had lived before coming to this new country; so began inquiring about such services. We finally learned that a Sunday School was held at Stephenson in the new frame schoolhouse on land east of where the E.F. Potter Lumber company's store now stands. Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Laycock were the promoters and leaders and occasionally a preacher by the name of Crittenden would drop off and hold services . . .

"In October, 1882, we moved to Stephenson to live and remained there ever after."

According to Mrs. Bowers, ground was broken for the Methodist church in the fall of 1883 and the church was started in the spring of 1884 when the frame went up and one small room was finished. This church was spared in the big fire of 1885.

The Catholics were also building a church and completed it by adding a belfry about 1885, as noted in a newspaper of that time.

Stephenson. 12/5/85 The Catholic church is being completed by having a belfry put thereon, and the Methodists are finishing their house of worship.

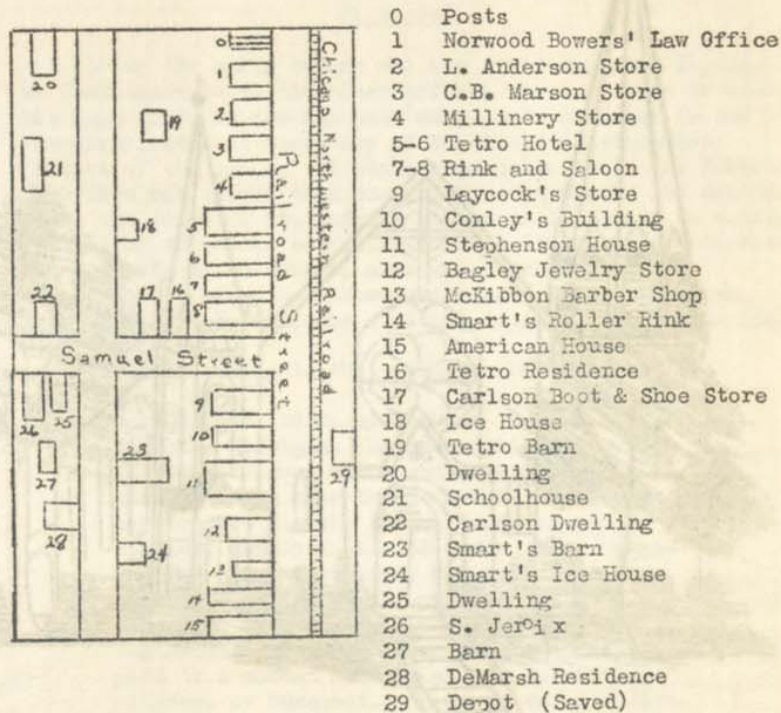
Township Organization

Very soon after the village of Stephenson was started, the township of Stephenson was formed in 1877. It included the land now in Nadeau and Daggett townships. Four years later Nadeau was set off. In 1891 when Mellen township was organized, the boundaries of Stephenson were again changed to include the present Lake township, which was not set off separately until 1910. Like the village, the township appears to have been named for the Stephensons, lumbermen.

Fire

An account of the fire of 1885 indicates the progress made by the village up to 1885. It is printed only in part.

Menominee Herald 7/23/85 Stephenson A disastrous fire started in the roof of the R. Stephenson House. Twenty-eight buildings burned in 45 minutes, among them the new schoolhouse, valued at \$3500, but insured for only \$1800.



Schools

School was first held at Stephenson for three months in the year 1875-76, with twenty-seven pupils. D.M. Sheldon was the director of the new school district, organized as No. 5 of Menominee township. The following year this became District No. 1 of the new Stephenson township, acquired a frame building valued at \$500, and maintained six months of school.

The second school was in the north part of the township near Nadeau at "Thirty-eight" and the third was at Daggett. The fourth school was a log building at Palestine which had school for 66 days in 1880-81. Some adjustment on numbering was necessary when Nadeau township was organized in 1881, but new districts were being formed at frequent intervals until there were eighteen districts, just prior to the separation of Lake township in 1910.

Under the township unit plan many of the outside schools were closed and the central school building, erected about 1915, is operated as a consolidated school of the rural agricultural type. It has been enlarged to accommodate high school pupils from neighboring townships.

Stephenson township was the first district in the state to operate a school bus. This was a horse-drawn vehicle, built by William Winters of Stephenson, and equipped with canvas curtains as protection against the elements. It was first used in 1901. Now a fleet of ten buses are required to bring the pupils from a distance. In 1940 high school pupils are received from Holmes, Lake, and Mellen townships, also for grades eleven and twelve from Nadeau township, and other pupils from some of the districts in Cedarville and Ingallston townships and from Little River in Menominee township.

Stephenson in 1940

As early as 1890 Stephenson had its own newspaper, the Stephenson Gazette, a small weekly sheet, which eventually

ceased publication. However, it was succeeded by the Menominee County Journal which has been a strong local paper since 1893. Formerly published by Woessner and Marson it is now put out by Mrs. Genevieve Finn Woessner.

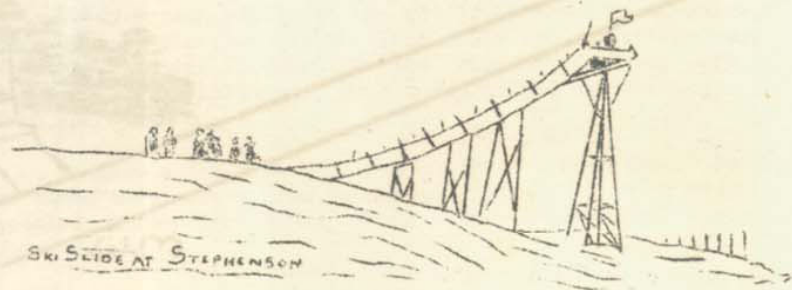
The Stephenson hotel is operated by Mrs. Peter Rose, who took over the family business begun by her father Andrew Sandberg. Stephenson has the usual quota of gas stations, garages, and other business places, including several groceries. The White House Milk Condensory and the E.F. Potter Lumber company do considerable business.

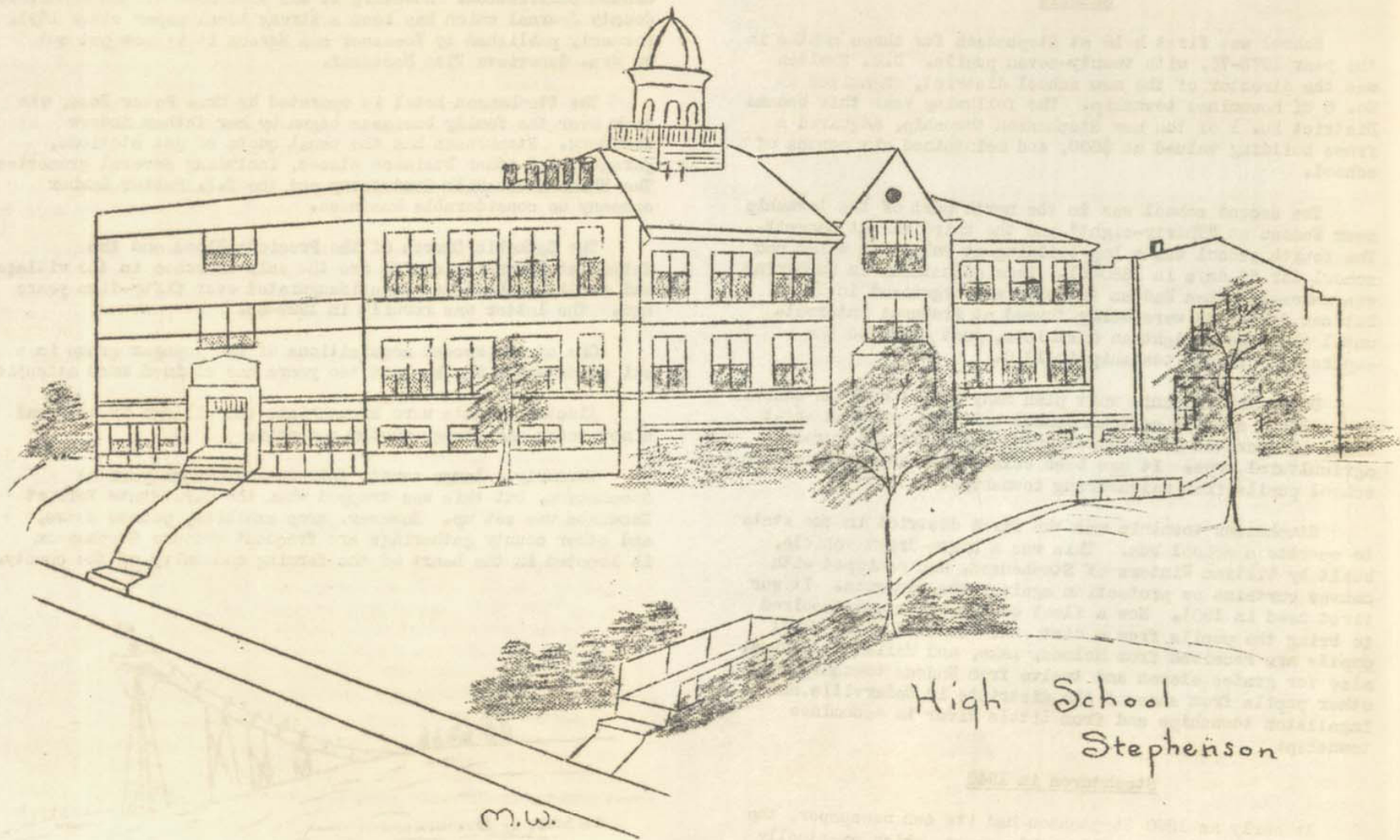
The Catholic Church of the Precious Blood and the Methodist Community church are the only churches in the village and continue their services inaugurated over fifty-five years ago. The latter was rebuilt in 1927-28.

One of the recent acquisitions of the younger group is a ski slide which in the last two years has claimed much attention.

Electric lights were brought into the village in 1915 and a new water and sewage system recently.

Formerly a large county fair was held each year at Stephenson, but this was dropped when the U.P. State Fair at Escanaba was set up. However, crop exhibits, potato shows, and other county gatherings are frequent because Stephenson is located in the heart of the farming community of the county.





High School
Stephenson

PALESTINE

By Viola Olson

If we travel about five miles east of Stephenson on County Road 352, we reach the little settlement of Palestine, one of the richest and best farming communities in Menominee county.

Its people are home-loving, many of them having grown up with the country, and they now take pride in making their homes comfortable and neat and their farms yield good crops. These farms represent an enormous amount of hard work, for we must remember that Palestine has not always been a modern farming community. Three generations of people have helped make it what it is today.

The attractive little church on the hill, the modern two-room brick schoolhouse, the modern and up-to-date cheese factory, which converts over 6,000,000 pounds of milk into cheese every year, the telephone and electric lights, all represent years of preparation, forethought and work.

People often think that farms are ready-made. Such was never the case in Palestine, and after the farms were once made they never stayed made. For as Alice in the Looking Glass Country said, "To stay where you are you must run like everything."

Back in 1875 when some of the first settlers arrived here they found a thick forest of maple, pine, and hemlock. The first step toward making a farm was to cut the trees, and anyone who has plowed where there are stumps and roots, or who has helped to dig them out, knows what hard work is. Then the house had to be built of logs, hewn flat on two sides. This, too, was no easy task. The settlers usually worked from sunrise until dark. Most of them had a cow, a dog or cat, and sometimes a team of horses. Their families as a rule were large.

The majority of these settlers were Scandinavians, an honest, hard-working, God-fearing people, who took pride in the fact that they were to be American citizens. With plenty of Norse blood in their veins they courageously faced all hardships.

It was in 1876 that some of the men working in the Marinette and Menominee sawmills heard that there was Homestead land to file on in Stephenson township.

Three of these men; namely, Ole Larson, and the two Gulbransen brothers took the train to Ingalls and then followed the section lines to section 28, T. 35N. R. 26W, a distance of five miles into the woods. Here they made a rude shelter of cedar bark, and spent the night listening to the wolves howling in the forests. Section 28 had seven 80-acre lots to file on and it became the center of the settlement of Palestine. Now began the work of making trails to their homesteads, and then the building of log huts.

Several of these early settlers carried all their provisions, which sometimes included a 5 gallon can of kerosene, a 100 pound sack of flour and a cook stove, from the railroad to their land claims.

In 1877 the Spalding Lumber company made a "winter road" from Stephenson to Cedar River. It was along this road that James Parrett, a Civil War veteran, settled on a 160 acre claim, three and one-half miles east of Stephenson.

Today we can still see the set of charcoal kilns which was built on his farm, by the Iron Cliff company of Hancock. Here the settlers received the low price of \$1.25 per cord for their round hardwood. This money helped pay for their food and clothing.

In 1880 a few more families moved into Palestine. Several of these were miners from Vulcan and Norway. Some of them settled on homestead lands, while others bought their lands



from the railroad company, at the price of \$3.00 per acre, payable in five yearly payments. Willing to help each other get a home, four or five of the men worked together one day on each place in turn. Some of the trees they cut were four feet in diameter. These beautiful logs were often rolled in piles and burned. There was no sale for them and they were only in the way.

In the winter of 1881 a school district was organized which was known as District No. 4. The settlers joined together and built a schoolhouse of logs, and also hired a teacher, a Miss Louisa Peterson, to teach school for three months at the salary of \$25.00 per month.

The next winter when some of the tax money came in, the settlers were given back their money, and their school year was lengthened to six months.

About two miles east of Palestine was an Indian settlement. The chief, named Michigan, was known to let his wife always ride on the pony while he walked. The other Indian men were not so kind to their squaws and usually made them walk, while they themselves rode the ponies. These ponies very often broke loose and would come to feed in the settlers' haystacks. The squaws, too, broke loose at times and would sneak into a settler's kitchen at chore-time and carry off a loaf or two of bread. Old Ben was a trusted old Indian who would often visit the settlers and spend the night in their homes, making beautiful baskets of bark and strips of wood.

Often in hunting season children will ask, "Do the deer ever kill any of the hunters?"

Then it is they are told of Pee-wash, the handsome young Indian, who hunted a deer with his bow and arrows and finally wounded his quarry, but not fatally. The deer charged Pee-wash and killed him with its horns and sharp front feet. My mother told me the story of Pee-wash whom she had known when she was a little girl, living in Palestine.

Now, nothing remains to remind us of our friendly Indians

except a few poles which mark their graves. Some of these are to be found near what is known as Sedergren's River, and the others are on the banks of the river near Mud Lake, on a spot called Indian Point.

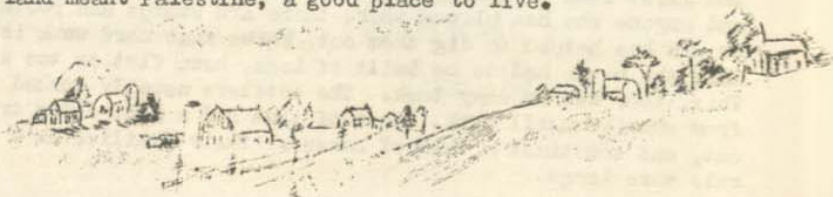
The first Sunday School was organized here by the superintendent of the Hancock Kiln company. Classes were held for both children and adults. A Sunday School in Hancock sent all supplies free.

In 1883 Rev. P. I. Taansberg came here from Sweden and settled on a forty acre piece of land making it his home until 1916. He served as local pastor for 20 years. The year he arrived, a congregation, consisting of seven members, was organized and called the Swedish Mission Church. The services were held in the little log schoolhouse. In 1888, it was decided to build a church. Practically all material was donated. Some of the settlers gave shingles, while others gave 1,000 feet of lumber.

The same church building, with many improvements added to its structure, still stands on the hill where it was built 52 years ago. It now has a membership near the 100 mark. Around it we find a number of the graves of those who worked so faithfully to further its cause.

Probably some may wonder how Palestine got its name. Very often when some of the early settlers walked in to Stephenson to get their supplies, they were asked, "Where do you come from?", and usually the answer was—"A från det förlovade landet."

"Oh, from the promised land." And later the promised land meant Palestine, a good place to live.



OLD NEWS OF STEPHENSON TOWNSHIP

Menominee Herald 3/4/86 Stephenson There are about 2800 people in this locality, of whom 250 are farmers. One hundred and fifty are enrolled in school, and there is an average attendance of 110. Professor L.J. Gallagher and Miss Susie House are the teachers. (There was no high school in 1886.)

Menominee Democrat 5/22/86 Stephenson is trying hard to get a flour and grist mill. James Hanrahan is a hustler, has a store and 100,000 cedar posts.

Menominee Democrat 7/10/86 Stephenson D.M. Sheldon & Co. are shipping from two to four carloads of bark nearly every day.

Dr. Edward Sawbridge performed a difficult operation on the club foot of a three-year-old boy lately.

There are three persons in town who each claims to have the fastest horse in the township; viz. Bowers, Laycock, and Hanrahan.

When the Stephenson ball club returned home from Menominee last Friday night after their defeat by the Menominee Rivers they were met at the depot by an escort of all the kids in the village, armed with tin horns, cowbells, and other discordant instruments. Captain Conley did not return till the following morning, but the kid delegation welcomed his arrival in the same cordial manner.

Wednesday the thermometer registered 100 degrees in the shade at three different places, while in the sun a person could not stand and look long enough to tell how hot it was.

Menominee Herald 3/10/87 Stephenson New flour mill enclosed. (Vincent & DeMarsh)

J.H. Hanrahan & Co. have 75,000 ties banked. Their store did \$55,000 worth of business the past year.

Menominee Herald 4/21/87 Stephenson Silver cornet band organized - 15 members.

Menominee Democrat 5/19/88 Stephenson Jimmy Colwell had a narrow escape from drowning Monday afternoon as he was going home from school. He with some other boys, was playing on some logs in the pond and accidentally fell in. Dr. Sawbridge happened to be close by and heard the boys calling for help and ran down and fished him out. This is the second boy that has come near being drowned since the water is so high.

Menominee Democrat 6/15/89 Stephenson A remarkable hail storm descended upon Stephenson yesterday and chunks of ice fell that measured seven inches in circumference. A man was knocked down by one of the pieces of ice and several animals were injured. Every window in the village exposed to the storm was broken. Seventy-two panes of glass were broken in the hotel.

Menominee Democrat 2/1/90 Stephenson The wife of George Lemerande (in the news at times spelled Lemerond, Lemerand, or Lemerande), living near Stephenson, on Thursday morning gave birth to four babies, three boys and one girl. Their combined weight was 17 pounds. Dr. Edward Sawbridge, the attending physician, says the babies are healthy, bright, and active. They were baptized by Father M. Weiss of Stephenson: Herman Antone, George Leonard, Frank Ambrose, and Elizabeth. (NOTE: One child died within a few days and two others some months later.)

Menominee Democrat 12/13/90 Stephenson Our night operator, Mr. Murphy, had quite a little excitement Wednesday night. Two strangers, with bag and satchels, who had been put off the evening passenger train on account of being loaded with fire water, made a bee line for the depot and were determined to use it for a lodging house; but our big agent helped them outside into a snowbank.

Menominee Democrat 1/31/91 Stephenson One of our citizens, while lighting the fire in the kitchen of his camp, locked around and saw what he supposed to be a ghost. He escaped to his bedroom and called his wife to protect him, but before she could reach him, he fell in a fit which lasted four

hours. Dr. Sawbridge was called and succeeded in bringing him around all right. The ghost happened to be some white clothes thrown over a pump in the kitchen.

Menominee Democrat 12/14/95 Stephenson Hugh Phillips is shipping charcoal as fast as he can get cars. He claims that President Cleveland has been the means of advancing the price from $4\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 7ϕ per bushel. Napoleon Roberts, one of Mr. Phillips' neighbors, has two cars of coal and he claims he cannot sell at $5\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per bushel. He must be a Republican.

Menominee Herald-Leader 10/28/98 Stephenson Professor Ferris of the Big Rapids Industrial school lectured to a large and appreciative audience at the Town Hall on Monday of this week.

Menominee Herald-Leader 11/28/98 Stephenson Headlines Big Fire at Stephenson; five business places destroyed yesterday morning and for a time it was thought the village would be wiped out.

Shortly after 12:00 o'clock Saturday night, the Marinette fire department was summoned to Stephenson as the entire town was in danger of being burned. Chief Hodgins immediately

loaded one of the engines and hose wagons on a flat car and a special train carried the department there. Menominee River Brewery company saloon, Turner's saloon, James Johnson harness shop, Rosenberg's clothing store, Felger's meat market, and Bartel's livery stable burned.

Menominee Herald-Leader 9/5/00 Stephenson The corner stone of the new Catholic church was laid on Tuesday afternoon.

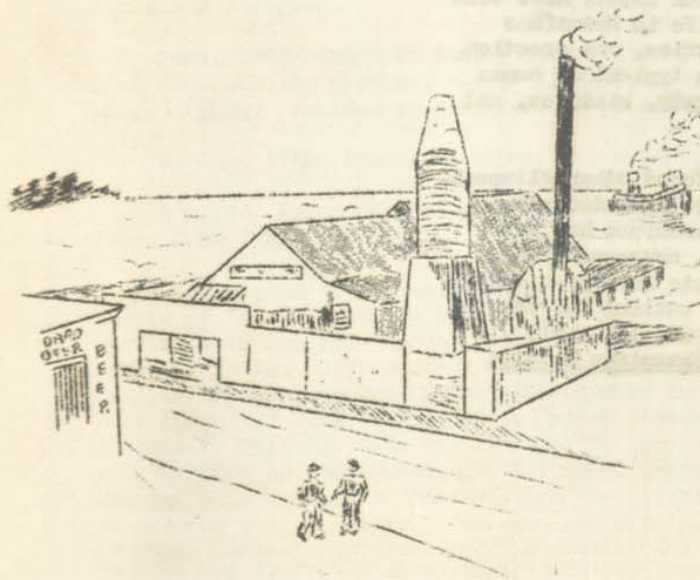
Menominee Herald-Leader 8/13/06 Hiram Warner of Stephenson has found a number of valuable pearls in one of the streams of the county. Mr. Warner made an exhaustive search for pearl clams and found a spot in one of the rivers which abounds with pearl bearing clams . . . Mr. Warner keeps the location of the stream secret but admits that it is within a few miles of Stephenson.

Menominee Herald-Leader 7/21/10 Palestine in danger. Last night the wind veered around favorably to Palestine and the forest fires are now running toward Cedar River. Fire was burning so fiercely at one time that flames could be seen for several miles. For the past few days men have been fighting to save their homes and other buildings at Palestine. The cheese factory and the church were in grave danger at one time yesterday.

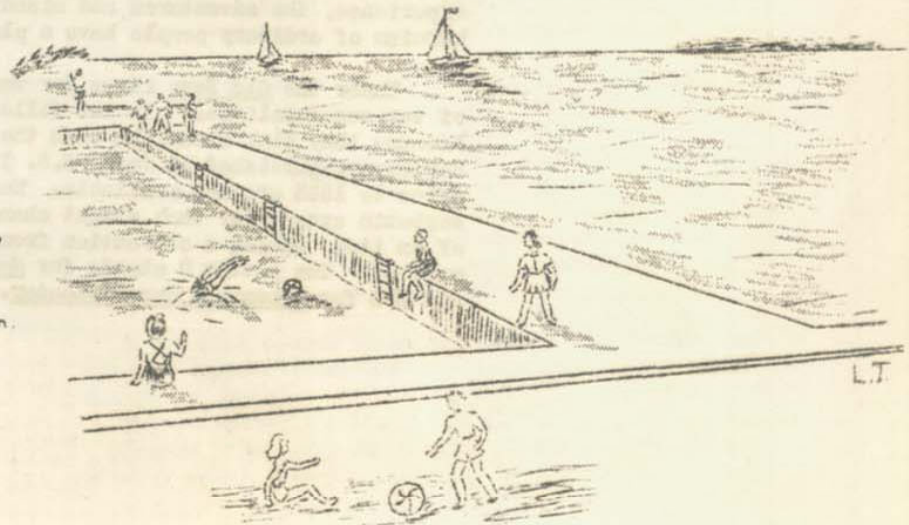


1901
Stephenson School Bus
The first school bus in
Michigan"

Little Glimpses of Other Years in Menominee County



Sixty years change
Menominee Beach
from scenes of work
to play. The Ramsey
Jones mill is gone
and almost forgotten.



LITTLE GLIMPSES OF OTHER YEARS

Life goes on in cycles -- birth, marriage, death. Between these events details vary. In some periods general restlessness, violence, and hardships are more upsetting than in others. Pioneers concerned with getting a foothold have less time for cultural and leisure activities than people in older communities. Schools and churches, libraries, lodges, clubs, organizations for music, art, sports, or athletics, and associations for civic improvement follow when the people have both feet on the ground.

In the glimpses of life in other years some apparently trivial matters have been included while others of general importance have been omitted. The sources of material, the space to be used, and the purposes of the book itself have been determining factors in the selection of items. After all, life in Menominee county cannot be viewed wholly as the history of large industries, the erection of public buildings, roadmaking, and reams of statistics. As typical of human experience, the adventures and misadventures, the humor, tragedy, kindness, and heroism of ordinary people have a place in the sum total.

Under the Old News items for various townships will be found other glimpses of various localities. In the following pages a few items are included solely because they link Menominee with the world outside. While Menominee had a newspaper, published by Judge E.S. Ingalls, as early as 1863, newspaper files prior to 1885 are not available. Nearly all newspaper accounts have been taken verbatim except for such slight changes as made necessary in cutting the length of an item, making a correction from a subsequent issue, and similar small matters. The letter D stands for Menominee Democrat; H for Menominee Herald; and H-L for Menominee Herald-Leader.

LITTLE GLIMPSES OF OTHER YEARS

5/30/48 John Mullett, surveyor, noted a sawmill on the Michigan side of the Menominee when he was surveying 31-27. (Before the Civil War May 30 was a working day.)

9/14/50 Nicholas Gewehr landed at Menominee where he soon made the acquaintance of the downtown families, those of Andrus Eveland who had come in 1843 and John Quinby who came in 1845. Charles McLeod lived up the river.

7/28/52 John Schuts was born near the site of the Riverside Country Club. In 1935 he claimed the distinction of being the oldest living white person born along the Menominee. From his boyhood he remembered Indian burial processions to Tebo's Island where the railroad bridges cross and recalled the flights of wild pigeons and seeing Indians snare birds and spear sturgeon.

June, 1853 The Lyon family landed at Menominee. A.F. Lyon had come the previous year. James F. Lyon was a boy of nine. (NOTE: Resides in Menominee 88 years later.)

Spring, 1863 Menominee county was organized.

8/11/64 (From copy of old Menominee Herald, begun by Judge E.S. Ingalls in 1863. Reprinted H-L 3/16/27)

We are glad to see on our streets some of the veteran heroes of the gallant old Fourth Cavalry whose terms of service have expired. Among these we notice Q.M. Sergt. E.F. Paramore, Sergt. D.W. Bradley who, our readers will remember, was so severely wounded in the right arm in the assault on Fort Hudson in June, 1865, Sergt. Daniel Crawford, Corp. W.R. Shurtleff, Privates C.C. Roschranz, O. Farrell, who was also wounded at Fort Hudson, D. Morris, L. Blanchard and several others whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing. We welcome you, soldiers. You who left your homes and friends, forsook your pecuniary interests, and severed the nearest and dearest kindred ties, left our beautiful village three years ago to do battle for our common country and common

cause, welcome back. Others will now take your place. Abraham Lincoln proclaims it and it must be so. A grateful people will bless and reward you.

6/1/70 Social Statistics

Menominee County Valuation: Real estate and personal property \$1,083,300.06 assessed for taxes on half the value or \$445,206.03 real estate and \$96,444 personal property. Taxes levied: State \$666.13; County \$5096.78; other \$1,488.91. Total \$7,251.82

Number of paupers supported in year just ended:
3 native, 4 foreign. Cost \$692.80

Criminals convicted during year -- 0

Number in prison 6/1/70 Native white --1 Foreign --1

Library -- city of Menominee -- 325 volumes
court library -- 400 "
Sabbath school -- 100 "
Private libraries including those of clergymen and lawyers -- 335 volumes

Average wages of farm hand -- \$18.26 per month
of day laborer -- 13.82 " "
of carpenter -- 2.50 per day
of female domestic -- 56.00 per year
of common laboring man -- 3.50 per week

Newspaper -- Menominee Herald -- weekly circulation -- 600
Church organization -- 1 Presbyterian --300 capacity -- value \$5,000

Schools

4 ungraded common schools (NOTE: These were the ones in districts one and two Menominee, Cedar River and Birch Creek)

Enrollment -- 120 boys; 72 girls
Income from taxes \$3,919.89; primary money and library money \$140.64

October 7-8, 1871 Menominee threatened with destruction by fire when Peshtigo, Menekaune, and Birch Creek burned.

1876 In the hundredth year of American Independence Judge E.S. Ingalls prepared his Centennial History.

H 6/11/85 Menominee Twenty-two years ago the Fourth of July ye scribe (Henry Fifield) and a detail of boys in blue celebrated the day by burying union and rebel dead on the field of Gettysburg. It was quite warm and the job was a very disagreeable one. In one trench the squad buried 86 dead, three tiers deep.

H 7/16/85 How the times have changed! Years ago all the sewing was done by hand, and it was regarded as quite an accomplishment to be well up in the use of the needle . . . Now the sewing machine with its noisy clatter has come in and driven out all the romance of the needle. (NOTE: First successful sewing machine was put on the market in 1851.)

H 8/13/85 Menominee August 8 was a notable day in the history of our country. The exact moment the funeral procession of General Grant started in New York, the telegraph sent the news to all parts of the country, and in every city, town, and hamlet where the news was received, the bells tolled and the national colors floated at half mast . . . Menominee paid its respects in due form. The weather was quite inclement, but Lyon Post No. 266 G.A.R. together with citizens, headed by Weinberg's Band marched a little after two o'clock to the solemn strains of the funeral dirge. Rain fell profusely, but the procession moved on with firm step.

D 12/26/85 Menominee The city now has water works and some buildings have electric lights. (J.A. Crozer was the first person to have his residence lighted by electricity as reported in D 1/2/86.)

Menominee School superintendents to date have been 1872-76 J. Wesley Bird; 1876-81 A.V. Rosenberry; 1881 C.K. Perrine; 1882 C.S. Daniels; 1883-85 F.H. Coe; 1885 C.A. Burlew.

Since Menominee was made a city in 1883 it has acquired water works and electricity. This fall the first agricultural fair was held (September 21-23) and a military company has been organized. It has two papers the MENOMINEE DEMOCRAT and the MENOMINEE HERALD, the latter founded in 1863 by E.S. Ingalls.

D Winter, 1886 News Briefs

At Menominee a Polish woman was arrested for the suspected murder of her child. (Not convicted)

Revival meetings are held at M.E. church.

At Ingalls a fast horse was raffled January 9.

Fifty liquor bonds approved in county to

January 15.

At Wilson the lives of eight persons were endangered from eating pork infected with trichinae.

People in 1886 had no automobiles. Excitement was often furnished by runaway horses. One issue of the paper describes seven runaways in a week in Menominee.

At Carney a Belgian was hurt at the charcoal kilns.

At Bagley an intoxicated man was run over by a train.

At Pembine (a little south of the location of Faithorn) George Harter was postmaster.

May Primrose was teaching the State Road school (Elmwood).

At Menominee there were 152 telephones. The numbers were published in the paper, not a book.

At Leathem (Arthur Bay later) the sawmill cut 1,000,000 shingles.

At Stephenson names in the news F.S. Oakes, Tetro, Sawbridge, Ed. V. Conley, Sue House, H.J. Woessner, J.H. Hanrahan, Mr. and Mrs. Marson, DeWitt Brown, Laycock.

At Ingalls names in the news Frank Schafer, C.F. Morbeck, L. Dobeas, Ira Carley, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Poquette.

D 4/17/86 Menominee Tom Kerr, "nature's own poet", who has been boarding at the county poorhouse all winter was shipped to British Columbia last week by the board of poor commissioners. (NOTE: Perhaps he was thirsty, at any rate he

stopped over a day at Green Bay, and was sent back to Menominee to get his ticket renewed. He was reshipped to British Columbia the next day in charge of the conductor.



D 4/24/86 Daggett High water has broken several dams on the Menominee river, the dam at G.W. Bush's mill at Daggett has broken away, and the bridge at Gravel Pit is gone.

D 5/8/86 Cedar River Meglore Torrie was drowned on the 6th while driving logs on Devil's Creek.

D 9/18/86 Menominee The Joseph Bishop murder case is closed. Three men were convicted and sentenced to Jackson Prison for life.

D 9/25/86 Bears seem to be getting quite numerous in this neighborhood. Last week W. Sharkey killed a large bear in Finntown (part of Menominee), weight 250 pounds. This week two cubs and an old bear were seen at Poplar Point (Henes Park). The cubs were both shot. On Sunday Frank Forvilly of Menominee township went out in search of game and brought down five bears, an old one and four cubs.

D 12/18/86 Trip to Ingalls to see Carley's logging camp. The Rapids Farm owned by the K.C. company is prosperous. The few homesteaders' claims appearing at straggling intervals do not indicate prosperity.

D 12/31/86 Hermansville Snow is two feet deep on the level and still it keeps coming.

D 2/19/87 Spalding Ryan Brothers, contractors for building 20 miles of the Soo & Atlantic railway have headquarters here.

H 2/24/87 The road bed of John Bagley's new narrow gauge road is by no means even and it is with great difficulty that some of the heavy loads are taken over grades.

H 3/24/87 C.J.L. Meyer will make Hermansville a beehive of industry in less than two years.

Daggett Our postoffice changed hands, Thomas Faulkner being succeeded by N.L. Bush.

Menominee The Presbyterians are building a new church. The walls of the French Catholic church are up. S.M. Stephenson is opening up a big farm on the State Road.

H 4/21/87 Estimated by lumbermen that there are 600,000,000 feet of logs in and on Menominee river, the greater portion to be sawed this season.

Menominee Fifty-three liquor bonds approved to date.

D 5/28/87 Carbondale At Little River there are several new farms and the comfortable houses erected show that the people are of the steady industrious kind. John Staas' place at Section 11 is an old plantation dating as early as the road passing through here. Our farmer-merchant and postmaster J.W. Osborne is a man willing to put his shoulder to the wheel and roll it forward. Mosquitoes are plentiful around here.

Between Carbondale and Wallace new farms are being established. Our commissioner of highways is going to make the town road from Carbondale to Birch Creek passable this summer. This will lead to settlement of much land that now goes to waste.

Pembina Mrs. Fred Carney of Marinette visited here at the Carney farm last week.

Hay and oat crops appear to be immense.

The woods around here are filling up with new settlers in consequence of the new railroad. People coming here are astonished to see such fine farms especially the one owned by the L.W. & V.S. company.

H 6/16/87 It is only a question of a few years when a bridge will be built at the mouth of the Menominee river.

H 6/23/87 Menominee The first graduating class of the Menominee high school: Jennie Merritt Chandler, Edwin Thomas Munger, Jennie Adelia Doty, Mae Elizabeth Primrose, Frederick Allen Sherman.

H 6/30/87 Edward Daniell, secretary of the Ingalls, White Rapids & Northern railway was in Menominee Friday. On Thursday thinking he would be late for the evening passenger south to this city, he tried the speed of his railroad bicycle and made the run of 20 miles in 35 minutes. Considering the heavy grades he made extraordinarily fast time.

H 8/11/87 Only a few years ago there was not such an implement as a mower, reaper, or threshing machine in the county. Now there are quite a number.

H 9/1/87 John Bagley's logging road is now 16 miles long.

H 9/15/87 Menominee Street sprinkler received. Cost, \$220.

Up to the present time few orchards have been planted . . . Samuel Hayward who resides on the bay shore a few miles north of the city presented us with some apples from a young orchard on his place, and should experience demonstrate that his trees are hardy, there is no doubt Menominee county will in time become independent of her southern neighbors for her supply of apples.

H 10/6/87 Menominee Under the new marriage law which went into effect last week, it is necessary to obtain a license from the county clerk before the ceremony can be legally performed.

H 10/6/87 One night last week a member of the family of Wilmot Armstrong who resides on the state road about three miles north of the city was awakened by the efforts of an animal to enter the bedroom window. The household was informed of the occurrence and several young men took the warpath armed with pitch forks, clubs and other weapons. It did not take long to bring the animal from the window to the ground, but to dispatch him afterwards was one of the toughest jobs that the boys ever undertook. When he was finally laid out cold the boys held a post mortem examination to determine the character of their trophy. The stranger was a badger, the first of the species seen in the vicinity for several years. The desperate fight for life is explained by its size, 65 lbs.

H 10/20/87 Petition has been made to organize the township of Holmes.

Menominee Smith & Daly have received a cargo of 35 tons of baled hay, 150 barrels of flour. When the bay freezes they will bring in from Sturgeon Bay 100 tons of hay, 1000 sacks of flour, and 20 tons of feed.

H 10/22/87 Menominee There are now 29 hotels and rooming houses in the city. Menominee has a paper mill and boiler works.

H 11/17/87 The foundation of the new Baptist church is laid. (The Baptist church was a large brick structure on the location of the present Ford Garage, 1940)

H 12/1/87 The Menominee furnace will probably never make another blast. In its palmy days it made from 30 to 40 tons of pig iron daily. During the past month the Crawford Manufacturing company shipped nine carloads of boxes, each car containing 5000 boxes in knocked down shape.

New jail to be completed December 15, 1887.

D 12/3/87 On Sunday last we had the pleasure of a ride to Leatherville. Business is lively at Leatherville this winter as there will be at least 500 men in lumber camps near that place, all under the superintendency of Jerry Madden.

D 1/7/88 W.H. Horn, to whom the Leathem interests were sold, informs us that the name Leathem has been changed to Arthur Bay.

D 1/14/88 A vagabond was arrested by officer Seibel for making himself obnoxious on the street. A justice sentenced him to 20 days in the calaboose with the privilege of exercising himself shoveling snow off the sidewalks. Accordingly he was rigged with a ball and chain attachment and implement in hand entered upon his new occupation but he soon grew tired and positively refused to work.



D 1/28/88 The heating apparatus in the average passenger coach these days is anything but a source of comfort to the traveler. Unless you are fortunate enough to occupy a seat near the stove, you could imagine you are traveling over the plains of Manitoba by stage.

D 5/12/88 This week the water in the river at Menominee is higher than at any time since 1876. On the night of May 10 it was 80" above low water mark, but this dangerous condition lasted only a few hours.

D 6/16/88 Nadeau Miss Clara Woodmansee closed her fifth term of school here Thursday.

D 8/4/88 Carney Our town has a lady telegraph operator.

D 8/8/88 Stephenson The Harrison plug hat has struck Stephenson. One firm ordered nearly two dozen last week and nearly every "blood" in town has one. It wouldn't be a bad idea if some of them would get their hats a few sizes smaller so as to rest their ears.

D 8/22/88 Stephenson A member of the county board of examiners informs the Democrat that there are 103 school children under the instruction of but one teacher.

D 8/18/88 Menominee Thirteen lumber pilers quit work at the Detroit mill here this week. They claim to have been working 20 to 25 minutes over time daily during the past week and they asked 25 cents per day raise in wages. Instead of acceding to the request the proprietor of the mill got hold

of a 2 x 4 scantling and drove them from the yard. Now the men threaten to sue.

No fair at Menominee this year. Two annual fairs have been held.

D 9/1/88 Spalding Mr. W.D. Moon and Miss Jennie Donovan are the teachers this term.

Hermansville Mr. Gigg, principal.

D 9/8/88 Arthur Bay The schooners Hershel, Bates, Australia, Bradley, Mowry, Winsor and the scow Success cleared with cargoes during the past week for W.H. Horn.

D 9/22/88 Menominee Photographer O'Donnell went up the river on Monday to make pictures of a log jam. He had to cross a small creek that empties into the Menominee and the recent heavy rains had swelled the stream to such proportions that the water came over the back of the horse and carried out of the buggy some of his photographic apparatus. He went on, however, and secured the views, good ones, too.

D 10/6/88 Menominee Along with the accounts of noteworthy weddings, appear the lists of wedding presents. One such begins with "bedroom suite and oil stove" and ends with "paper holder and egg beater."

Cedar River Last week there was a gathering of the clans of prohibition. Mr. Louis Bruner of Appleton, Wisconsin spoke of the evils of intemperance and portrayed in thrilling language the awful work that the demon Alcohol was doing all over this fair land.

D 11/10/88 Daggett The social hop of last Friday was well attended by Stephenson, Wallace, Carney, and English people.

D 2/9/89 Menominee Frank Reid, Willie Frost, Fred Miller, and Joseph Lemack, lads of from 10 to 14 years went skating last Sunday and the ice being fine went out as far as Green Island. On their attempting to return about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they discovered a fissure in the ice about half a mile from shore, nearly fifty feet wide. One of the boys

skated north as far as Poplar Point and found that the open water extended for miles up the bay shore. They stationed themselves about opposite the Stephenson House and burned handkerchiefs and bits of paper to attract attention from shore. It was ten o'clock, however, before their presence on the ice was learned. They were rescued by Mr. James B. Murphy of Frost & Murphy, and James Long who went out with a boat. At the time the lads were rescued the crack was about 400 feet wide and the boys had nearly perished with cold.

D 3/16/89 Daggett D.N. Bush is doing an extensive business in forest products. Fifty men and ten teams are employed summer and winter. Seven hundred cords of bark, the cut of the season, is now being shipped. A million feet of saw logs will be cut this winter.

D 4/27/89 Nadeau Miss Alice Priest of Menominee has taken charge of the "38 school".

Ingalls The highway immediately east of Stephenson is in shamefully bad condition. A succession of bottomless mud holes with a few little skids floating in them is the only route by which a large community of farmers, cedar post, tan bark, and charcoal men can get to the village and railroad.

D 5/4/89 Menominee Thursday the K. C.'s old mill equipped with one of Prescott's gangs of 38 saws, circular and band, cut 207,004 feet of timber in ten hours.

D 5/11/89 Spalding Forest fires burned thirteen dwellings. Heavy showers stopped the running fires.

On Saturday last Mr. S.P. Gibbs and son of Menominee and Mr. W.D. Bigger of the K.C. company's Rapids Farm dug out a litter of seven fox cubs. They are cut, good-natured little fellows and will be domesticated. Al Richardson secured a pair of them and added them to his menagerie. Al has the two cubs and an eagle and is looking around for a couple of young bears and porcupines.

D 5/11/89 A band of about 500 Indians are camping at Shakey Lakes, having their annual blow-out.

D 6/15/89 Menominee Graduates of high school: Minnie H. Walton, Laura Bird, Frankie Morrell, Blanche McNeely, Walter Richards, and Albert Lowenstein.

D 9/21/89 Menominee Free mail delivery will begin October 21, 1889.

D 10/26/89 Menominee Arthur Juttner and companion went out hunting last week and bagged 12 partridges and a marten.

D 10/26/89 C.J.L. Meyer has an extensive manufactory at Hermansville. E.P. Radford is superintendent. There is a move to organize Meyer township. Mr. Meyer operates under the name of Wisconsin Land & Lumber company.

Fall, 1889 Frances E. Willard, president of W.C.T.U. will address citizens of Menominee on Friday evening at 7:30 at First Presbyterian church.

D 8/1/90 Menominee Mrs. Elizabeth McLeod, wife of Charles McLeod of the third ward, the oldest settler in city or county, died August 13, 1890. She was the daughter of Queen Marinette and John B. Jacobs, Sr. She was born at Mackinac and came to the Menominee river in 1839. She was 68 years old.

D 9/27/90 Nadeau Teachers: village, Miss Maggie Breen; "38", Miss Ella Allen; DeRosier, Miss Nellie Bush.

D 10/4/90 Powers Mr. Wheeler killed two bears and soon after wounded another and a cub. They seem to make their home in one of Mr. Wheeler's old camps.

Daggett Teacher is Alice Fry.

D 11/1/90 Powers Mr. Walker, principal and Miss McNelly, primary teacher.

Seven stoves in the First National Bank and a first class fireman.

Spalding The Spalding people gave a dance last

Saturday evening. Music of Professor Bias of Escanaba. The hall was crowded and everything went nicely till about 12 o'clock when a few of the Escanaba railroad boys with their boots full of rye made their appearance and the crowd left.

D 1/17/91 Menominee Frank Lehmann and Henry Schoppe will open a saloon this winter on the ice between here and Sturgeon Bay. It will no doubt be a favorite resort for all those who have occasion to drive across the bay. The boys will deal in hot coffee, buns, baked fish (caught while you wait) and a little coffin varnish on the side. (NOTE: There was at that time a regular stage route from Menominee to Sturgeon Bay, but the new saloon appears to have attracted some special business. A month later news items tell that a party of fifteen on Sunday chartered a stage and went out to Hotel de Ice and there had a most enjoyable time, although somewhat chilly. One of the party reported ice boiled, roasted, and fried for dinner with plenty of good stimulants to wash it down, and no Sunday closing laws away from the city.

D 1/24/91 Spencer and Riley's stage went through the ice Tuesday on the way from Menominee to Cedar River. The horses fortunately broke away from the vehicle which went down in 16 feet of water with 25 barrels of fish and a quantity of other freight.

D 5/2/91 William G. Boswell died May 1, 1891.

Our enterprising Swede neighbors have under construction a fine church building three miles west of Daggett. Menominee. The watchman on the drawbridge is urged to hang a lantern at night as there are no lights on the bridge. With the draw open there is serious danger of accident. Mrs. N. Christofferson could not see that the draw was open and when her horse came up to the chain it whirled in fright, overturning the buggy, but Mrs. Christofferson kept hold of the lines and there was no runaway.

D 6/6/91 Menominee Telephone directory printed in local newspaper shows 131 subscribers. Exactly 20 of these telephones were in residences.

This summer of 1891 was marked also by the paving of some of the principal streets of Menominee with six inch cedar blocks, laid on two inch plank flooring. The blocks were cut at a small mill near the "Iron Bridge."

Also, the electric street car line was being put in. On October 13, 1891 children were given free rides on the new electric cars. Out of school hours "50-75 beaming faces of children were on every car."

D 7/22/91 Menominee On July 22, 1891 members of the Commerce, Rivers, and Harbors Committee of both houses of Congress visited Menominee. Large reception and banquet.

Sept. 1891 Cedar River Gus Unbraham and Lillian Corcoran married. He has been lighthouse keeper for past two years.

D 7/3/92 Menominee Polish Catholic church built 1892 -- dedicated.

D 3/11/93 Little River The young folks at Little River are raising funds to erect a gymnasium, which will be built midway between districts one and three.

Menominee The winter of 1892-3 has been a remarkably furious and cold one. Notwithstanding this fact, the Menominee-Sturgeon Bay stage has a clear record and has not missed its daily trip.

D 4/15/93 Little River Charlie Nelson gave the whole school a ride in his boat Farmer Boy last week.

D 4/22/93 Menominee The average number of pupils in the high school is 74.

D 4/29/93 Menominee The three bells which are to be placed in the belfry of the German Catholic church were blessed with very imposing ceremonies last Sunday. The Church of Epiphany is the only one on the river fitted with chimes.

D 5/6/93 Bagley Christ Imhof was married to Mary Grenich -- both are Swiss. The wedding took place at the residence of

Fred Wachter, the nuptial knot being tied by Justice B. Nadeau. Friends and relatives of the contracting parties were present, who enjoyed themselves in dancing and drinking till a late hour . . . A charivari party attempted a serenade when several shots were fired and bullets whistled close to the ears of the boys, but luckily no one was hurt. There is no harm in a charivari party but some people show their narrow-minded jealousies whenever they get a chance.

Nadeau The school observed Arbor Day by planting trees and cleaning the school yard.

Little River The K.C. company has erected a camp at the Nine Mile Burn which will be occupied by a crew engaged in clearing land.

D 5/27/93 Menominee The fire fiend was on a fierce rampage last Saturday. It reached the woods in the northern part of Menominee, but small damage resulted. At Ingalls all day Saturday the people fought the fire at the edges of the clearing with buckets of water and after great effort subdued it. Stephenson was in a similar predicament and forest fires scorched the village. At Daggett the whole population turned out and dashed buckets of water on the flames which were stealing to the mill and dwellings in the place. At DeLoughary (Harris) forest fires were raging Saturday and it was with difficulty some of the buildings were saved.

D 6/17/93 Bagley Two more parlor organs were delivered at this place lately. There are now about nine organs in this vicinity. Life without music is like life without flowers. John L. Leitch is postmaster at Bagley.

D 8/5/93 Carney Charlie Olson is schoolmaster at Carney.

D 8/26/93 Good bread is much easier to obtain than good butter in a city like Menominee, with a limited farming population in its vicinity. The demand is always greater than the supply. Menominee county, however, can boast of some good buttermakers, among whom is Mrs. Fred C. Crane of Daggett.

D 9/2/93 Menominee Cholera infantum is a prevalent disease

in the summer months, but it is doubtful if ever such a fatal form of the disease existed in Menominee before. During the month of August there were 46 deaths. Twenty-one were little ones who died of cholera infantum. Twenty-one homes made desolate by this disease in one month is a record. (Until April, 1893 the health officer's post was little more than nominal. Then the health department began to make and enforce sanitary regulations.)

Menominee Democrat 9/23/93 Menominee The main river drive is now about 20 miles up the river and the logs may reach the boom in a week or so. The logs were taken over Grand Rapids this week, the hardest place on the Menominee river to float the logs. There is over 100,000,000 feet of logs in the drive. As soon as they get in the booms here the mills will be over-supplied. Supt. Tom Parent has been overseeing the operations of the driving crew.

D 1893 There was a branch of the Keeley Institute at Menominee. (To cure habitual drunkards.)

D 9/23/93 Stephenson John Perkins of Norway has a huge white elephant on his hands in the shape of a grist mill at Stephenson, put up a few years ago.

D 9/30/93 Menominee A phonograph manipulated by a pretty young lady has been located in the office of the Richard Hotel several days. The boys patronized the machine quite liberally, and many of them would stand around for hours and listen to such popular songs as "McGinty" or "After the Ball". The instrument grinds out some popular songs in clear and dulcet tones.

Round trip ticket by boat to World's Fair at Chicago is \$12.00. (Close of season excursion rates by rail is 1¢ per mile.)

Hard times have struck Stephenson.

D 10/19/93 The price of venison in some of the city meat markets is 6¢ a pound, quite dear at that considering the hard times . . .

Menominee The bell in the Polish church was

blessed October 15, 1893.

D 10/21/93 Menominee That the women property holders intend to cling to the right of suffrage given them in municipal matters by the last legislature until it is torn from them by the courts, is illustrated by the fact that they have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of studying what are the rights that women already have If woman ever gets an equal right of suffrage with man she will evolve that right herself.

Stephenson The Catholics at Stephenson contemplate building a new church. Their present building is inadequate. The new church will be brick veneered.

D 11/11/93 Carney Nelson murder trial over. Accused farmer was acquitted.

D 11/25/93 Menominee Tom Hasley starts preliminary survey for the Menominee & Northern railroad (Wisconsin & Michigan).

D 12/2/93 "Owing to the closing down of the mines in the iron regions of the Upper Peninsula, the miners are in a situation of absolute want. They lack food, fuel, and clothing." --John T. Rich, Governor. (Menominee county sent \$500.)

Stephenson Charles Guay, postmaster.

D 12/9/93 Nadeau Nadeau Brothers started hauling Monday with a full force. Their ice road is in splendid condition. They have changed camp site and it is no longer a camp but a first-class hotel, Alex Dantin as proprietor, Louis Rouse as cook, and Alex Rouse as night clerk and dining room girl.

D 2/24/94 Menominee Jesse Hubbard tenders his resignation as superintendent of the city schools after six years in this capacity. Professor O. I. Woodley followed Mr. Hubbard, arriving in Menominee June 16, 1894.

D 3/17/94 Daggett Daggett is almost buried in cedar products this spring. Looking in every direction we can see cedar piled as high as Haman's scaffold.

D 4/14/94 Worst blizzard of the season on April 9. Poles down, wires broken, powers shut off.

D 6/16/94 Stephenson Ed. Douville of the Stephenson Gazette makes the different towns on the line every week with a bicycle. In this way he is not obliged to depend upon correspondents and gets up a newsy paper each week.

D 6/23/94 Letter of J.F. Lyon of Ironwood to Mrs. Sue Lyon Douglas)

"It is 41 years ago this very month that the entire family of Lyons, nine of us, landed at the old Quimby House. . . . I remember that the old house which stood up near the old Wisconsin side watermill, the one in which Henry Bently once taught school, used to be called the "Pedalby house," but I can't recall that I ever knew that any of them taught school.

"I ought to remember the boarding house built by Bagley and afterward owned and occupied by John Boswell and Henry Nason, for I worked for Milton McKinyon in that mill and boarded at the house for awhile and I very definitely remember that my board is all the pay I ever received for the work. He is the fellow who read Shakespeare all the time of the meeting of citizens at our house preparatory to building that old log schoolhouse we have been talking about."

D 6/30/94 "It has been accounted well by the school board of Menominee that a slight history of the early schools of Menominee should be written and placed with other papers in the corner stone of the new high school building which corner stone is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 4. And I suppose because I was the first school ma'am, I am honored with the commission to write said history." -- Mrs. Sue Douglas, Menominee.

D 9/1/94 Mr. J. Columbus and Miss Mary Carr who were married Monday were surprised and serenaded that night The world does move and Columbus discovered a Mary Carr.

H 9/29/94 In the early days of this section the Menominee Indians worshipped a large black granite boulder in what is now the McLeod yard. It was brought from some place up river and set up in its present location, and when the tribe was in full possession of the Menominee river region the Indians would circle about it and go through their forms of worship. It is about three feet high and of goodly proportions. On top is an indenture sufficiently large to hold water. The granite is of fine quality and could easily be polished on the flat side. (The Spirit Stone)

D 10/27/94 Marinette Lately razed to make way for the domicile of Fred Carney was the house of Queen Marinette.

D 10/6/94 Menominee Monday afternoon George Washington took Lizzie Hemmingway to be his other half for better or worse. Mr. Washington is a Marinette cook and Mrs. Washington's home was in Chicago. So far as Judge Lehmann knows, this is the first marriage of colored persons on the river. Both parties were born in "old Kentucky". The justice said he did not kiss the bride.

H 10/27/94 It is rapidly becoming the fashion for young men to wear the face perfectly smooth, and the mustache must go. For many years the only men that wore smoothly shaven faces were actors and Catholic priests, but now the fashion is spreading to men in every walk of life. It is only about forty years ago the mustache came into style.

H 1/27/95 Mr. Paske, freight agent of the Ann Arbor line said: I went aboard the No. 1 today . . . The boat was then breaking through ice piled up five or six feet thick, and Capt. Ackerman said that in the Door she went through ice banks 10 and 15 feet thick. He says she will go through anything that freezes if there is only water enough under it to float her.

H 1/30/95 The first ten days of the Menominee ice harvest are over. Within two weeks it is expected that 15,000 cords or 50,000 tons of crystal ice will be put in.

H 3/12/95 Menominee Iceboats entered for the regatta are Hurricane, Nigger Chaser, Storm King, Gibbs, Chain Lightning, Whirlwind, Snow Bird, and Daisy Bell. The Nigger Chaser won 3/13/95.

H 3/15/95 Yesterday a settler who lives on the new county road, eight miles from the city, brought to town bacon and offered for sale two wild cats which he had trapped. One of them measured fully five feet in length and weighed about 70 pounds. The other was of average size.

H 6/30/95 The Stephenson schools closed on the 28th. There are two graduates, Miss Laura Bodle, and Miss Jessie Golden. They will be expected to make their mark when they have diplomas from the Stephenson school as no one is allowed to hold graduating papers from this school who is not competent to accomplish something of note.

D 11/9/95 In this county there are according to the secretary of state's report 103 industrial establishments, with a capital of \$7,130,870. There are 3,247 males and 25 females employed.

D 11/18/95 Menominee county gets \$5,993.43 primary school money for its 7,221 children, (semi-annual appropriation) 83¢ per capita.

D 11/23/95 Carney Real estate is taking on a healthy tone in Nadeau township. There have been a number of sales lately at a good price. Guard Brothers to Victor Dysart 80 acres for \$800; Ruller to Toney Auheir 40 acres for \$225, etc.

Mr. Miller of Oconto and Mr. Essen of Ohio . . . were looking over the water power at Pembina Falls on the Menominee river near here Wednesday with a view to establishing a paper mill, we may look to see a large industry there in the near future.

D 11/30/95 Menominee The library in the school building is greatly appreciated. It was opened November 1st with Miss

Hattie Douglas as librarian. The entire number of books drawn during the month was 1,116.

The Menominee rink on upper Ogden Avenue is being remodeled. The management has been busy making ice for ten days. The skating surface is 108' x 192' and the whole rink is lighted by electricity. The season will open Saturday night with Dewey's band in the stand. (Evidently private)

D 12/14/95 Wolves are thick in the vicinity of Faithorn. "Uncle George" Harter says they are so neighborly they come around the house at night and feed out of the slop barrel. There is one large black fellow in the pack whose pelt would make a nice foot mat and the boys are watching him.

H 1/18/96 Menominee "If it wasn't for the poor outside of the city we wouldn't do very much business," said Poor Superintendent Muth . . . the principal trouble is whiskey and beer . . . you take most of the poor people settled on the crossroads and byways in the county and were obliged to hew homes for themselves out of a thick forest or jungle of cedar windfalls, and they never ask for aid . . . the people who do have to be taken care of at the expense of the county are the ones who settled close to the railroad track, cleared off the land, sold the timber and had their legs pulled by the vendors in intoxicating drink. . . . Nine-tenths of the county charges are made so through drink."

H 1/25/96 Menominee There are now 22 patients in St. Joseph's hospital . . . a large percentage from the lumber camps.

H 2/1/96 Menominee Winter fishing is now in full blast on Green Bay, about 100 shanties forming the winter village of the fishermen can be seen . . . There is much rivalry among the fishermen over the speed of their sail sleds.

H 2/1/96 Menominee A gentleman driving up the county road the other morning saw 25 rigs between Menominee and Carbondale . . . The new road is the greatest help to business for the city that has ever been invented, but the city dads should take steps to have it graveled the first thing in the spring inside of the city limits.

D 2/1/96 Daggett Westman Lumber company's mill is running full blast. D. Christenson & Son manage shingle department of mill.

D 2/8/96 Ferrizo & Sons have leased the Vandervest Lumber company's mill about four miles from here.

H 2/22/96 Menominee Last week, Magnus Nelson, the well-known dairyman and fruit and truck grower . . . won first prize on the following varieties of apples in a sweepstake competition at Grand Rapids: Wealthy, Northwest Greening, Pewaukee, Limber Twig, and Walbridge. Mr. Nelson . . . took them in a satchel to the great fruit belt of the state with the intention of treating some of the grangers of that section to a specimen of what he considered pretty fair fruit for a pine tree and iceberg section . . . But lo! and behold! when President Rice of the State Horticultural Society got a taste of those apples he didn't do a thing but make a speech pronouncing them the very finest of all on exhibition.

D 2/29/96 The school census taken in June shows: 5669 native born and 1709 foreign born of school age; 3614 native born and 698 foreign born attended school. City enrollment in school in January is 2382. Superintendent Woodley.

D 3/21/96 Spencer and Riley's stages to Sturgeon Bay run regularly.

March, 1896 Secretary of State's Report for 1895
In 1894 Menominee county had 19,816 acres of improved land of which Stephenson township had 6,294 acres or 205 farms and Menominee township 4,396 acres or 58 farms. The report says 1,121 bushels of corn and 97,144 bushels of oats were raised. There is one-half acre of peaches and one apiary of 29 colonies of bees in Stephenson township.

H 4/11/96 Township supervisors: Menominee, Fred Hackerman; Stephenson, Hugh Phillips; Ingallston, Charles Nelson; Holmes, Solomon Swanson; Spalding, Ralph Power; Mellen, Mellen Smith; Cedarville, A.G. Nesbitt; Meyer, E.P. Radford; Nadeau, W.E. Rubelin.

H 5/16/96 Menominee Ben Hall of Marinette has purchased Twin Islands in the Menominee river from T.W. Harvey, the Chicago lumberman. The timber on the islands has been cut off and they are valuable only for water power.

H 6/13/96 Charley Sam, the old Chinese laundryman who left here two years ago, returned to Menominee looking fat and hearty. He was in China during the late war and admitted to us that the Japs could fight better than his countrymen . . . He wears the garb of an American citizen, but still clings to the queue which he coils under his hat.

H 11/7/96 Election returns McKinley 3107 votes; Bryan, 1403.

H 12/5/96 Menominee Work was begun Saturday on the foundation for the Penberthy Cook and company's big wholesale building.

An ice gorge has developed in the Menominee river at Grand Rapids which threatens serious damage to farm, mill, and railroad property. Due to the early cold snap which froze the water to such depth that the unusually heavy flow was backed up which caused the ice to form a jam 20 feet high in some places.

The Kirby Carpenter company's Rapids Farm also adjoining farms are inundated with water and anchor ice to a depth of four feet. The Relay Farm is also flooded.

H 12/12/96 Cedar River Capt. Joseph Dalton, who has been looking after the Spalding Lumber company's cut at Cedar River, is back with his family and friends once more. He reports a successful sawing season and a total cut of about 2,000,000 feet.

H 10/15/97 Menominee With the three road commissioners Messrs. Stryker, Juttner, and Nadeau, thirteen of the county supervisors set out for a ride over and inspection of the entire county road system which includes a distance of 52 miles to the Delta county line at DeLoughary or Section 50, 13 miles on the Hermansville branch, 8 miles on the Cedar River extension, and 4 miles on the Birch Creek branch which connects the main county road with the Bay Shore road, or a total of 77 miles and

return. This consumed two days of time. The members were somewhat tired but highly elated over the fine condition of the roads. . . the appropriation to be recommended for next year will be \$10,000.

H 7/12/98 Menominee Our boys are probably in it good and hard today at Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish-American war.

H 7/15/98 Menominee From a letter of Charles N. Baker, Company L, 34th Michigan Volunteers, dated 6/28/41. "The first battalion of the 34th Michigan Volunteers to which I belong landed today. We are camped in the midst of a cocoonut grove . . . the scenery is something grand . . . We have just learned that we arrived too late to take a hand in the scrap between the Spaniards and Roosevelt's Rough Riders."

H 7/16/98 Menominee On board UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP, IOWA, off Santiago, de Cuba, July 5 -- Dear Cousin: We sank Cervera's fleet in 40 minutes on the morning of the third. All of them except the Colon were sunk in that time. She was captured at 1:15 p.m. the same day. We were hit a number of times. Nobody was hurt on this ship. We have 240 officers and men from the Vizcaya. I was in the rescuing boat that saved the people from the Vizcaya. They were kissing our hands and feet after we picked them up. We also have Cervera on board. (Jack Clune to Mrs. W.A. Wilson, Menominee.)

H 7/18/98 Menominee The Pine Hill hay and grain crop will be something enormous. One 25 acre field has produced about 80 tons and about 80 tons more have been cut along the hollow lands of Little River, where Mr. Stephenson owns a large acreage. He also has about 10 acres of spring and winter wheat, rye, and buckwheat. He is also raising large quantities of peas, beans, and corn and says that should we have a hard winter he can live on rye bread, buckwheat cakes, pea soup, and succotash . . .

The mammoth silo will fairly groan with its weight of fodder.

H 7/22/98 Menominee Mr. H.A. Brown and A.A. Juttner are taking in the Indian pow-wow at White Rapids today.

H 7/23/98 Menominee Crawford Brothers of Forest county, Pennsylvania have purchased immense tracts of timbered lands in Menominee and Delta counties.

H 7/29/98 Menominee Menominee is on the line of four railroads: Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wisconsin & Michigan and the Ann Arbor. Six regular passenger and freight steamer lines touching here. It has 8 miles of electric street railway, 6 miles of paved streets, 25 miles of water mains, and 12 miles of sewer mains. It has electricity, gas, and waterworks; free mail delivery, fire department with four stations, telephone and fire alarm system.

H 8/20/98 Schoolhouses in Menominee county: Stephenson, 10; Spalding, 10; Nadeau, 9; Menominee, 7; Ingalls, 5; Mellen, 3; Holmes, 3; Meyer, 3. In the county there are 50 schools, 60 teachers and 2,000 pupils while in the city there are 9 schools, 55 teachers, and 3,200 pupils making a total of 59 schools, 115 teachers and 5,200 pupils.

H 8/22/98 Menominee During the electrical storm Sunday morning the large new barn at the Kirby Carpenter company's Nine Mile farm was struck by lightning and consumed, together with about 300 tons of hay and two horses . . . There were about 60 horses in the barn; all but two were gotten out. The barn was a fine new building 120' x 40'. Several employees were severely shocked by lightning. This farm has about 2,500 acres with nearly 1,000 under cultivation.

H 9/10/98 Menominee Marinette and Menominee people turned out en masse to welcome home the soldier boys of Company I, Second Wisconsin. Seventeen Menominee boys were in this company.

H 9/12/98 Menominee Magnus Nelson is the largest strawberry raiser in the peninsula and this year has sold 35,000 quarts. His apple crop this year is 3,000 bushels.

H 10/28/98 Fisher Mr. Bert Powers of Marinette and Miss Clara Clarette were married at Stephenson Monday . . . The wedding ball at the hotel which followed was one of the most

pleasant and best attended ever held in Fisher.

H 11/10/98 Birch Creek The A. Dobry Mill company of Green Bay which logged quite extensively at Birch Creek last winter has purchased about 500 more acres of land in that vicinity. The first consignment of horses, men, and supplies arrived this morning . . . The cut this year will be about 2,000,000 feet.

H 11/16/98 Thomas Bovee, an old hunter and trapper, succeeded in trapping two fine otters, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of this city on the Michigan side of the river this morning . . . Mr. Bovee says the fur of the two is worth \$25. He has caught many minks and other animals, but never two otters, in one day, before.

H 11/21/98 Chalk Hills There was a big jam of logs at Chalk Hills rapids last week. The heavy timbers piled up 25 feet high, completely blocking the river. Superintendent of the boom company, William Stephenson, with a big crew of men broke it and started the logs down the stream again. Mr. Stephenson got caught on the jam after it started to move and had to jump to save his life. One ankle was badly sprained.

H 11/22/98 Menominee The Menominee members of Company L, 34th Michigan Volunteers, are being mustered out of service at Marquette this afternoon.

H 11/25/98 Fisher The entertainment given by the school, Thanksgiving evening, was well attended . . . The proceeds were \$11.50. S. Nevers, manager of the Relay Farm, acted as auctioneer when the box suppers were sold . . . The proceeds of the supper will be used by H.A. Jones and Florence O'Donnell, teachers, in purchasing pictures for the school.

H 11/29/98 Deputy Game Warden Grocock has just returned from a week's trip among the pound net fishermen north of Menominee. There are 38 fishermen engaged in the business between Menominee and the Delta county line with a total of 75 pound nets. The average cost of these nets is \$450. The catch this season was about 30,000 packages, fully 10,000

short of last year -- due to losses from stormy weather and restrictions on time.

H 12/10/98 Menominee A bad wreck occurred this morning on the C. & N.W. at 7:45. It was a head on collision of two passenger trains, resulting in the serious injury of six persons . . . It was a frightful scene. The two big mogul engines were locked together like the horns of two bushy-headed buffaloes, snorting and puffing, while Engineer Killiam of locomotive No. 570 and Fireman Hanrahan of locomotive No. 563 were buried in the cabs under the coal.

H 12/20/98 W.G. Golden from Dryads reports the best of progress at his big logging camp on the Ford.

Yesterday A.V. Freeman, U.P. manager for Raber & Watson, the big Chicago cedar dealers, contracted with settlers at Arthur Bay to put in 5,000 long poles during the winter.

H 5/1/99 Menominee River -63 inches above low water mark.

H 5/17/99 Ingallston The Bay Shore fishermen are making big catches of fish. Matthew Bailey, the pioneer fisherman, says he never saw perch or herring so numerous. A big school of perch was seen near Cedar River last night, and Mr. Bailey says they extended out from shore hundreds of feet. The fishermen are shipping great quantities of perch, herring, and suckers to Chicago, securing good prices.

H 6/12/99 Menominee Capt. C.W. Penrose, chief of the Milwaukee recruiting office and his aide were in the city Saturday. Six young men enlisted for service in the Philippines.

H 6/16/99 Menominee The 4th annual reunion of the U.P. Veterans Association held in Menominee Wednesday and Thursday was a grand success. The parade on Thursday headed by Dr. B.T. Phillips and his aides, included the grizzly-gray veterans of two wars. Impromptu addresses at a fellowship meeting were given by F.D. Crane of Daggett, Ira Carley of Ingalls, Norwood Bowers of Stephenson, C. Morbeck of Ingalls, Dr. B.T. Phillips, L.D.

Eastman, Jesse Hubbard, A.B. BeDell, J.A. Crozer, and G.H. Peaks of Menominee.

H 6/30/99 Word has been received at Menominee that explorer K.O. Kodatz died in 1898 in the Klondike goldfields and was buried in the ice fields.

H 7/24/99 Menominee Mr. Robert Smith and John Reindl had an exciting experience while fishing off the stonewall near the paper mill Friday. Each captured a large-sized sturgeon, weights 105 lbs. and 95 lbs. Both of these fish were caught with hook and line. John Reindl towed his fish to shallow water and with his pole breaking under the strain, plunged fearlessly in and grasped the fish by the gills and after a severe struggle landed him without further trouble.

Smith did not get off so easily, being jerked off the wall into nine feet of water, and towed at race-horse speed through the swift current at the end of his line, which had become entangled around one of his arms. By a lucky chance he was able to grasp a boom stick. From there James Birmingham who had put off in a boat, rescued Smith in the nick of time. The boys are now fishing with small hooks.

Surveys for the Menominee and St. Paul railroad were completed today.

H 8/2/99 The Northern Chautauqua Assembly has opened for the third season. Over one hundred white tents are distributed over the spacious grounds and classes organized. Saturday was the crowning day when 5,000 persons came to hear the inimitable William J. Bryan. Sunday evening Rev. Fr. Cleary of Minneapolis delivered a strong and convincing address upon the drink habit. Other later speakers were Bishop Fowler and Bishop Quayle. Some of the sawmills closed down.

The State Board of Agriculture arrived in the city Saturday morning to consider sites offered for experiment farm. (NOTE: About sixteen sites were offered and the choice after inspection narrowed to three. County people were jubilant when the farm seemed assured. Eventually a site at Chatham

far to the north was chosen. Some bitterness was expressed by disappointed Menominee county people.

H 8/11/99 Ringling Brothers circus here. It was transported in 60 railroad cars.

H 9/20/99 A big crowd assembled at the fair grounds Tuesday for the trotting races. The judges ruled at the beginning that no horses faster than 2:23 should compete, and it is sure the ruling was strictly obeyed. One half mile races were won by Little Mike in the first heat, time, 1:23, owned by Dr. Phillips; second heat won by Dandy owned by Peter Hubert, time, 1:28.

H 10/4/99 Menominee Ladies' Musical Club organized with 25 members. A Study Club already in existence.

H 12/22/99 A dispatch from Chicago says "The Ann Arbor Railway today closed a contract with the Marconi company for the installation of wireless telegraph in connection with the ferry between Frankfort and Menominee, a distance of 83 miles." Agent Allison expects the instruments will be put in place in a few days.

H 6/27/00 The semi-annual report of Prosecuting Attorney W.N. Mills shows that since January 1, 108 persons have been prosecuted. The sentences aggregate 1,295 days for offences of drunkness, destroying property, vandalism, vagrancy, robbery, larceny, fast driving of horses, violating bicycle ordinances, cock fighting, violating game laws, threatening to kill, escape from justice, and disorderly child.

H 9/28/00 "Yellow Dog" the full-blooded Indian whose life is so interwoven with the history of this city died yesterday in Marinette. The real name of this Menominee Indian is known to but few. Yellow Dog came to this section over 70 years ago.

On Thursday we visited the Nine Mile farm of the Kirby Carpenter company, where we found Manager W.S. Bigger in charge.

Twenty-five years ago the stretch of country between Menominee and this farm was a howling wilderness but today . . . well cultivated fields and splendid farm houses. The most sightly place is at the Sawyer Goodman farm, which at the residence is high ground. The Sawyer Goodman farm is a very fine one with a good house and an immense barn, while further along the old poorhouse farm, now the property of the Fence River Logging company is the equal of any place in point of richness of soil and well appointed buildings. The N. Ludington company place is also large and productive.

Standing in the yard at Nine Mile farm we could see before us the entire farm of nearly 2,000 acres; 1,680 of which are cleared and raising crops. Six large barns . . . and a score of other buildings are clustered near the residence of Manager Bigger, who has been in charge for eight years.

An average crew of 25 hands are kept and employed, and at times as high as 60 have labored upon this farm . . . the crop this year consists of 3,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,300 tons of hay, 200 bushels of wheat, 212 bushels of peas, 200 bushels of corn, besides vast other crops. There are 750 sheep, 42 milking cows, and 117 other cattle. A large orchard has yielded 500 bushels of choice apples this year.

H 10/1/00 Sunday we visited the Rapids farm 22 miles north of the city. The ride via the county road to Ingalls proved delightful . . . but the road from Ingalls to the farm, 2½ miles, was rough and rugged in the full sense of words. The two teams, however, succeeded in landing their occupants safely at noon . . . and we were hospitably entertained, by Mr. Edward E. Shields and wife who have had charge of the place some six years.

The place was opened up some 30 years ago by the Kirby Carpenter company and now includes the old farms of Charley Smith and the late Theo. Caldwell, so that today it contains 600 acres, with 320 cleared . . . The crops this year have harvested well . . . Oats 500 bushels; potatoes 1,800

bushels; and over 100 tons of hay.

For years before the railroads penetrated the forests, this farm was a favorite stopping place for woodsmen, and a sign, "Rapids Farm" can yet be seen on a building near the residence. "The Relay" is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of this place and the old Murray farm 24 miles northeast. All three farms are well-known to our lumbermen and in the years past were the scenes of many jolly gatherings of hardy woodsmen.

Between the Rapids farm and the O'Connell place (NOTE: 1940 farm of J.G. Mullen), 9 miles south, the country is sandy and almost worthless for farming.

H 11/14/00 The newly built Swedish Mission church on Wabash avenue will be dedicated next Sunday afternoon.

H 12/19/00 The Nine Mile farm containing 1,680 acres of land, (place set up by K. C. company) with over 1,100 acres cleared ready for the plow, and the former property of the Kirby Carpenter company has been purchased by Hon. S.M. Stephenson who will make it a stock farm . . . There are seven or eight large barns . . . The farm has over 500 sheep, 168 head of cattle, and several horses.

H 1/30/01 Secretary of the State's Report for the last tabulation of statistics shows for Menominee county: 795 farms (55,989 acres); 21,994 acres of improved land under cultivation; 1,199 acres planted in wheat (harvest 22,000 bushels); 1,123 acres potatoes (92,000 bushels); 634 acres rye (11,000 bushels); 10,019 acres hay (11,000 tons); 1,814 horses; 3,151 cows; 1,401 hogs; and 764 sheep.

H 4/12/01 From Judge Peter Garrigan of Carney it is learned that the product of maple sugar to be put up in Menominee county this season will exceed five tons and the syrup 800 gallons. Mr. Garrigan puts up the largest amount and his product this year will be three tons of sugar and 300 gallons of syrup. He has over 800 trees tapped. (Retail in Chicago at \$1.50 per gallon.)

H 4/24/01 The locomobile, owned by D.F. Poyer was steamed up Tuesday afternoon and the editor was asked to ride about the twin cities with him upon his handsome steam carriage . . . on a smooth road a speed of 20 miles an hour was made . . . It is almost noiseless and will run 60 miles with one watering and five gallons of gasoline for fuel . . . The boiler and engine are located under the seat . . . Mr. Poyer asks \$750 for it. We enjoyed the ride . . . and some day we hope to take another.

H 3/23/04 Rural free delivery of mail will be established April 15 at Wallace. The route No. 1 will be $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles long—houses on route 116. The Carbondale P.O. will be discontinued.

H 3/26/04 Henry Schuette will start a cheese factory at Wallace May 1. He has engaged the services of Michael Krick, the well-known Birch Creek cheese maker.

H 4/1/04 The Anderson stage line is the only one now plying between Menominee and Green Bay. The ice is in good condition.

H 4/6/04 Carbondale Samuel Hayward recently had an exciting experience with a big lynx near here. He had been out in the woods cutting fish stakes and was returning to the camp where he was staying about dusk. As he was walking along he heard a wild howl near by. Looking up, he saw standing in the path, not more than six feet from him, a large lynx.

Mr. Hayward happened to have a heavy club in his hand and he hurled this at the animal striking it on the head. The lynx, however, did not move. The man picked up another club for defense, but he kept this in his hand, not caring further to molest the animal, and with his eyes fastened on the crouching bunch of fur and snarling teeth, he slowly and cautiously backed away. He was a very scared man when he reached camp and considered himself lucky to have escaped uninjured.

H 4/12/04 The number of saloons licensed in the county last year was 97, and two breweries made the total number 99.

Of the saloons, fifty were in Menominee. Prices remain the same, \$500 for a saloon license and \$65 for a brewery.

H 4/14/04 John Prucha, formerly of Wallace, was cruelly beaten to death with clubs wielded by natives of the Isle of Mindanao. Prucha enlisted for service in the Philippines and disappeared at the expiration of his period of service.

H 4/20/04 During the past year 530 received aid from Menominee county. Of these, 18 are in the poorhouse, three of the number being women. The appropriation for 1903 was \$15,000.

H 5/11/04 It is a strange coincidence that the ten men who led the desperate and lawless mob (1881) have died violent deaths, not one of them dying in bed or from natural causes. (NOTE: This item refers to the lynching of Frank C. McDonald and John McDonald. On the night of September 26, 1881 in a fight in Leon Cota's saloon at the corner of Ogden and Bellevue streets in Menominee William Kittson was fatally stabbed. His brother Norman who came to his assistance was also stabbed but not fatally. Accounts differ as to who was to blame for the fight, but the McDonalds were comparative strangers and local sympathies were all on the other side. The men were hustled off to jail, but all the next day as the news spread, lumberjacks and miners came into town. That evening, September 27, a mob took the McDonalds from the jail and dragged them through the streets at the ends of ropes and hanged them at the place now owned by Charles Spies on Bellevue street.

Mrs. Ernest Laduron, who was a small girl then, recalls crouching with her mother and another terrified woman at a window, out of sight of the maddened mob, and seeing the torture of one of the men dragged over the clods and stones of the rough street.)

H 3/30/05 Spies Public Library dedicated.

H 4/17/05 F.H. Hackerman, 71, died at Birch Creek. He lived here since 1851. Born in Germany. G.A.R.

H 8/9/05 D.F. Poyer has ordered a fine new Packard automobile truck for F.J. Defnet of Escanaba. It is the first ever brought to this section . . . and will do the work of four or five horses.

H 8/18/05 Menominee Probably not many of the citizens of Menominee are aware that Sylvester C. King, 1010 Myrtle street, was at one time the friend and companion of America's martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, and that he was one of the latter's traveling companions during a part of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Mr. King is a native of Pennsylvania, but while still young emigrated to Illinois and settled in King county. He first became acquainted with Mr. Lincoln while the latter was a member of the Illinois legislature, and knew him well . . . Mr. King said he had visited the Lincoln home and knew Mrs. Lincoln well . . . Mr. King listened to Lincoln's great debates with Douglas at Chicago, Elgin, Freeport, and other places . . .

Mr. King joined the Union army at Chicago on April 19, 1861 and served for four years and three months. During this time he served in both the eastern and western armies under some very famous generals . . . After the first battle of Bull Run he was in one of the two picked companies of troops which formed the personal bodyguard of General McClellan, then commander of the army. He remained in this position and accompanied the general wherever he went until the close of 1863 when he was transferred to the western army and went down the Mississippi river. He was in General Bank's expedition up the Red river and was present when Colonel Barley, the Wisconsin lumberman, built the famous wing dam that raised the waters of the Red river and saved the Federal fleet under Admiral Porter.

According to Mr. King's account, one of the officers in command of Admiral Porter's ship was none other than the late Captain Harkins, so well-known in this city and who recently passed to his reward at his home upon the bay shore. Captain

Harkins was also with Porter on the Atlantic coast and along the gulf . . . Mr. King relates that when Admiral Porter was away Captain Harkins was left in command of the ship . . .

While stationed at Washington, Mr. King says he was often one of the soldiers detailed to act as escort of President Lincoln when the latter rode out with General McClellan as he often did . . .

Mr. King was also well acquainted with General U.S. Grant and knew him very well when he was living at Galena, Illinois . . . He said he had also met General Phillip Sheridan several times.

H 8/16/05 A post office has been established at Swanson on the Wisconsin & Michigan railroad, 34 miles from Menominee. Ole Olson has been appointed postmaster.

H 8/17/05 A local automobile expert stated this morning that at the last session of the legislature a new law was passed providing for the licensing and numbering of all autos in the state. The law went into effect July 1. Seven or eight auto owners in this city have already secured their numbers.

H 8/28/05 Menominee The Epiphany schoolhouse has just been greatly improved. The enrollment is over 150.

H 10/10/05 The beautiful Miscauno Island resort was formally opened last night.

H 10/20/05 Big storm does immense damage and probably the worst ever known in this region. Captain I.F. Pishion of the Rob Roy said, "I came here first in 1853 and I have never seen anything like it. The waves between Menominee and Chambers Island rose as high as the top of the Fuel & Dock company's warehouse. I had two men at the wheel and it was all they could do to handle it."

Captain H.J. Hanson said that just before midnight it was impossible to reach the lighthouse even by walking on the

elevated walk as the waves and spray dashed over this walk 25 feet above the water level. The ends of the Ann Arbor tracks were washed away and three freight cars of coal were undermined and one car thrown into the bay. The entire shore line which was protected by rows of piling and heavy filling has been broken down and washed out from ten to forty or fifty feet inland. Up on the bay shore the damage is appalling everywhere.

H 10/24/05 Barney Nadeau, Sr. of Nadeau, aged 69 years and one of the pioneer settlers of Menominee county died at his home this morning. He was born amid the rugged forests of Maine.

H 11/7/05 The sugar factory is consuming about 130 tons of soft coal every 24 hours.

H 11/10/05 Menominee The use of gas stoves is steadily increasing. There are now about 155 in Menominee.

H 11/13/05 Menominee There are now four rural mail routes in Menominee county; one running out of Menominee, one from Wallace, and two from Daggett.

H 12/10/05 Menominee The fine new German Lutheran church on Dunlap avenue was formally dedicated yesterday.

H 2/10/06 Menominee The Boom company for six months has had a crew of men raising dead heads in the Menominee river from the marking gap to Grand Rapids. Farmers also have done some of the work. Nearly 5,000,000 feet of logs in all have been pulled up and placed on the bank. The work will be continued.

H 2/12/06 Menominee Henry Nason, one of Menominee's pioneer citizens has disposed of over 2,000 cases, civil and criminal, in the 30 years he has served as justice of the peace.

Judge Nason is an extensive and intelligent collector of curios and relics. In his collection is a copy of the first Menominee city charter and the first poll list.

His mother, Mary Pike, was a schoolmate of Franklin Pierce in the village of Pierremont, New Hampshire.

H 3/5/06 A son was born on Saturday night to Mr. & Mrs. Maxime Marcoullier. This is the eighteenth child born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Lauson of Ogden avenue have eighteen children of their own and one adopted child.

HL 4/11/06 Directors of the Menominee River Sugar company appointed committee of G.H. Haggerson, Ira Carley, and G.W. McCormick to confer with supervisors about establishing an agricultural school at meeting April 10, 1906. (NOTE: Act of Legislature passed in 1907; school voted and bond issue authorized June, 1907; school opened in Liberty street school building in fall, new building ready winter of 1908, dedicated in June, 1908.)

HL 4/16/06 There is a big jam at Sixty Islands about forty miles up the Menominee river and it will be necessary to send a crew of men up to break up the jam.

HL 7/17/06 From the hatchery at Paris, Michigan a consignment of 135,000 fry of brook trout was distributed in the county yesterday. It is expected that over 400,000 will be planted in the smaller streams between Menominee and Hermansville. A common quart measure will hold about 7,000 brook trout eggs.

HL 4/28/06 The city council approved the liquor bonds of 56 liquor dealers who will do business here during the coming year.

HL 5/19/06 U.P. is swept by fire. Headlines Fierce forest fires sweep over Menominee, Delta, Iron, Dickinson, and Marquette counties, causing damage estimated at several million dollars. Village of Talbot in Menominee county almost wiped out. Quinnesec burned to the ground and three deaths reported there. Cornell destroyed. Train loaded with logs burns on the Escanaba & Superior railway. Engine goes through a bridge on the C. & N.W. railway, etc.

The peaceful little village of Talbot was practically wiped off the map yesterday. Some ten dwelling houses, depot, store, warehouse, hotel, post office, blacksmith shop, and other buildings were destroyed together with 1,000,000 shingles and 15,000 or 20,000 cedar posts belonging to small dealers and farmers.

HL 7/5/06 There are 3,931 children on school census in Menominee city.

Prosecuting Attorney W.F. Waite delivered a strong address on the nation's birthday.

HL 7/14/06 A distinguished honor has been conferred upon Rev. Fr. Barth of Stephenson. He has been appointed to lay the corner stone of St. Mary's church at Hurley on Sunday.

HL 7/17/06 Menominee has . . . a novelist in the person of Miss Katherine M. Stiles who in collaboration with Miss Berenice Barnes of Battle Creek, is just completing a work of fiction entitled "Cupid and the Co-ed" which will be sent out by the publishers Dodd, Mead, & Company of New York, in October.

HL July, 1906 There are thirty-five automobiles in Menominee. Five years ago an automobile was as much of a curiosity as an airship would be at the present time.

D.F. Poyer was the first to operate a machine here and he states that in the summer of 1901 when he and Mrs. Poyer took a trip in their locomotive steamer through southern Wisconsin, they did not see another machine until they reached Milwaukee.

Mrs. C.I. Cook was the first lady in Menominee to operate an automobile.

HL 8/4/06 A number of Mormon missionaries have appeared in Menominee county, with the view of making converts of the people. Thus far they have not been very successful.

It is said that Joseph Smith in his wanderings, after being exiled and persecuted in the eastern states made his appearance with a small band of followers almost within sight of Menominee at Plum Island, across the bay, at Death's Door.

HL 8/9/06 The Nine Mile Farm of 2,480 acres is being divided up and will be sold to small farmers. 1,400 acres of the biggest farm in the upper peninsula is now on the market. A.W. Weidemann of Saginaw has come to take charge of the sales. The body of land near the buildings will be retained under the ownership of S.M. Stephenson.

The Carney Copper Mining company held a meeting at the office of Peter Garrigan on Tuesday in order to elect a new director in place of Solomon Lundberg who resigned.

HL 9/6/06 Headlines Prescotts to enlarge-means 100 more men. Work on big Lloyd plant may begin tomorrow (started September 10). Paving for next year-city's share nearly \$40,000.

HL 9/13/06 The romance of Edna Sieman, 16, and Eli LaCanne, 19, ended this afternoon in a public wedding at the fair grounds. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the bridal party dashed up to the grandstand in an automobile and stopped in front of the crowd. Then Judge VanDenBerg, dressed in Prince Albert coat and high silk hat, arose before the bride and groom and pronounced the fateful words of marriage . . . John Henes, president of the fair and Edward Daniell, secretary, were witnesses. (Merchants had offered many gifts as inducements to some couple to have a public wedding as a feature of the fair.)

HL 9/14/06 "Hereafter every automobile owner must obey the speed ordinance," says Chief of Police English . . . The Menominee speed limit is eight miles an hour, and two miles around corners. Five miles an hour is the limit on the draw-bridge. (License fees were \$2 in 1906.)

HL 9/27/06 W.C.T.U. convention at Menominee Presbyterian church- Mrs. Louise Peterson of Palestine on program.

HL 10/5/06 Last night 200 people gathered in a big reception in honor of Judge and Mrs. William Lehman to congratulate them on their 60th wedding anniversary. Among those present were a number of the oldest living settlers: Judge Thomas Breen, Judge Henry Nason, J.C. Sherman, Augustus Spies, Peter Van Hagen, Ed Quimby, Dr. B.T. Phillips, W.A. PenGilly and sisters, and many others who were either here when the Lehmans arrived in 1862 or who came soon afterward.

Among those who spoke were: Attorney M.J. Doyle, Prosecuting Attorney W.F. Waite, Judge Thomas Breen, Rev. A.W. Bill, Dr. B.T. Phillips, Mayor Augustus Spies, and Albert Dudley, Sr.

HL 12/21/06 For the largest sugar beet yield in a field of two to five acres, Nadeau Brothers of Nadeau won first prize. On two acres they grew 21 tons 1,189 pounds per acre. The second prize was won by Al. Garrigan of Carney who grew two acres which produced 20 tons 910 pounds per acre.

HL 12/26/06 The Christmas program given at the Three Mile school near the Fred Stephenson farm on the State Road almost ended in a fatality. Edward Salewsky, one of the older pupils of the school, who acted as Santa Claus was in the act of reaching for some presents under the tree when some cotton batting on his coat caught fire from the burning candles and in an instant the boy was enveloped in a mass of flames. He ran out of the building followed by the teacher Miss Laura Greenwood and several of the men in the house who were able to extinguish the flames, not, however, before the boy was severely burned about his head, legs, and arms.

Owing to the presence of mind of Charles Hutchinson, Frank Peters, and others a panic was averted. After the excitement the program was continued.

HL 1/2/07 In the year 1906, 511 marriage licenses were issued at Menominee, over one-third of them to Wisconsin people.

HL 3/15/07 Mrs. Joseph Martell of Daggett on Tuesday gave birth to triplets - two boys and a girl, increasing the

number of her living children to fifteen. (Later many people sent Easter gifts of money.)

HL 4/7/07 The Republicans were victorious at the April election. W.F. Waite, municipal judge; G.W. Hutchinson, city treasurer; L.J. Leisen, assessor; John E. Jones, justice of the peace.

HL 4/19/07 The largest wildcat ever killed in Spalding township was brought to county clerk C.C. Hansen's office yesterday by county road commissioner Charles Kinsella. The cat measured over five feet from tip to tip . . . Mr. Kinsella was walking a woods path near his home when suddenly the animal sprang from between a clump of trees and crouched in the middle of the road, spitting and growling. Mr. Kinsella . . . was forced to shoot it several times before life was finally extinct.

HL 4/23/07 The editor had never heard of Miss Annie Komogovic until she came to this newspaper office to express her gratitude publicly. (NOTE: The story of this young Austrian woman, three years in America, is reprinted as a memorial to Dr. Calvin Elwood, Dr. Robert Walker, and the Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital.)

Miss Komogovic says, "Eight months ago I came to Menominee and couldn't see to walk down the street. Today I can see as good as anybody and I want to thank Dr. Elwood, Dr. Walker, and the hospital sisters for the care they have taken of me . . . During this time Dr. Elwood has treated my eyes almost every day, operated on them seven times, furnished me with glasses, and placed me in the hospital where the sisters have kept me all this time for nothing . . . The first time I saw Dr. Elwood he told me that he could cure my eyes but it would take some months . . ."

"I told him that my mother was poor and that I had no money, but he said that made no difference. He took me to the hospital and had the sisters give me a little light work to do for which they kept me there . . ."

"The kind sisters have taught me many things so that I can now read and write fairly well and will be able to take care of myself. Dr. Elwood has found a position for me that I will take in a day or two. Since I came to the hospital I have been sick with pneumonia and typhoid fever. Both times Dr. Robert Walker took care of me free of charge.

"When I came here from Austria a dozen doctors kept telling me that they could do nothing for me. Maybe it was because I had no money -- I do not know; but I can say there are few people in the world like the two doctors and the kind Franciscan sisters."

HL 4/27/07 Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.
Bounties allowed in two months period.

Henry Faille	1 wolf	\$25	Patrick Murphy	1 lynx	\$5
Edward Fennie	2 wolves	50	Frank Salzeider	1 wildcat	3
Ernest Taylor	2 wolves	50	W.J. Bertram	1 wildcat	3
Wm. Underwood	1 wolf	25	Tom Bolen	3 wildcats	9
Edwin Laren	1 wolf	25	Wm. Parrett	2 wildcats	6
James Watson	1 wolf	25	Torrence Merrill		
Alex LeGreve	2 wolves	50		2 wildcats	6

HL 5/20/07 James Corrigan, a popular and respected resident of Wilson died a few days ago at the age of 100 years. He was born in Ireland.

HL 7/20/07 Juvenile court, with Judge John Stiles as the presiding magistrate, was formally installed yesterday afternoon at the court house.

HL 8/22/07 Michael Grover, a town of Spalding farmer, is to be the first citizen of the county to have his milking done by machinery.

HL 8/23/07 Alone in her blazing home with two infant children, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Emilie Beyer, living eight miles from the city on the State Road, proved a heroine yesterday . . . She forced her way into the room where the two unconscious children lay on the floor. Although

rapidly losing her strength, she managed to drag them into the open air . . . Miss Beyer and the children all escaped unharmed. The house burned.

HL 9/26/07 The laying of brick on upper Ogden avenue has commenced with a rush.

HL 9/27/07 Wallace C.W. Schuette has purchased 500,000 feet of pine and basswood logs from E.E. Schuette which he will haul to his mill at this place the coming winter. He also purchased considerable timber from outside parts, and with the logs that the small jobbers and farmers haul in it will be a good season's run the coming summer.

HL 10/8/07 Although partridges are found in almost every section of the county, game is more plentiful this year near Birch Creek and along the Big Cedar now. One hunter from Stephenson shot sixteen birds in less than two hours at Birch Creek yesterday.

EL 10/10/07 Headlines Presentation of Poplar Point Park. Princely gift of John Henes to the city of Menominee is formally accepted. (Henes Park)

HL 10/22/07 John Henes Park laid out by Surveyor Anthony Hunt of Chicago.

HL 10/23/07 Headlines Talbot has a bad fire. A fire which broke out early yesterday in the yard of the Oakwood Lumber company four miles east of Talbot destroyed the entire season's cut of the mill besides burning a large amount of logs to be sawed. About 500,000 feet of lumber were consumed . . . the fire is thought to be incendiary.

HL 10/24/07 Booker T. Washington will speak here.

HL 11/27/07 Fourteen year old Michael Martin of Menominee killed a big black bruin. Sixteen bears have been shot near Harris thus far this year while almost as large a number have been killed near Daggett and a dozen or more in the vicinity of Faithorn.

HL 12/9/07 For 1907 the following saloons paid license fees of \$500 each: Talbot 1, Koss 1, Hermansville 2, Daggett 3, Ingallston 2, Menominee 58, Gourley 1, Perronville 1, Stephenson 3, Nathan 1, Cedar River 4, Powers 3, Carney 1, Spalding 4, Faithorn 2, Harris 1, Nadeau 2, Bagley 1, Wilson 2, and LaBranche 2.

HL 12/10/07 Stephen Connelly, one of the most noted characters in the upper peninsula . . . who was a gentleman though a confirmed drunkard, died at the poorhouse yesterday . . . Covering the coffin of a man who during the past ten years knew no home but the county jail, save for a few months in the poorhouse, were a half-dozen beautiful floral pieces, tributes of local people . . .

Twenty years ago, a man with a brilliant education, of good parents, it is claimed, came to Menominee and secured a position in a lumber camp. During this time he became addicted to drink, finally lost his position, and became a constant occupant of the county jail. According to the records he has been arrested over one hundred times and never paid a fine.

The only rays of sunshine that he knew were the thin, pale streams that filtered through the jail bars and the bars of another nature that he haunted when free. Connelly was about 68 years of age and had no relatives. About four months ago he was sent to the poorhouse. Politeness, whether sober or drunk, was Steve Connelly's shining redeeming quality.

HL 12/27/07 Two months ago thirteen year old William L----- of this city, a youth believed to be incorrigible was brought before the juvenile judge. At that time a number of complaints had been made against the lad and it was believed that he was slated for the reform school.

Two minutes after he had been arraigned before Judge John Stiles, the lad, with eyes brimming with tears, promised to turn over a new leaf. "William, I know that inwardly you are a good boy. Keep your promise and if the report of the teacher is good, I'll buy you a new suit of clothes on Christmas day." That was Judge Stiles' statement to the youth two months ago.

Tuesday morning, a clear-eyed youth called at Judge Stiles' home and presented the latter with a sealed envelope. In it was a report from the St. Ann's parochial school. Two months in succession the boy's deportment showed a mark of 100 and his average in every study was among the highest in his class.

Christmas morning the youth went to church in a suit of clothes which Judge Stiles purchased for him.

HL 1/3/08 W.J. Oberdorffer, delegate to the constitutional convention . . . has returned to Lansing.

HL 1/8/08 Nathan A crew will be started tomorrow to build a bridge across the Menominee river a short distance from the Pemene Falls (Nathan bridge).

HL 1/18/08 A carload of the finest horses which have been shipped here arrived today consigned to C.I. Cook. They are of the Norman and Shire breed and are of the herd shipped to Chicago last year from England, displayed as those of King Edward's stables as his finest. Mr. Cook will take the horses to the Pine Hill farm and use them for farming and breeding. The carload lot is valued at \$8,000 as each horse is pedigreed.

Fred Harrison returned from Houghton where he displayed fifteen fowls and carried off thirteen prizes.

HL 1/21/08 An upper peninsula census of Catholics showed the following parishioners in Menominee county.

Birch Creek	269	Spalding	1,283
Hermansville	817	Stephenson	1,538
Faithorn	55		
St. John's	850	Stephenson Missions	
St. Ann's	2,155	Cedar River	188
Epiphany	1,178	Talbot	76
St. Adelbert's	347	Fisher	20
Nadeau	800	Wallace	70

HL 1/31/08 Ira Carley has presented the Agricultural School with a beautiful piano.

HL 2/11/08 Donald Garrigan of Carney, son of Peter Garrigan, has won the Northwestern Farmer's grand free trip to Washington from Menominee county.

HL 2/15/08 Wallace Brandt, son of Albert Brandt, the well-known jobber at Pembine, has trapped and killed four wolves. The bounty is \$100, a fine month's work of a boy of fifteen.

HL 2/24/06 Carney gets a new mail route.

HL 2/29/08 Work has started on a new hardwood factory at Koss. The output will be chiefly barrels, tubs, and pails.

HL 4/9/08 Ann Arbor carferries No. 2 and No. 3 gently rubbed up against their local dock this morning after winning the greatest battle in their history . . . It took 500 tons of coal and almost 48 hours of incessant, tremendous bucking, retreating and bucking to send the powerful steel vessels crashing through the twenty-eight miles of ice between Cedar River and Menominee. Practically no ice was encountered between Frankfort and that point . . .

Each boat was loaded with 17 cars of coal, which weighted down the sterns to such an extent the bows quickly slid up and upon any ice obstruction.

Captain Larson said, "At Cedar River in ice 24 inches thick we made the southern turn. No. 2 took the lead, with the prow of the second boat pressing against the stern.

"With both vessels using every ounce of power possible, we moved through the ice at a snail's pace and hardly had proceeded ten miles when we began to encounter the windrows. The wind had piled the thick blue ice up twenty-five feet in our course so there was nothing to do but attack it and that

we did. No. 2 would back and then ram ahead at full speed, only to get stuck fast and hard in the mountainous mass. The second boat was then obliged to circle about it, cautiously chipping away at the ice until the sister ship was released."

HL 4/21/08 Bad blaze at Nadeau. Nadeau Brothers mill burned to the ground last night. Fifty to sixty men out of work.

HL 4/22/08 Peter Peterson, for many years supervisor for Cedarville township, was found dead at his home near Stephenson yesterday . . . He was born in Denmark in 1852. For a number of years he was a master seaman and visited many foreign countries. For a time he lived in India and also raised sheep in Argentina. In 1880 he came to Menominee county and settled in Cedarville township.

HL 6/12/08 Menominee has in its midst today Kato Shismura and P. Yokama, the sons of two wealthy Japanese manufacturers, who are touring the United States learning new ideas to be put into active operation when they return to the flowery kingdom. They came to visit the lumber mills.

HL 6/24/08 Yesterday 210 acres of land were sold to Leon Kazmarcyk, Stanley Zakowski, and John Wisniewski, prosperous Milwaukee county farmers.

HL 7/6/08 Carney John Goulder, 16, was killed; Felix Chartier was unconscious for eighteen hours, a Hammerberg boy lost a finger and three others were struck down with them in a heap when lightning struck a building on the Chartier place, five miles from Carney yesterday.

HL 7/23/08 A number of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois people have purchased farms in the hardwood belt near Cedar River.

HL 7/27/08 Yesterday morning the crowd of local people leaving the city to pick raspberries was so large that extra coaches had to be added to the W. & M. railroad train. Over 200 people went, practically all getting off and going to work.

HL 7/20/08 John Axelson is now the Supreme Chaplain of the Sons of Sweden, elected at the National Convention in St. Paul.

HL 8/1/08 John Henes Park is opened to the public. Names of the eight trails are Longfellow, Shakespeare, Byron, Homer, Goethe, Schiller, Virgil, and Whittier.

HL 8/4/08 The star players of the Hermansville Tennis Club, J.H. Loomis and W.J. Shockley, gave the Powers star players, R.A. Packard and Stanley Fontana, another defeat on Monday last.

HL 8/7/08 Wallace C.W. Schuette was appointed postmaster August 1, George M. Smith resigning. Mr. Smith has been postmaster for twenty-four years.

HL 8/17/08 Louis and Edward Parrett, two Palestine farmers, intend to start an otter farm on the shores of Hayward Lake. The Parrett brothers have several otters now in captivity and are willing to obtain more. State Warden Pierce has granted permission for the otter farm, the only one in the upper peninsula.

HL 10/6/09 Menominee Upper bridge near the paper mill collapsed. Caved into water's edge . . . Upper structure crushes like pasteboard and falls in splinters . . . only a miracle saved a teamster and his valuable team.

HL 11/26/09 Wilson The young people about town had a very pleasant time at a charivari party held at the home of R.J. Raymond in honor of his newly married son and his bride Friday evening. The young people, supplied with old wash boilers, cow bells, and tin pans, assembled about the house at 8:30 o'clock and with their terrible din notified the occupants that they were present. Thereupon they were invited into the house and used royally. They had all they could eat, all they could drink and a fine time.

HL 8/8/10 The Stephenson village council has decided to buy a new chemical engine for fire protection.

THE MENOMINEE-MARINETTE FOOTBALL GAME --- WHAT WAS THE SCORE?

The annual contest between the high school football teams of Menominee, Michigan and Marinette, Wisconsin is an outstanding event of the year. It is played alternately at Walton Blesch Field in Menominee and at the Lauerman Athletic Field in Marinette.

Year Played	Score Men.- Mar.	Time	Place	Year Played	Score Men.- Mar.	Time	Place
1894	14 --- 4	Thanksgiving	Marinette	1917	0 ---31	November 19	Marinette
1895	24 --- 8	Thanksgiving	Menominee	1918	18 --- 0	November 9	Menominee
1896	22 --- 0	Thanksgiving	Marinette	1919	0 ---20	Armistice	Marinette
1897	No Game			1920	0 --- 0	Armistice	Menominee
1898	No Game			1921	0 ---20	Armistice	Marinette
(1899	5 ---11	October 7	Menominee	1922	0 ---21	Armistice	Menominee
(1899	0 ---16	Late Season	Marinette	1923	0 ---34	Armistice	Menominee
1900	0 --- 5	November 10	Menominee	1924	0 --- 7	Armistice	Marinette
1901	0 --- 6	October 26	Marinette	1925	0 ---28	Armistice	Menominee
(1902	0 ---10	October 4	Menominee	1926	0 ---20	Armistice	Marinette
(1902	0 ---28	November 27	Marinette	1927	18 --- 0	Armistice	Menominee
1903	0 --- 6	November 26	Menominee	1928	26 --- 0	Armistice	Marinette
1904	No Game			1929	49 --- 0	Armistice	Menominee
1905	0 --- 4	December 6	Marinette	1930	0 --- 0	Armistice	Marinette
1906	No Game			1931	6 --- 0	Armistice	Menominee
1907	30 --- 0	October 19	Menominee	1932	36 --- 7	Armistice	Marinette
1908	4 ---12	Thanksgiving	Marinette	1933	13 --- 6	Armistice	Menominee
1909	No Game			1934	6 --- 7	Armistice	Marinette
1910	0 --- 6	Thanksgiving	Menominee	1935	7 --- 7	Armistice	Menominee
1911	0 --- 0	Thanksgiving	Marinette	1936	12 --- 0	Armistice	Marinette
1912	23 --- 0	Thanksgiving	Menominee	1937	13 --- 8	Armistice	Menominee
1913	9 --- 0	Thanksgiving	Marinette	1938	6 ---27	Armistice	Marinette
1914	20 --- 0	Thanksgiving	Menominee	1939	0 --- 0	Armistice	Menominee
1915	6 --- 0	Thanksgiving	Marinette	1940	0 --- 6	Armistice	Marinette
1916	3 --- 0	Thanksgiving	Menominee				

A COMPILATION OF SCHOOL CENSUS FIGURES 1926-1940

Those persons are counted on the annual school census who are at least five years old and not more than twenty years old.

Township	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1940	Boys	Girls
Cedarville	158	151	149	152	147	146	156	157	142	147	138	122	120	117	99		47	52
Daggett	420	437	426	414	425	416	411	418	358	336	343	333	306	299	299		154	145
Faithorn	111	101	104	103	113	125	129	123	132	135	137	138	119	134	127		68	59
Gourley	118	120	125	113	109	105	115	124	130	137	134	134	136	132	133		67	66
Harris	551	576	560	550	526	591	593	601	595	569	538	509	524	521	516		248	268
Kolmes	280	262	252	239	233	217	210	211	205	200	186	169	162	181	178		100	78
Ingallston	325	325	307	286	273	280	307	298	293	273	283	289	281	267	279		149	130
Lake	233	242	252	254	256	259	257	282	268	283	265	261	258	240	241		112	129
Mellen	271	242	283	274	268	278	283	300	296	280	272	256	256	249	253		135	118
Menominee	600	604	596	573	566	600	602	597	575	591	563	554	538	531	526		274	252
Meyer	639	655	630	620	597	581	595	577	568	538	507	458	474	438	440		204	236
Naseau	627	585	598	569	565	547	560	552	570	515	503	493	483	476	467		231	236
Spalding	471	498	506	507	486	486	507	513	502	496	493	509	501	502	476		258	218
Stephenson	574	587	565	562	550	575	607	582	558	535	508	494	505	488	481		243	238
Menominee City	3040	3012	2982	2970	3015	2975	2903	2901	2886	2948	2922	2915	2875	2839	2837		1412	1425
Totals	8418	8412	8336	8186	8131	8181	8240	8236	8078	7983	7792	7650	7266	7414	7352		3702	3650

WAR SERVICE

From the Little Glimpses of Other Years it appears that Menominee county has always responded in generous measure to the needs of the country. The World War was no exception as records list over nine hundred for Menominee and the immediate vicinity besides all who went from other parts of the county. In Memorial Park along the Bay Shore stands a granite marker with a bronze tablet commemorating the service of Menominee soldiers.

The roster of the dead kept by the Oscar Falk Post American Legion of Menominee shows in 1941 that 102 Civil War veterans are buried at Riverside Cemetery and 141 buried elsewhere, besides three in Birch Creek Cemetery. Eighteen Spanish American War veterans lie at Riverside and two elsewhere. One Indian War veteran and three National guardsmen are there also. Nine World War veterans are buried in Flanders Field, four at Birch Creek, 111 at Riverside, and twelve elsewhere. Besides these there are Menominee county soldiers buried elsewhere in the county and outside.

D.A.R. BOYS CLUB

The D.A.R. Boys Club of Menominee has been in operation 25 years. In 1915 the idea of such a club sprang into the mind of Miss L.A. Burns, a shopkeeper who saw the dangerous activities of a gang of idle boys who started fires threatening her property. She asked Mrs. G.A. Blesch whether it would not be possible to organize a boys' club to provide them with worthwhile interests. Mrs. Blesch immediately took steps to organize such a club and it was sponsored by the local chapter of the D.A.R. She and Mrs. A.W. Blom, Mrs. Charlotte Bowdish and others who worked with the boys in early years saw the numbers increase to hundreds.

Mrs. H.A. Vennema for many years served as superintendent, devoting almost full time to it without pay. After her death Walter Sedenquist became superintendent and he was followed by Walter G. Schmitt, the superintendent in 1940. Mrs. W.F. Waite also gave over 15 years of service as librarian devoting most of her time to it. The Big Brothers who supervise varied

activities are older boys who shoulder definite responsibilities in the club. There are three age groups; C squad of boys above nine years of age up to Junior High grades; B squad made up of Junior High boys; and A squad made up of older boys.

Many persons have contributed to the furnishing and maintenance of the club, but the man whose generosity led him to remodel a building for the use of the club was John W. Wells. He gave most financially.

SCHOOL CENSUS OF VILLAGE OF MENOMINEE, 1869

Dist. 1 (Spelling is occasionally amiss on old records)

Abram Allard; Emery Armstrong; Carrie Bangs; Daniel Barker; Virginia Bart; Christie, Hugh, and Robert Barclay; Ada, Mary, and Charles Blauvelt; Willie Boppert; George and Mary Bradford; Charles, John, Roderick, Roland, Alice, Anna, and Bartley Breeng; Wm. Brogger; Frances and Howard Brooks; J.C. Brown; Matthias Bonk; Mike and John Burnett;

John and Willie Butett (Boutotte?); Henry Camora; Martha Campbell; Chris Carlson; Mary and Henry Chapman; Alice, May, Laura, Ellen, and George Chandler; Michael Claffeny; Eddie Coon; Kitty Corcoran; Ang. Crough; Jos. Curtis;

Mich. Dahie; Harry Dix; Michael Dolcet; Henry Doap; Willie and Angeline Eastman; A.B. and E. Erickson; Almira, Daisy, John, and Charles Eveland; John and Alice Fitch; Sarah, Eliza, and Louisa Fournier; Frederick Gage; Hannah Gewehr; Hugo Juttner; Honora, Mary and John Hafner; Simon and Mary Hamilton; Henry and Edwin Hare; Jas. and Willie Harris; Eliza Haven;

James Hochtiner; Arthur, Guy, and Willie Holmes; Calvin Howard; Geo. Hubbard; Arthur, Mattie, Nettie, Jennie, Fred, and Charles Ingalls; Geo. Jesse; B. Johnston; Albert, Frank, and Caroline Jung; Chris Kaiser; Emma, John, Mary, Willie, and Lucy Kelly; Ed Kooney (Cooney?); August Kramer; James Kroll; Ed, Philip, and Jennie LaPlant; George, May, and Thomas Lamen (Leman? Lemery?); Louise and William Lehmann; Lizzie, Josephine, and Joseph LeRoy; Mary and Charles Light; Aug. Mack; Uri (?), J.M. and Jonathan Markle; Frank Marrius; Anna and Smith Mason;

John, Mary, and James McCartney; ? Missett; John Mitchell; George and Alma Moulton; Willie and Frank Morris; James Nagle; Annie Nason; Alfred and J.R. Nelson; Celia Miles; Emma, Ella, and Byron Oatman; Willie, Mary, Ellen, and Anna O'Conner; Mary, Hugh, and Mike O'Donald; Chris Pablie; Maggie and Alice Palmer; Ed Parmenter; Frank and George Pease; Ella, Maggie, William and Thomas PenGilly; Willie, Kate, John and James Perkett; Wilfred Fishion; Jacob Pollask; Uri (?) Priest; Ed Reinhart; Peter Reidinger; Mary and Frank Rinkey; Paul and Alvina Ruprecht; Jos. Sassoraskie; Frank (Frances) Saxton; Miles, Nancy, Kirk and Isabel Shepard; Mary Sieman; Edward Slawson; John Smith;

William and Katie Somerville; Joseph Steigel; Della and Charles Spies; Eddie, Isaac, Fred, Emma, and Bell Stephenson; John Stie; Munsell Stauber (or Stober); M. J. , John, Sophia, and Eliza Stone; Alva VanAuken; Joseph Wagner; John, Mina, and Martha Westfall; Flora White; Mary Williams; John Winsell;

Dist. 2

Libbie Bart; Eu. Belongie; Chas. and Louis Bernard (Kaguetosh); Elizabeth Barnard; Mary Bopray (Beaupre?) Mary, Elizabeth, Ella, Emmeline, and George Bradford; Caroline and Emmeline Caldwell; Joseph and Alexander Clark; Arthur, Fleurian, and Libbie Cota; Libbie, Lewis, and Mary Crow; John, William, and Henry Dashner; John, Ada, and Daniel Davis; John and Libbie Dousey; Moses, Mary, Isaac, Joseph, Frank, and Libbie Frechette; Henry, John, Ida, Della, and Junius LaDuke; Platitea Lamen (Leman? Lemery?) John and Joseph Lemery; Bompert Luissey (?) Mary Maginness; Ranklin, Alice, and William Mason; John, Charles, and Alex McLeod; Moses and Lewis Olivier; Mary Perry; Elridge Peltie; Emery Place; Julia and Maly Smith.

RAILROAD MILEAGE

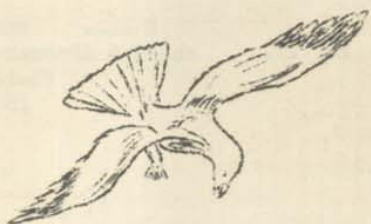
In 1940, according to the Railroad Co-operative League of Michigan, there were 180 miles of railroad tracks in Menominee county. Employees of the railroads in this county are paid approximately \$166,800 annually.

WHEN THE ICE GOES OUT OF GREEN BAY

1882 -- May 5	1917 --- April 20
1883 -- April 15	1918 --- April 27
1884 -- April 27	1919 --- March 28
1885 -- April 29	1920 --- April 2
1886 -- April 23	1921 --- March 25
	1922 --- April 10
	1923 --- May 5
1899 -- April 26	1924 --- April 30
1900 -- April 18	1925 --- March 27
1901 -- April 21	1926 --- April 26
1902 -- March 16	1927 --- March 31
1903 -- March 23	1928 --- April 12
1904 -- April 16	1929 --- April 9
1905 -- April 16	1930 --- April 22
1906 -- April 14	1931 --- April 10
1907 -- April 8	1932 --- April 12
1908 -- April 14	1933 --- April 11
1909 -- April 21	1934 --- April 19
1910 -- March 27	1935 --- April 15
1911 -- April 5	1936 --- April 25
1912 -- April 15	1937 --- April 14
1913 -- April 17	1938 --- March 31
1914 -- April 19	1939 --- April 22
1915 -- April 17	1940 --- April 25
1916 -- April 22	

MENOMINEE RIVER FLOWAGE

	<u>Cubic feet per second</u>	
	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
January, 1939	4386	1800
February, 1939	2615	1581
March, 1939	2391	1948
January, 1940	1656	1080
February, 1940	1728	1110
March, 1940	2121	1008



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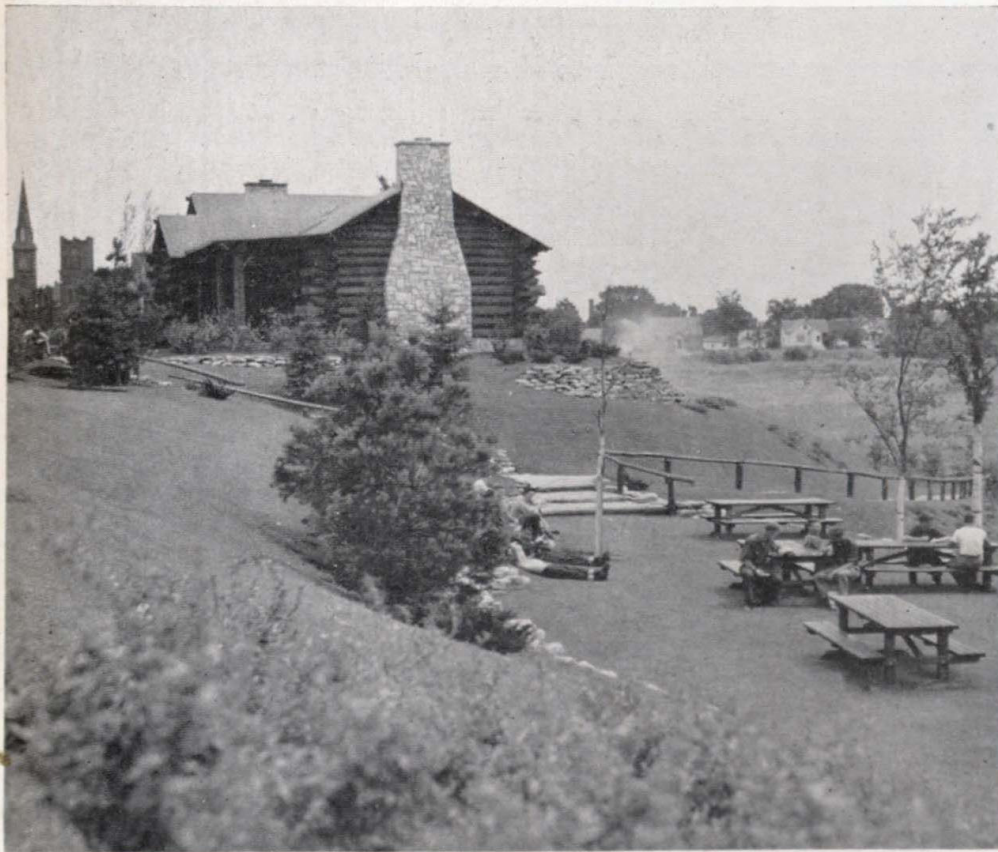
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MENOMINEE

County

THE GATEWAY TO

HIAWATHA LAND



Tourist Lodge and Information Bureau, Menominee

PRICE TEN CENTS

Into The Open

Out of the din, the dust of the street,
Out of the jail of the stifling heat,
Out of the search of a cool retreat,
 Into the open.

Into the laughing cooling breeze,
Into the music of the trees,
Into the heart of drifting ease,
 Into the open.

Out of the gray and smoking night,
Out of the hurry and scurry and fight,
Out of the mass that crowds you tight,
 Into the open.

Into the soul of natural things,
Into the hills of joyous wings,
Where sky and earth and nature sings,
 Into the open.

—May Arno



MENOMINEE COUNTY

“The Gateway to Hiawatha Land”

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Sponsored and Compiled by

Board of Supervisors

and

Board of Road Commissioners

of

MENOMINEE COUNTY, MICH.

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A Fisherman's Paradise Near Pemene Falls

Recreation In Menominee County

Appropriately named the "Gateway to Hiawatha-Land," Menominee offers the tourist, the vacationist and the recreation-seeker summer playgrounds that are unexcelled anywhere in this whole North Country, along with as fine and genuine a native hospitality as can be found anywhere in the world.

Bounded on the east by the beautiful waters of Green Bay and on the west by the famous Menominee River, and generously dotted with inland lakes, Menominee County has much to offer those who love to swim, fish, hunt, hike or play in Nature's wonderland.

To the fisherman and the hunter, Menominee County is a Paradise. The Menominee River is nationally famous for its walleye and bass fishing. Big Cedar River abounds in large and small mouth bass and perch. Shakey Lakes, west of Stephenson in the central part of the county, is famous for its speckled trout, while pickerel, pike and sunfish are plentiful in the numerous other streams and lakes found in every section of the county.

Then, of course, the fisherman has a regular "field day" each spring during the annual run of the silvery smelt, heading up stream to spawn. The twin communities of Menominee and Marinette make quite a carnival of this event with a week's celebration, while all other streams emptying into Green Bay likewise get their ample share of smelt during the spring runs.

The City of Menominee, boasting the third finest harbor on the Great Lakes, also has the best breakwater and yacht harbor in the whole North Country. Docking at the breakwater is free, numerous regattas are staged during the summer months, while at Menominee Beach the WPA recreation program offers free instruction in swimming, diving and log-rolling and supervised beach play. Visitors are also welcome to use the High School's tennis courts without charge, while two golf clubs offer daily use of the links at a nominal fee.

Few counties offer more beautiful scenic drives than does Menominee. US-41, an all-concrete highway north from Menominee takes the motorist through the leading dairying county in the State of Michigan and along the finest agricultural lands in the Upper Peninsula. Highway M-35, a combined concrete and black-top highway north from Menominee takes the motorist along the shores of beautiful Green Bay and along virgin hardwood lands.

County Highway 352 from Stephenson takes the motorist through the Chain of Lakes area; Highway 581 from Menominee north along the banks of the Menominee River, while County Highway 374, west from US-41 at Carney gives the motorist a splendid view of beautiful Pemene Falls.



Yachts Docked at Menominee Breakwater



Sail Boats Anchored in Yacht Basin



Ice-Boating on Green Bay

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MENOMINEE COUNTY — GATEWAY TO HIAWATHA LAND

Three other falls are accessible on the Menominee River, starting with Bun-Won Quiver Falls, reached through a side-road off County Highway 577; White Rapids, which can be seen from the River Road, just south of Lake Rosebush, and Chappee Falls, located near County Highway 581, northwest of Menominee. Near the latter falls is the famous old Indian battle grounds and burial grounds and the Indian mounds are still visible.

Three power dams are located along the river, one just west of Ingalls, another west of Stephenson and the third west of Daggett.

Winter sports, too, are rapidly coming to the fore in Menominee County. Fine electrically-lighted public skating rinks are maintained in Menominee, Stephenson, Daggett and Powers. Ski trails and slides are located at Menominee, Daggett, Nadeau, Carney and Powers, while Stephenson has a ski jump that offers extra thrills.

Green Bay, off Menominee, has long been famous for its iceboating and two years ago was the scene of the annual international cup races, moved to Menominee because sailing conditions were deemed better than at any other place on the Great Lakes.

Each of Menominee County's 14 townships has something special and specific to offer in the way of recreation, and a brief summary is given below:

CEDARVILLE

Abounds with trails that should be the delight of the hiker and all along which are continual reminders of the once great lumber and logging industry that flourished in this township. One of these trails is called the "Steam-Hauler Trail" so named because a steam engine was used to tow 37 sleighs on which were piled 125,000 feet of logs per trip. Cedarville has its Bear Creek, Walton Creek, Elmwood Creek and its Big Cedar River, favorite spots with fishermen, while deer and duck hunters find it a haven in the fall of the year.

DAGGETT

Two of its lakes, Wagner and Hoglund are favorites with duck hunters. Its famous blueberry marsh is situated west of the village of Daggett between County Highways 358 and 360. The village has numerous indoor and outdoor sports activities and a new bowling alley is now under construction.

FAITHORN

High rocky banks along the Menominee River make this township one of the most picturesque in the county and its topography offers much opportunity for skiing and snow-shoeing. The interstate bridge crosses the Menominee River at Nathan, and located nearby are 10 acres of the North Country's fast-disappearing virgin timber. Among the township's lakes, Brandt Lake offers very good duck hunting.

GOURLEY

Good brook trout and some rainbow trout fishing is offered in two of Gourley's streams, DeGrave Creek and DePas Creek, each of which is approximately four miles in length. In the eastern part of the township a foot trail leads to the beaver dams. Gourley township has the distinc-



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Menominee County Offers Variety of Sports and Recreation

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MENOMINEE COUNTY — GATEWAY TO HIAWATHA LAND

an of being, in area, the only perfect township in the county. It is exactly one mile square.

HARRIS

This township is the home of America's "Vanishing Race" with the Harris Indian reservation and its burial grounds, church, community hall, ceremonial grounds and workshop in the school. Between Harris and Wilson, just off US-41 and US-2, is located an old charcoal kiln, another reminder of a once-flourishing industry. Logging continues to be active and several camps are located in the township, and occasionally the tourist comes across a "ghost town" such as Whitney, where lumbering once thrived. Perronville has much outdoor sports activity, including baseball diamond, skating rink and bathing beach.

HOLMES

Famous for its Pemene Falls, its high cliffs and the Chalk Hills and White Rapids power dams. Two lakes, oddly enough named Dawn and Sunset offer good northern pike fishing while brook trout are plentiful in Miskauno and De Haas Creeks. Lindbeck Lake, of some 20 acres in area, is soon to be planted in trout.

INGALLSTON

Abounds with lakes, creeks and bay shore parks. The township starts at the Menominee county airport on M-35 and extends up the shore to Cedarville. Smelt dipping is particularly good in Rocheran, Johnson's, Bailey's, Beattie and Springer Creeks, while the 650-acre Hayward Lake, east of Ingalls offers good fishing for northern pike, perch and some sunfish. The Dominican College summer camp is located on Green Bay, near the north end of this township.

LAKE

Has one of the county's most popular summer playgrounds and thousands of campers and trailer-tourists are attracted annually to its famous Chain of Lakes park, more popularly known as "Shakey Lakes". Oxbow trail around a wide bend in the Menominee River can be traversed by car, while nearby is the Indian portage and burial grounds. Also as a reminder of flourishing days in the past is the ghost town of Koss, once a lumber center. A picturesque view is offered near 60 Islands.

MELLEN

This township is noted for its picturesque bridge trails lying between US-41 and the Menominee River. A public riding academy at Ingalls attracts riders from as far north as Escanaba. At the power dam, west of Wallace, the county maintains a bass and trout rearing pond. Wallace, too, has the oldest baseball diamond in the county, the site of which was established more than 50 years ago. There is exceptionally fine fishing in the Menominee River, which forms the western boundary of this township.

MENOMINEE

Old Indian battle and burial ground, with an Indian mound still visible, is located in this township near Chappie Rapids. County Highway 77, which was the county's most important supply road in the old lumbering days is now dotted with flourishing farms. At Birch Creek on

MENOMINEE COUNTY — GATEWAY TO HIAWATHA LAND

US-41, cheese is still being produced on the site of the first cheese factory in the Upper Peninsula which marked the start of a million-dollar-per-year industry for Menominee County. On the outskirts of Menominee is the county's largest dairying barn, constructed of stone, which at one time housed 158 cows. This circular structure has since been converted into a riding academy.

MEYER

At Hermansville, this township's chief community, is located a saw-mill where the first maple flooring in the world was produced and is still in operation. Logging operations flourish throughout the township which also has a large tract of standing virgin timber. Near Hermansville is located the Upper Peninsula's largest fox farms which have an annual output of 35,000 pelts. In the Vega area there is exceptionally fine deer hunting.

NADEAU

Motorists along US-41 can see the old charcoal kilns which in keeping with North Country traditions are called "Paul Bunyan Beehives". West of Carney stands the county's last "Little Red Schoolhouse", while farther west an enterprising resident has a home-made water falls and power plant. There is good duck hunting on DeGroote Lake, while northern pike fishing is offered in Fisher Lake and brook trout in Holmes Creek.

SPALDING

Large tracts of standing virgin timber are found in the northwestern part of this township, with fine trails offered the hiker. Very fine duck hunting is found on Reed's Lake and Wheeler Lake; brook trout fishing in Reed's Brook and perch and bass in Kitchner Lake. In the past few years there has been much activity in winter sports in this township and a lighted toboggan slide at Powers and an ice rink at Spalding attract hundreds from nearby communities.

STEPHENSON

Like Spalding, Stephenson, too, is developing as an active winter sports center and the county's highest ski jump and start of ski trails is located just west of Stephenson. Brooks, streams and lakes are numerous in this township with North Lake (formerly Mud Lake) noted for its fine duck hunting and grass pike and northern pike plentiful for the fisherman. Little Lake and Hugo's Brook are also popular with the angler and the nimrod.

Menominee County Parks

Menominee County is proud of the absence along our highways of the sign "Private—Keep Out" which confronts the tourist in so many other places. Years ago the Menominee County Road Commission purchased attractive park sites and dedicated thousands of acres of Menominee County's woodlands bordering lakes and streams permanently to public enjoyment.

Ten parks, exclusive of those in the City of Menominee and Wells State Park, comprise the Menominee County Park System and, as a whole, they are strategically located for the tourist, picnicker, seeker of scenic beauty or the bather. The list of parks follow:

HERMANSVILLE PARK

Comprises 80 acres and is situated on US-2, about five miles northwest of Hermansville. It is located on a bluff that is very densely wooded with hardwoods. The tract of land is triangular-shaped and is serviced with picnic tables and stoves.

CHAIN OF LAKES (*SHAKEY LAKES*) PARK

Comprises 219 acres and is situated on County Highway 352, 15 miles west of Stephenson. The park is on an island, connected to the mainland by a man-made fill. There is a 3-mile drive around the park right at the water's edge. The park is equipped with playground equipment, a baseball diamond, a set of bath-houses and building for concessions, opened on week-ends and holidays. There is a fine sand bathing beach. The picnic area is covered with 10 to 12-foot growth of oak, with hardwood and jack-pine farther back. Each year the annual Menominee County Dairy Day fete is held at this park. There are special facilities for trailer-tourists and over-night campers, making this park one of the most popular in the entire county park system.

WALLACE PARK

Comprises 20 acres and is situated on US-41, 12.5 miles north of Menominee. There is a ridge of hardwoods along the highway. Picnic tables and stoves make this park an ideal spot for an over-night camper.

LONGRIE PARK

Comprises six acres and is situated on County Highway 352, four miles west of Stephenson. The tract is densely wooded with second-growth white pine. There are four picnic tables and two stoves in the park.

RIVER PARK

Comprises 29 acres and is situated on the Menominee River about 4 miles north of Menominee. County Highway 581, by which the park is reached from the north or south, is one of the county's finest scenic drives. Bathing facilities in this park are not the best, because the bank at the water's edge is very steep, the water is very deep and of a very



Bathers Enjoying Beach at Shakey Lakes



Summer Afternoon Scene on Menominee Beach

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it current. There is an abundance of picnic tables and stoves in the park and the area is high and dry.

WOESSNER-MARSON PARK

Comprises one acre of land and is located at the junction of County Highways 577 and 352, west of Stephenson. This park, too, is covered with a second growth of white pine.

AIRPORT PARK

Comprises 20 acres and is situated about five miles from Menominee on M-35. The park is 4,000 feet long and all of it lies between the highway and the shores of Green Bay. This park is especially equipped for trailer tourists, with electric current available. There is a plentiful supply of picnic tables and stoves which makes the park attractive and popular with picnickers.

BAILEY PARK

Comprises 75 acres and is situated on M-35, at Arthur Bay, about 15 miles north of Menominee. Rushrue Creek runs through the extreme north end of this park which is heavily wooded with a predominance of spruce and white pine and some cedar. Several roadside picnic tables and stoves are available in this park.

KLEINKE PARK

Comprises 24 acres and is located on M-35, between Hayward Bay on the north and Arthur Bay on the south. Kleinke Creek runs through the park which is lightly wooded by white pine, spruce and cedar. There is a fine sand bathing beach, free of stones and a set of bath houses. Plenty of picnic tables and stoves make it a popular spot for picnickers.

FOX PARK

Comprises 60 acres and is situated at Fox on M-35, about five miles north of Cedar River. There is a fine sandy beach, about a half-mile long and the water is free of stones, making it ideal for bathing. There is an abundance of picnic tables and stoves in the park which is wooded with a medium growth of white and Norway pine, poplar, birch and some cedar.

J. W. WELLS STATE PARK

This park, pronounced as one of the most beautiful in the whole State Park system, is located just south of the village of Cedar River on M-35, about 20 miles north of Menominee. It contains some 466 acres and has a frontage on Green Bay of about two and one-half miles. The park is fully equipped with picnic tables, playground equipment, bath-houses, and swimming and diving floats and slides. Electric current is available for trailer tourists and a full-time caretaker operates the concession building and superintends the park. There is a fine baseball diamond on the property. The park is maintained entirely at state expense.

JOHN HENES PARK

Located at the city limits of Menominee, on M-35, this park is one of the most famous in the North Country for its natural beauty and attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors annually. Plenty of picnic tables and stoves are available, there is fine playground equipment for the children and an excellent bathing beach. A feature of this park is a herd of deer, roaming around a large enclosure under the shade of virgin trees.



Michigan-Wisconsin Interstate Bridge at Menominee

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Menominee County Road System

Menominee County has the longest, the finest and one of the best paved county highway systems in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Extending 64 miles north and south and some 20 miles east and west, the county's 1,056 square miles contain the largest number of farms of any U. P. county—2,318—necessitating a large mileage of roads to service these farms.

Including 121.8 miles of state and federal trunk lines, Menominee County's total road mileage is 1,383.6, divided as follows:

State and federal trunk lines (US-41, US-2, M-35 and M-69):	
Concrete	68.5 miles
Gravel	53.3 miles
	<hr/>
Total	121.8 miles
County Roads:	
Hard Surfaced	20.0 miles
Gravel	234.9 miles
	<hr/>
Total	254.9 miles
McNitt Township Roads:	
Hard Surfaced	35.0 miles
Gravel	716.0 miles
Dirt	255.9 miles
	<hr/>
Total	1006.9 miles

The McNitt township road mileage, segregated into townships, is as follows:

Cedarville, 58.1 miles; Daggett, 45.7; Faithorn, 36.9; Gourley, 28.0; Harris, 131.2; Holmes, 60.7; Ingallston, 61.2; Lake, 83.8; Mellen, 45.1; Menominee, 105.4; Meyer, 48.5; Nadeau, 106.2; Spalding, 130.0 and Thompson, 66.1 miles.

County Road Maintenance

Snowdrifts in winter, dust nuisances in summer and more than 175 bridges make maintenance of the Menominee county road system an arduous and expensive function.

Menominee was the first county in the Upper Peninsula to undertake to snow plow all of its 1,260 miles of county and McNitt township roads. One reason for this was that Menominee County, being the largest dairy county, requires roads to be kept open for the daily collection of approximately 300,000 pounds of milk. At an estimated rate of two cents per pound, the value of this milk, which must be moved daily, is \$6,000. Loss to the farmer, if the milk is not collected, amounts



[14]

Menominee County's Gravel-Crushing Plant — Daily Capacity, 600 Cubic Yards

to a considerable sum and in a short time would pay for an expensive piece of snow removal equipment.

Another reason is that, in the past few years, school districts have found it more profitable to close some schools and transport the children by busses to other schools. This has lessened the cost to the school districts but has increased road maintenance costs in that better roads and better road service for snow removal are now required. Quite often it is necessary to plow the roads in the morning and again in the afternoon for the busses' return trips due to drifts piling up during the day in the open country and farming territory where the county has little second growth protection.

As an example of how important the school bus factor has become, a recent survey showed that each day a total of 1,800 children were being transported in 30 busses and six automobiles for an aggregate distance of 1,760 miles.

A fleet of 22 trucks and plows comprise the snow removal equipment, varying in size from two to 10-ton capacity. Two five-to-six-ton trucks are equipped with Snogos, while four heavy duty motor patrol graders, equipped with snow plows, wings and blades are also used to advantage. The county owns six sand spreaders for use in combatting icy-road conditions. Special attention is given federal and state trunk lines in this respect, but all dangerous hills on school bus routes are also sanded.

Cost of snow plowing of county roads averages \$50.00 per mile, or a total cost of \$62,500. The snow plowing equipment is put on federal and state trunk lines first, then on county main roads, which include milk, mail and school bus routes and finally on township roads. Federal and state highways are kept open continuously, even in the worst blizzards. The average annual snow fall in Menominee County is 65 inches.

With the increase in traffic on the main county roads it is necessary to re-surface with crushed gravel about every third year at an expense of about \$1,000 per mile or an average of \$333 per mile per year. Additional charges for patching and dragging increases this cost to approximately \$400 per mile per year.

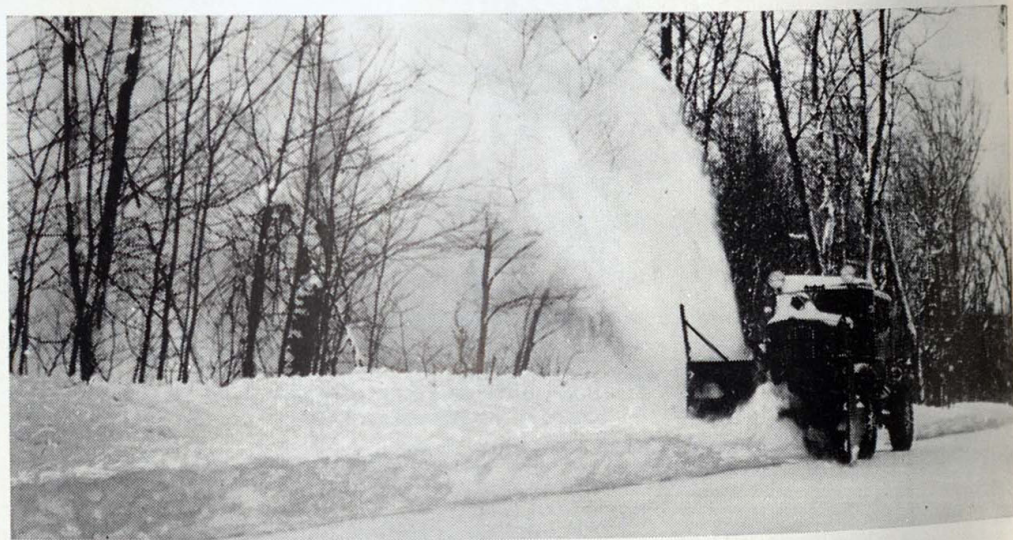
The county crushing plant produces 120,000 cubic yards of gravel on a 10-month operation basis, thereby taking care of 100 miles per year.

Funds are not sufficient to provide for oiling or dust-laying on the county's entire road system, but the commission does spend about \$6,000 per year in this connection. Principally served in this dust-laying function are main county trunk lines, and areas around cheese factories, schools, churches and in and near the several incorporated villages of the county.

Menominee County has 178 bridges, varying in length of span from 10 feet to 400 feet. Of this number 65 are modern and of concrete and steel construction. The balance are of wood and light steel, inherited from the horse-and-buggy days, and are in constant need of repair and replacement. A bridge crew is kept busy the greater part of the year. The public can be asked to travel over a rough road which the county



The Snow-Plow Attacks the Drifts



Menominee County Snogo in Action



The Road Opened to Auto Traffic

cannot afford to improve, but the commission insists it is inexcusable to have a bridge, over which the public passes, in an unsafe condition.

The problem of adding and replacing culvert crossings has proved particularly expensive one for the county and in one year alone, after the McNitt roads were taken into the county highway system, \$9,000 worth of corrugated metal culvert pipe was installed.

County Road Finances

Funds for the operation of the Menominee County road system are derived from five sources. This is exclusive of funds for the maintenance of state and federal trunk lines which are derived through contract between the State Highway Department and the county road commission, under a strict budget control system.

The amount expended by the state for state and federal trunk line maintenance in Menominee County in 1940 was \$64,000, or \$520 per mile.

The 254.9 miles of county roads are maintained from monies received from the state under the so-called "Horton or Weight Tax" act, passed in 1932 under which the state returns to the county monies paid for weight taxes on automobiles; also a percentage paid for gasoline taxes. The first half of these revenues are paid to the road commission for the original county road system. The first half of the second half may be used for McNitt or township roads upon authorization by the county board of supervisors by a three-fifths vote. The final one-quarter is then pro-rated between the cities and villages and the county road system, according to population.

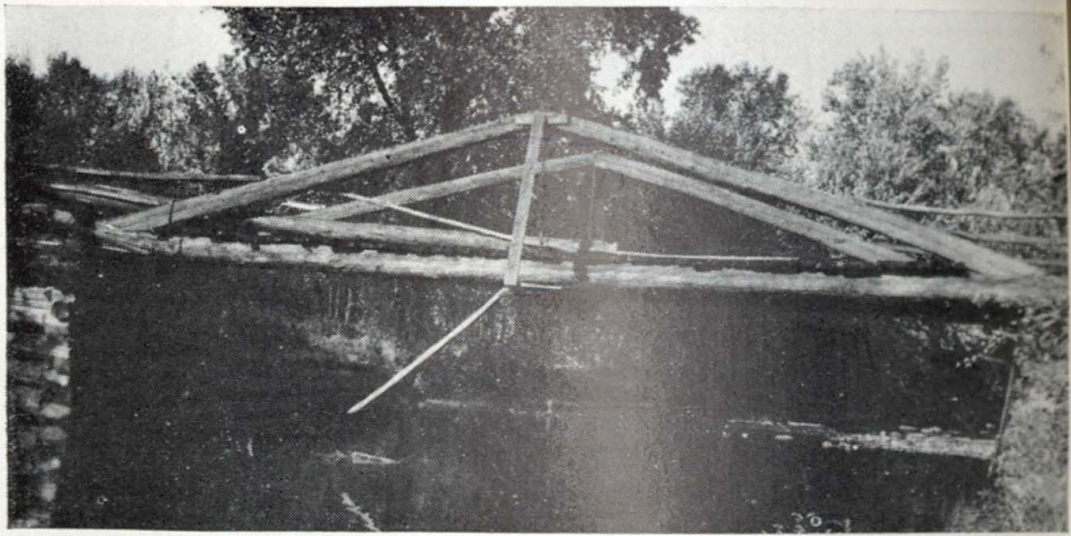
The McNitt or Township road fund is a fixed amount of \$60,000 from the gasoline fund, based on mileage and population ratio. Beginning in 1932, the counties of Michigan were required to take over 20 per cent of the township road mileage each year and this money is an added fund to assist in the upkeep of these roads. No increase has been received for the village streets and alleys taken over in July, 1938 by the commission.

The snow-removal fund is distributed by the State Highway Department according to McNitt road mileage and the average inches of snow-fall in the county for the previous year. The amount each county receives varies each year, according to snow-fall, but the total amount expended by the state remains at \$200,000.

The fifth source of revenue for the county road system is under state law providing for a maximum of one mill from the property tax, which may be allocated for roads by the board of supervisors.

For the year 1940, receipts were as follows:

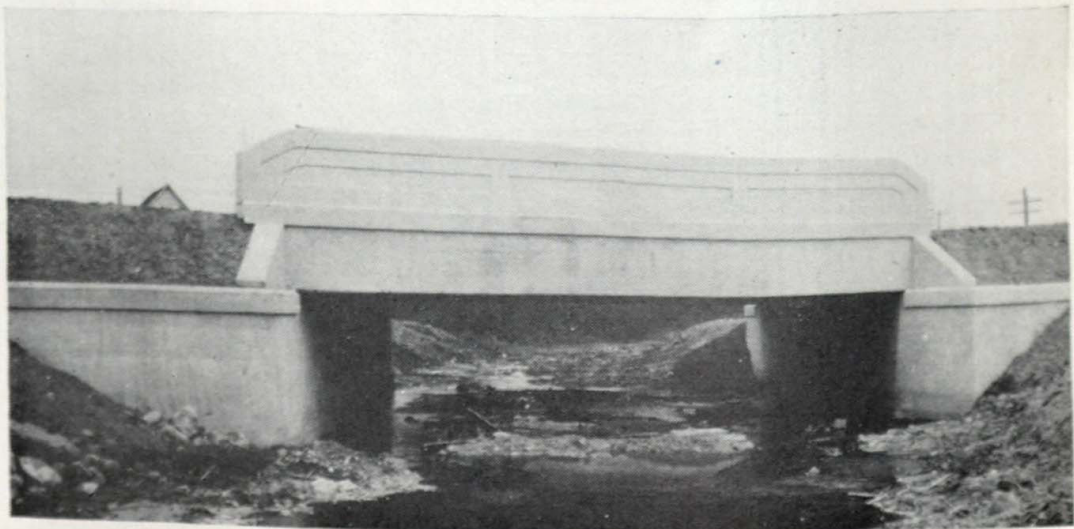
Weight Tax refund	\$108,032.18
Gas Tax refund	13,905.58
McNitt fund	60,000.00
Snow-removal money	4,578.57
County 1-mill tax	18,793.92
Total	<u>\$205,310.25</u>



This Bridge Looked Like That



And Now Looks Like This



A Standard Menominee County Bridge

MEMORANDUM COUNTY — GATEWAY TO HIAWATHA LAND

Less amounts paid:

City of Menominee	\$ 12,306.65
Village of Daggett	340.35
Village of Powers	310.72
Village of Stephenson	736.09

Total\$ 13,693.81

Net receipts\$191,616.44

In addition to the money returned to the city and villages, work was done at county expense on the streets as follows:

City of Menominee	\$ 14,800.00
Village of Stephenson	3,679.37
Village of Daggett	1,683.41
Village of Powers	914.57

Total\$ 21,077.35

The road system budget is approved each year by the board of supervisors in the annual October meeting. The 1940 budget being \$191,616.44 for 1,261.9 miles of roads, exclusive of the state system, gives approximately \$151.05 per mile. Deducting \$50.00 per mile for snow-plowing, leaves \$101.05 per mile.

This amount is hardly sufficient to properly finance the maintenance of all roads, purchase equipment, keep same in repair and provide proper housing facilities and office personnel, and when it is remembered that under the present method of operation, hundreds of miles of old roads must be rebuilt to meet modern requirements at an average cost of \$3,000 per mile, it is readily seen the county road commission is operating at a great financial disadvantage.

Any comment on Menominee County's road system finances would be incomplete unless due credit was given the federal government for the additional help furnished under the WPA program for road improvement. The cost of the program in Menominee County has been shared between the WPA and the county road commission on the basis of 72 per cent by the WPA and 28 per cent by the County.

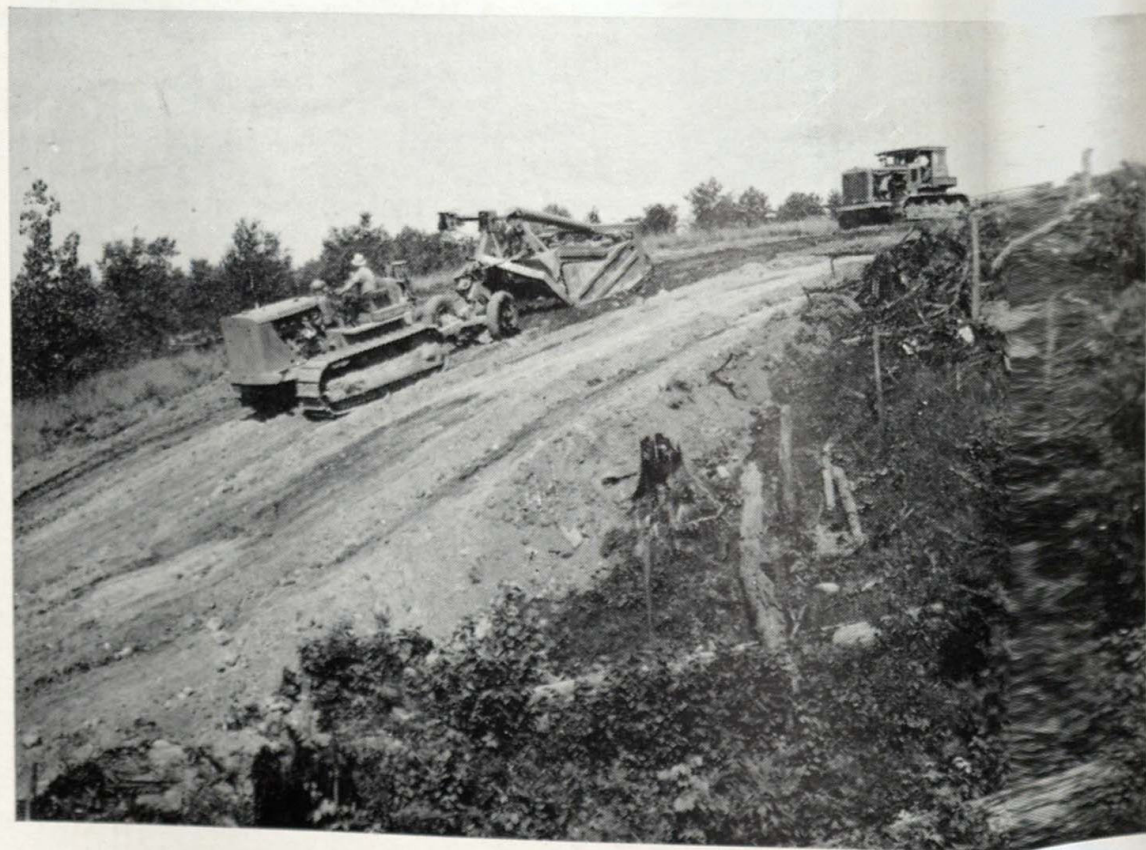
The greater part of the federal expenditures is for relief labor. The number of men employed varies from 400 to 850. The road projects act as a constant reservoir of unemployment. Men are assigned to road jobs and then transferred to other projects and back again as various functions of government complete odd jobs. In this way, there never is a time when a properly certified unemployed person is not immediately put to work.

Road Personnel and Equipment

The Menominee County Road Commission consists of three men, appointed by the Board of Supervisors with one term expiring every two years. The commission's executive work is under the direction of the county Highway Engineer who is appointed by the commission but has no vote in its administrative deliberations.



Bull-Dozer Levelling a Hump in the Road



Menominee County Graders at Work

Acting under the county engineer is the Maintenance Superintendent who is in full charge of maintenance. Under him are three foremen, one for each of the districts into which the county is divided for convenience of operations.

The main garage and administrative building is located in the south-end of the county in the City of Menominee, the county seat. One of the other two garages is located at Stephenson, 24 miles north of Menominee and the third at Powers, 20 miles north of Stephenson.

The main garage at Menominee consists of a concrete block building 60 feet by 120 feet. At the front end of this building is an attractive two-story brick building, 40 feet by 60 feet, which is used as the central office. On the main floor is the office of maintenance superintendent, stock room, rest room, vault and hall with stairway leading to the second floor where the county engineer's office is located. Also on this second floor is the board room for the meetings of the commission, office of chief clerk, bookkeeper and the drafting and engineers' room. Additional vault space is also available for filing of records.

The personnel of the garage consists of a garage foreman, two mechanics and a blacksmith. They take care of most of the repairs on equipment, although the Stephenson and Powers shops have mechanics who do a great deal of work on equipment stored there.

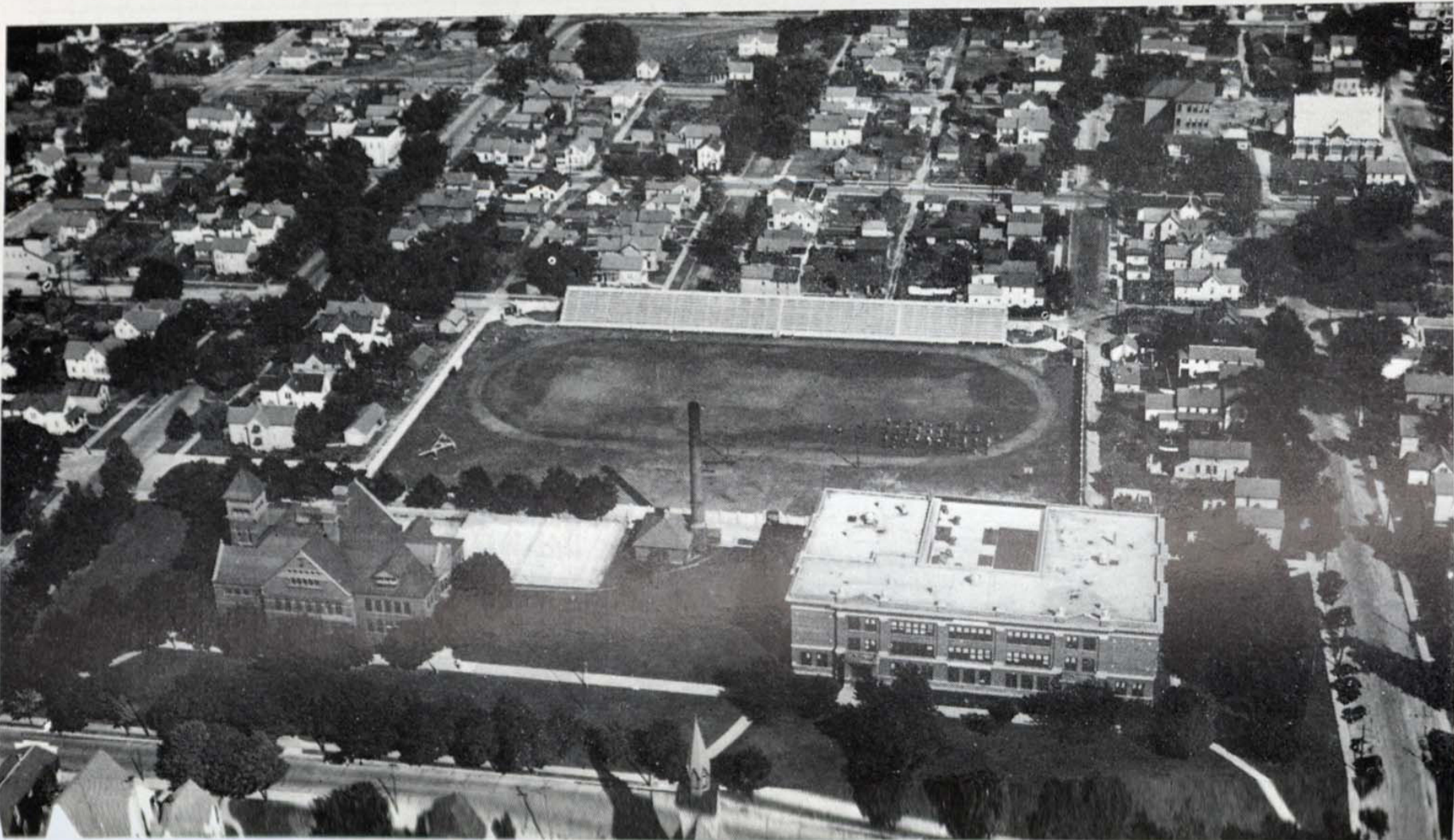
The gas pumps are located just outside the door of the garages and trucks are gassed as they return to the shop at night and the amount used is charged to the work done by the truck that day.

The garages at Stephenson and Powers are also of concrete block construction, each 60 feet by 120 feet, and house equipment used to service roads in each section. About 25 men work out of each of the three garages the year around, but during summer months when construction work is carried on this force is increased. Approximately 485 miles of roads are serviced from each garage.

The major part of the county road equipment is in trucks and some heavier construction equipment. This equipment, valued at \$200,000, exclusive of buildings, includes:

Forty-three trucks, varying in size from 1½-ton to 10-ton capacity, four patrol graders, four pneu-hydro planers with 10-foot blades, seven tractors, varying in size from 1-ton to 15 tons, two carry-alls, 24 snowblowers of various types and sizes, two rollers, and two crushing plants, complete with power units, bins, conveyors, etc., with capacity of 600 cubic yards of gravel per day.

Mounted on two of the 5-6-ton trucks are Snogos. Other equipment includes three power shovels, two boilers on truck chassis, one chip spreader, one chloride spreader, six sanding machines, four tar heaters, one 500-gallon oil storage tank, four concrete mixers, eight scrapers, two rollers, one scarifier, one pile driver, two road shapers, four power mowers, one 40-ton trailer and four other trailers of various sizes.



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Menominee's Beautiful High School Plant and Blesch Athletic Field

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News Of The Churches

Menominee, both City and County, is most favorably situated in providing adequate facilities for you to worship at the Church of your choice. You will find seventeen churches in the City of Menominee and, at least, twenty churches in the various communities of the County. Menominee may be well described as the County of Churches. All of the churches hold Sunday morning services and several of them hold Sunday evening and Weekday services. It might be well to state that during the Summer months some of the churches advance their schedule of services to earlier hours. Visitors to Menominee County are always welcome at any and all these churches.

Listed below you will find the names and locations of the churches:

PROTESTANT

MENOMINEE:

- Presbyterian*—(Ogden Ave. at Parmenter St.)
- Methodist*—(Ogden Ave. at Carpenter St.)
- Episcopal*—(Ogden Ave. near Jenkins St.)
- Bethel Lutheran*—(Stephenson Ave.)
- Central Lutheran*—(Somerville Ave. and State St.)
- Christ Evangelical Lutheran*—(Dunlap Ave. and State St.)
- Danish Lutheran*—(Ingalls St.)
- Trinity Evangelical*—(823 Ogden Ave.)
- Emmanuel Lutheran*—(Frederick St. and Zimmer Ave.)
- Evangelical Mission Covenant*—(313 Broadway)
- Broadway Baptist*—(on Broadway)
- Jehovah's Witnesses*—(Kingdom Hall, 1318 Ogden Ave.)
- Seventh Day Adventist*—(on Broadway)

COUNTY OF MENOMINEE:

- Lost Lake Community Church*—(Near Shakey Lakes—on road directly west of Stephenson.)
- Stephenson Gospel Tabernacle.*
- Stephenson*—Bethlem Covenant (east of Stephenson at Palestine.)
- Stephenson*—Methodist.
- Wallace*—Bethel Mission (Church one mile east of US-41.)
- Wallace*—Methodist. (Served by pastor from Carney.)
- Wallace*—Gethsemane Lutheran.
- Ingalls*—Methodist. (Served by pastor from Stephenson.)
- Carbondale*—St. Mark's Lutheran (on road between US-41 at Carbondale and M-35 at Arthur Bay—served by the pastor from Daggett.)



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Menominee Beach Park and Yacht Harbor

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- Daggett*—Baptist.
Daggett—Bethesda Lutheran (on road west of Daggett—3 miles.)
Daggett—Holy Cross Lutheran.
Daggett—Moravian.
Carney—Methodist (one mile east of US-41.)
Faithorn—Methodist. (Served by pastor from Hermansville.)
Hannahville Indian Mission—(4 miles south of Harris—Served by Hermansville Methodist pastor.)
Powers—Grace Lutheran Church.
Hermansville—Methodist.
Hermansville—Trinity Lutheran.
Wilson—Episcopal. (East of Wilson on old US-41.)
Wilson—Seventh Day Adventist (at Jam Dam, about 6 miles south of Wilson on 551.)

CATHOLIC

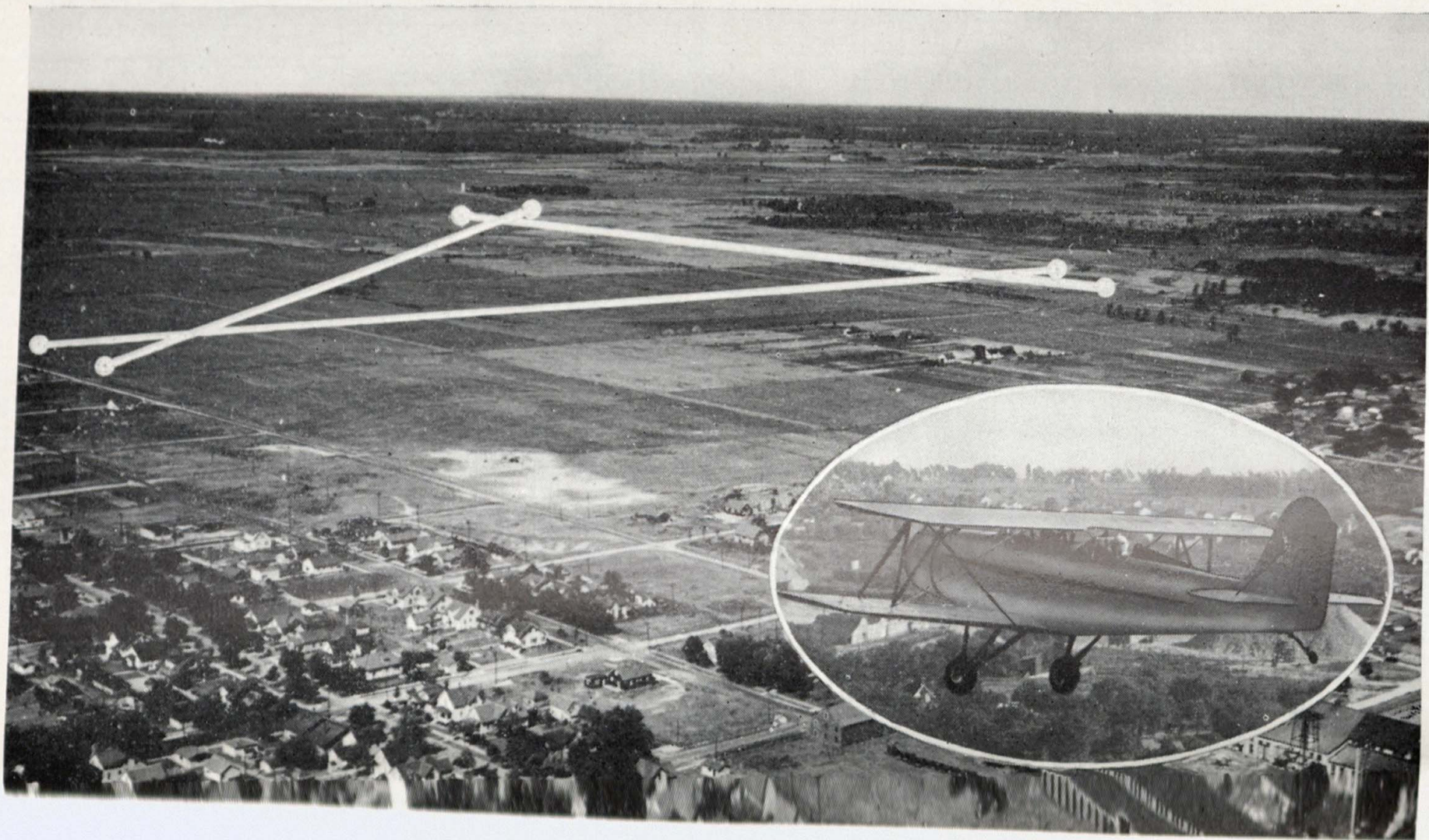
DOMINEE :

- St. John's*—(Dunlap Ave. and Catherine St.)
Epiphany—(Ogden Ave. and Jenkins St.)
St. Ann's—(Ogden Ave. and Broadway)
St. Adalbert's—(Broadway)

TOWNSHIP OF MENOMINEE :

- Sobieski*—(Out near river—directly west on the road crossing 577 at the Nine Mile school; served by the priest from St. Adalbert's)
Birch Creek—Holy Trinity. (About a quarter-mile east of US-41 at Birch Creek)
Stephenson—Church of the Precious Blood.
Cedar River—(Looked after by the priest from Stephenson. Had no services for some time, but may be resumed this Summer.)
Daggett—St. Frederick's.
Banat—Holy Rosary (Services held the last Sunday of month, served by the priest from Daggett.)
Nadeau—St. Bruno's.
Hermansville—St. Mary's.
Perronville—St. Michael's.
Spalding—St. Francis Xavier.

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Site of New Menominee County Airport — Inset: Menominee-Made Mercury Airplane

Aviation In Menominee County

Anticipating the ever-increasing interest and activity in aviation, Menominee has again launched an airport project to stay abreast the times. As in 1928 when Menominee became the first county in the State of Michigan to establish a county airport, Menominee city and county officials forced this past year in the purchase of land for a new airport. It, with the possible exception of the Detroit airport, will be the largest in the state.

Comprising some 252 acres, the new airport will have four runways, three of which will be 200 feet wide. The longest runway will approximate one mile in length, while the shortest—3,600 feet—will be 500 feet longer than the longest runway at the present county airport.

Whereas the present airport is located out on M-35, some five miles from the city limits, the new port will be on the western boundary of the city and within two miles of the downtown business district.

Menominee's strategic location with relation to important industrial, manufacturing and shipping centers in the Upper Great Lakes area will make Menominee's new airport an important one in the interest of national defense. The three states comprising the Lake Superior Iron district—Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula—produce more than 85 per cent of the nation's iron. Most of this ore floats to market by way of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie and wrecking of the canal would bottle up the entire fleet of ore carriers in Lake Superior. Menominee, as the crow or the airplane flies is only 180 miles from the coast; 235 miles from the important ore-loading docks at Duluth-Superior; 100 miles from Marquette and 50 miles from Escanaba. High speed army bombers could reach any one of these four vital points within an hour's flight from a Menominee base.

Establishment, too, in Menominee, of the Mercury Aircraft Company, manufacturers of military training planes, made it imperative to have a more adequate airport closer to the city. The company is planning the construction of a new plant on land adjacent to the new airport and will use the field for its test flights.

Agriculture In Menominee County

Menominee County contains approximately 675,000 acres, of which, 60,000 is in farms, and the remainder in woodlands in various stages of growth. There are 2,300 farms in the county that produce an income of \$1,500,000 from the sale of farm products, and about \$600,000 additional from the sale of timber products.

Menominee County has quite a wide variation in growing conditions. The growing season averages 150 days long at the the southern tip of the county and decreases to 120 day average at the northern end. The average temperature for the year is about 43°, and the average temperature during the growing season of May, June, July, August and September, is 60° to 66°. Very few extremes of temperature are encountered in the county.

Rain and snowfall produce an annual precipitation of 26.28 inches, varying from 24.72 inches at the southern tip to 27.45 inches in the north one-third of the county. During the growing season there is usually sufficient rainfall to produce good crop growth, although some periods of drought do occur. The average rainfall during the growing season is 14.26 inches, and while this is not too much, it does very well because the lower temperature causes less evaporation than often occurs in other farming regions.

The soils of Menominee County are of glacial origin, and therefore the county has a great variety of soil types, there being 30 different soil types.

These 30 soil types can generally be classified in three groups as follows:

1. Soils in which clayey subsoils are sufficiently near the surface to retain ample moisture for good crop growth.
2. Soils occurring under a wide range of conditions, characterized by more or less stony sandy loam surface soils and underlain within three feet of the surface by open porous beds of calcareous gravel, sand, and cobbles.
3. Soils of loosely coherent sand or sand and gravel, in most places several feet thick, which occupy positions ranging from nearly level plains to rolling uplands.

These soils have all been classified according to their usefulness for farming purposes, No. 1 class being the good quality loams and sandy loams, No. 2 class being the lighter sandy loams, but still underlain by a clayey subsoil, the No. 3 class being the swamps, sands, gravel and sands.

Following are the percentages of these lands as they are found in Menominee County: First class, 35.3%; second class, 25.4%; third class, 39.3%.

MENOMINEE COUNTY — GATEWAY TO HIAWATHA LAND

Over 90% of the land being farmed in Menominee County at present is on lands that fall in the No. 1 class, and there are thousands of additional acres of such land still available, all that is needed to make them good farm lands, is the clearing of brush and stumps.

The good farm lands of Menominee County rank well with the better agricultural lands of the state, and have the advantage in that they are of limestone origin, and thus range from neutral to slightly alkaline in reaction, which permits the growing of alfalfa and clover without liming, and is beneficial to many other common farm crops.

The first agricultural settlements were made along the larger streams, largely because the timber was first removed from these lands, rather than from any consideration of soil productiveness, and also because agriculture at first was mostly established to contribute to the lumbering industry in the production of feed for horses used in lumbering. Thus, the farms were established close to these operations. These soils were pine soils, which are of light texture and droughty. At present most of the farming has shifted to the better quality agricultural lands. (Menominee hardwood uplands).

In 1880 there were reported 316 farms which has increased to 2,318 in 1938. The growth of agriculture in Menominee County in recent years can best be shown by the following table taken from the U. S. Census and the 1938 figures from the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Year	No. of Farms	Farm Acres	Cropland
1924	1,978	236,072	
1929	1,961	224,481	72,137
1934	2,186	250,513	75,886
1938	2,318	266,586	87,563

In 15 years the number of farms has increased by 340, and the acreage available for the production of crops has increased in the past 10 years by 15,426⁺ acres.

At the present time the estimated total income of farmers in Menominee County is \$1,500,000 of which the sale of dairy products accounts for 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %, followed by potatoes with about 12%, sale of cattle and other livestock 10%, eggs and poultry 6%, sugar beets 1%, and miscellaneous crops and other farm products 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

The bulk of the milk produced in the county is marketed largely through local cheese factories, 12 in number, and two condenseries, one at Stephenson and the other at Marinette, Wisconsin, just across the river from Menominee. The remainder, in the form of fluid milk, finds a ready market in the nearby towns and villages as well as the twin cities of Menominee and Marinette.

Potatoes produced in Menominee County go mostly to Chicago, or other points close by, the average freight rate being about 25c per cwt.

The production of poultry and eggs are consumed locally or in nearby cities. The cattle and calves find their market at a packing plant in Menominee and Green Bay, and, of course, some are used by local butchers. The sugar beets go to the sugar plant in Menominee. The average dis-

From the center of the farming area to Chicago is about 275 miles, which brings the county closer to a large consuming center than is true of many agricultural areas.

Dairy farming is the principal type of agriculture carried on in Menominee County, and the county ranks well within the state in the production of dairy products. It is the largest producer of cheese in the State of Michigan, producing annually 1,250,000 pounds of American cheese. An equal amount of the milk of Menominee County goes to the condenseries at Stephenson and Marinette where it is processed into condensed milk.

Farmers of Menominee County have made a very excellent showing with their herds of dairy cattle. Accurate data that has been compiled, shows that the average cow in the county produces 210 pounds of butterfat, compared to a state average of 190, and a national average of about 170 pounds of fat per cow.

Of course better records than those above, are made every year by county farmers. Fifty farmers in the county are members of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, and these farmers average 320 to 340 pounds of fat for each cow they keep.

The crops grown in Menominee County consist of hay, of which one-half is alfalfa, oats, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, some wheat and corn, and a small acreage of canning crops.

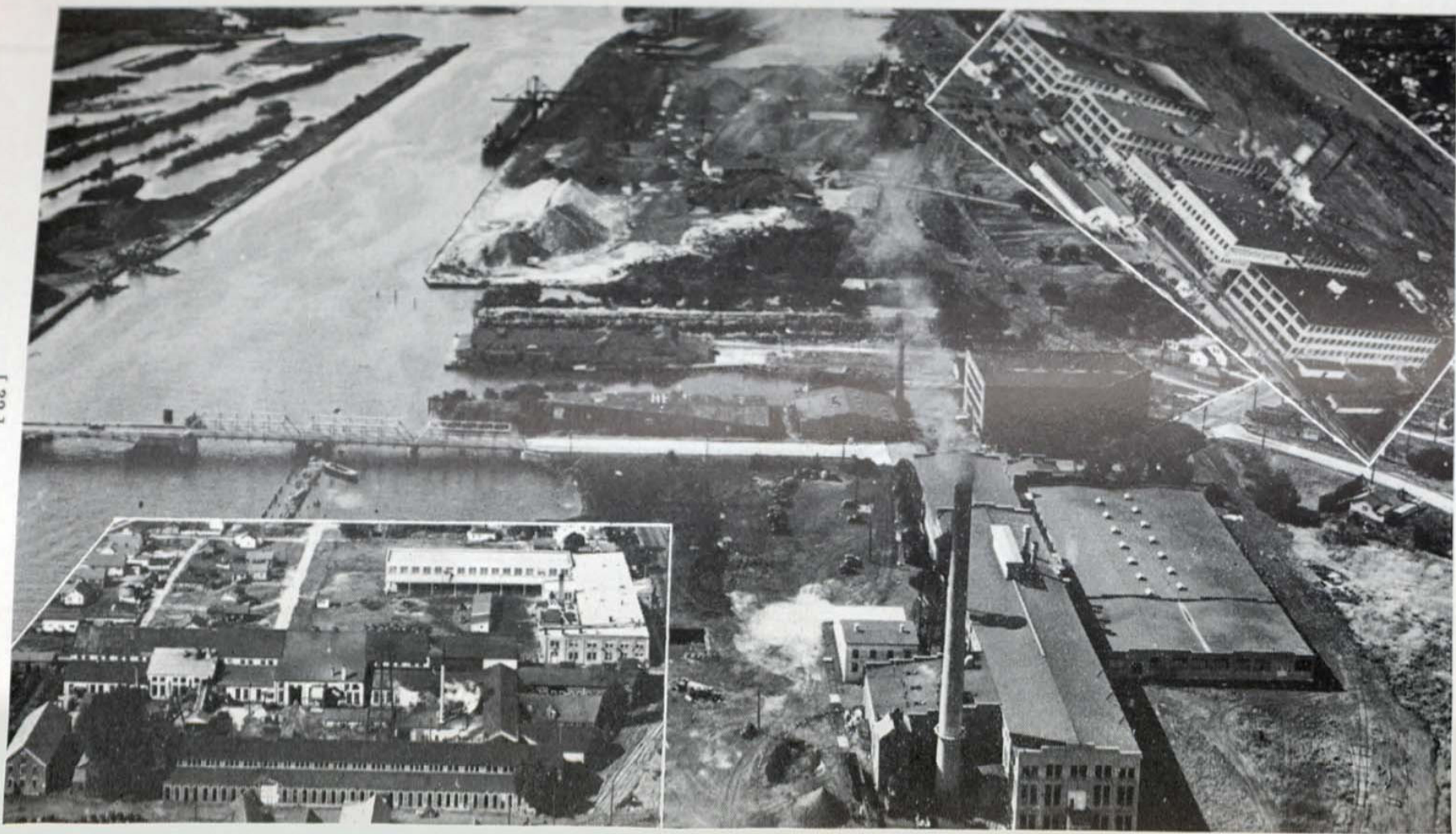
The county has ideal conditions for the production of alfalfa hay, because the soil is neutral to alkaline, and thus all that is needed for success with this crop is good seed sown on a well prepared seed bed. Oats and barley are grown as feed for the dairy cows and as a nurse crop in which the alfalfa and clovers are reseeded. They produce yields equal to the average for the state.

Potatoes are the largest cash crop, about 4,000 acres being devoted to their production and good yields are obtained. Last year H. R. Palmer at Stephenson secured a yield of 469 bushels of potatoes to the acre, which was the largest yield of tablestock potatoes produced in Michigan. Many growers have been able year after year to produce 200 to 300 bushels per acre each year.

The sugar beets find favor with a number of farmers, and when properly grown produce good yields, and have the advantage that they are close to market at the sugar factory in Menominee. The sugar factory also provides considerable labor to local farmers during the manufacturing season.

Winter wheat and rye produce very good yields, and would probably be grown more extensively if farms had more cleared acreage to devote to these crops. Many report wheat yields of 30 to 40 bushels per acre which are good yields in any country.

Good farmers, on the good agricultural lands of Menominee County have an equal opportunity for success with other farm areas, if they will follow the agricultural pattern that has proved best through the years, that of dairy farming, supported by a good cash crop, such as potatoes and sugar beets.



Lower Inset: Prescott Co. and Signal Electric Mfg. Co. — Industry on Menominee River — Upper Inset: Lloyd Mfg. Co.

Industry In Menominee County

Aside from its \$2,000,000 dairy and agricultural industry, general industry in the City and County of Menominee annually is a \$10,000,000 proposition.

The U. S. Census Bureau report for the year 1939, recently made public, shows that 1,642 persons were regularly employed in the City and County's 42 manufacturing establishments and were paid an aggregate amount of \$1,589,221 in wages during the year.

For nearly two decades after the turn of the century, lumbering continued to be Menominee's chief industry and at one time sawmills dotted the Menominee river from the Interstate bridge to the lighthouse and up along the shore of Green Bay almost to Henes Park.

Today 25 of the county's 42 manufacturing establishments are located in the City of Menominee and products of these industries include bed furniture, upholstered furniture, opera chairs, auditorium seating, baby carriages, chromium furniture, lumber, sawmill machinery, mining pumps, electrical supplies, paper, beet sugar refining, bottling machinery, airplanes, wood novelties, beer, limestone products, brick making, commercial fishing, printing, candy, spice, coffee roasting, meat packing, wholesale coal docks and refrigerator manufacturing.

Throughout the county many logging and sawmill operations continue, the largest being located at Hermansville, which is the home of the first hardwood flooring ever produced in America. Mink and fox farms have, in the last few years, come rapidly to the fore as one of the county's principal industries.

Menominee has exceptional transportation facilities to offer industry having direct rail connections with Milwaukee and Chicago over the Chicago & North Western and the Milwaukee railroads. The Soo Line crosses the northern part of the county for rail connections with Minneapolis, St. Paul and the great Northwest.

The City of Menominee is also the Upper Peninsula terminal for the Ann Arbor railroad, which operates a daily, year-around carferry and rail service between Menominee and Detroit, Cleveland and other industrial and steel centers. Daily freight trucking service is also maintained between Menominee and Chicago and between Menominee and St. Paul.

The Menominee harbor, rated third best on the Great Lakes, is the port for foreign and domestic freighters supplying pulp for paper mills, coal, limestone products and kindred materials used in industrial manufacture.



Menominee Breakwater at Regatta Time

Official Personnel

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ALBERT KIPFER, *Chairman*

HARRY N. GILBERTSON, *Clerk* W. H. ZERATSKY, *Chairman Pro Tem*

TOWNSHIPS

Marville	JOHN BARSTOW	Daggett	ARVID E. REVALL
Thorn	JAMES KELLY	Gourley	LAWRENCE SMITH
Morris	WILBERT J. NAULT	Holmes	EDMOND DUCA
Ballston	CHARLES A. HANF	Lake	HENRY DEMILLE
Allen	ALBERT LARSON	Menominee	W. H. ZERATSKY
Myer	CONRAD SWANSON	Nadeau	CLEMENT RITTER
Walding	JOHN FAZER	Stephenson	ALBERT KIPFER

CITY OF MENOMINEE

First Ward, ADOLPH PROVANCHER	Second Ward	E. J. EAGEN
Third Ward	Fourth Ward, HAROLD PETERSON	
Fifth Ward, JOSEPH S. BILODEAU	Sixth Ward, ANDREW H. JURGENS	
Seventh Ward, ELROY CONVERSE	Mayor	MICHAEL C. OLSEN

COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES

ARVID E. REVALL	W. H. ZERATSKY, <i>Chairman</i>	JOHN BARSTOW
JAMES KELLY	MAYOR M. C. OLSEN	

BOARD OF COUNTY ROAD COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY PARK TRUSTEES

GEORGE DAME	GEORGE BARSTOW, <i>Chairman</i>	OLIVER NADEAU
Ingalls	Menominee	Nadeau
J. PEARCE, <i>Superintendent-Engineer</i>		ROSE NYLUND, <i>Secretary</i>

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

<i>Circuit Judge</i>	FRANK A. BELL, Negaunee		
<i>Prosecuting Attorney</i>	M. J. ANUTA		
<i>Court Commissioner</i>	M. P. SAWYER		
<i>Probate Judge</i>	KATHERINE STILES LAUGHTON		
<i>Sheriff</i>	EDWARD J. REINDL	<i>Clerk</i>	HARRY N. GILBERTSON
<i>Treasurer</i>	MAUDE PRINCE	<i>Surveyor</i>	JOHN JENKINS, SR.
<i>Coroner</i>	ROY CADIEU	<i>Coroner</i>	ALBERT LARSON
<i>School Commissioner</i>	ETHEL SCHUYLER		
<i>County Agricultural Agent</i>	B. D. KUHN		

MENOMINEE COUNTY — GATEWAY TO HIAWATHA LAND

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Attorney ... WILLIAM J. CLANCY *Assessor* EDWARD NOWAC
Treasurer ... RUDOLPH CERNOCH *Police Chief* FRANK PARSEK
Clerk B. W. DELGOFFE *Fire Chief* JOHN ERDLITZ
Municipal Court Judge V. A. LUNDGREN, JR.
City Engineer JAMES I. CORBETT

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Second Ward LAWRENCE J. BOUCHER and CLAUDE LA COURT
Third Ward ABE T. GUY and JOHN JENKINS, JR.
Fourth Ward FRANK UTECHT and HERBERT BEYERSDORF
Fifth Ward WALTER J. BOURGEOIS and FRED LABRUN
Sixth Ward JOHN (PAT) ZIMMER and SIDNEY L. STEWART
Seventh Ward EDWARD SMITH and JAMES KEHOE
President Pro Tem ABE T. GUY

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STEPHENSON—*President*, HERBERT W. COREY; *Clerk*, NAPOLEON LAMCOMB; *Treasurer*, CARL WINTER; *Assessor*, WALTER DISHNEAU.

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GOURLEY—CHARLES LACOUNT, *Clerk*; ARTHUR BERGER, *Treasurer*; FRANK HAHN, *Highway Commissioner*.
HARRIS—EDWIN SCHOEN, *Clerk*; WILLIAM KLEIKAMP, *Treasurer*.
HOLMES—VICTOR TOBERG, *Clerk*; FRANK KANTON, *Treasurer*.
INGALLSTON—CARL J. JOHNSON, *Clerk*; WALTER HORNUNG, *Treasurer*; ANTON PAULSON, *Highway Commissioner*.
LAKE—WALTER CARLSON, *Clerk*; EDMUND SAGER, *Treasurer*.

NOMINEE COUNTY — GATEWAY TO HIAWATHA LAND

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NOMINEE—ERVIN SIEHRS, *Clerk*; VICTOR DELFOSSE, *Treasurer*.

MYER—JAMES M. REIDY, *Clerk*; WILLIAM WHITENS, *Treasurer*; E. J. LACOURSIER, *Highway Commissioner*.

DEAU—RICHARD LINDSTROM, *Clerk*; JOSEPH GRONMARK, *Treasurer*; AUGUST KOHTAMAKI, *Highway Commissioner*.

ALDING—WILLIAM O'NEIL, *Clerk*; KARL BEHREND, *Treasurer*; MOSE GAGNE, *Highway Commissioner*.

EPHENSON—EDWARD J. BEAUDOIN, *Clerk*; PETER THOUNE, *Treasurer*.

STATE OFFICERS

United States Senators

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG

PRENTISS M. BROWN

Congressman (11th District) FRED BRADLEY

Governor MURRAY D. VAN WAGONER

Governor . . . FRANK MURPHY

Secy. of State HARRY F. KELLY

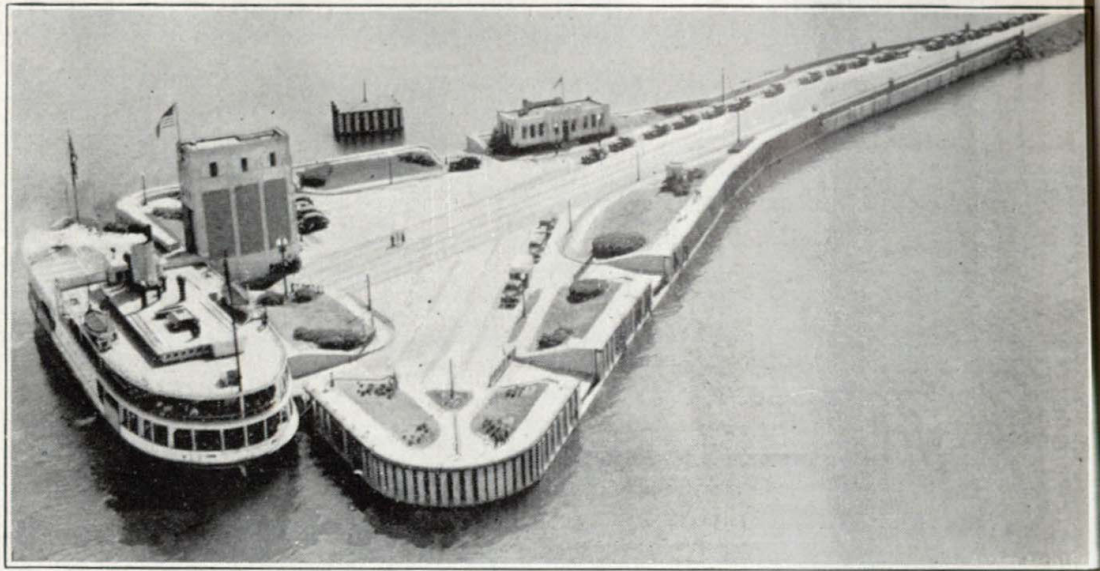
Director Gen. VERNON J. BROWN

State Treasurer THEODORE I. FRY

Attorney General HERBERT J. RUSHTON

State Sen. . . . JOSEPH LAFRAMBOIS

Representative . . . JAMES A. SPIES



State Ferry Pier at Straits of Mackinac



Menominee on the "Blue Water Trail"

Menominee County On "Blue Water Trail"

Menominee has been designated one of the principal "stopover" points for tourists on the historic and scenic Blue Water Trail which follows 1,000 miles of shorelines around Lake Michigan and Lake Huron and crossing the famous Straits of Mackinac.

With the formal opening of one of America's most attractive automobile routes, Menominee County will welcome the greatest influx of summer visitors in its history to the "Gateway of Hiawatha Land."

Along this Blue Water Trail starting at Old Fort Shelby in Detroit and ending at Old Fort Dearborn in Chicago, travelers will find scenic and historic spots all along this thousand mile drive, plus the ancient and honorable Straits of Mackinac forts which in years gone by were occupied under the flags of Great Britain, France and our own United States.

Every mile of the way, every city, town and village has its own special appeal. The student of American history will find himself following the paths trod centuries ago by the pioneer Jesuit martyrs, the great Indian chiefs, the fur traders and voyageurs, the French explorers, the English who followed them to possess the great Northwest Territory and those stalwart colonial men of arms who here ended the war of the Revolution and began the War of 1812.

In imagination the traveler may see through the dim morning mists, the Griffin, LaSalle's ill-fated craft which was the first sailing vessel on the Great Lakes. He may tune his ear to hear the shrill whistle of the todding Walk-in-the-Water, the first steam vessel in these historic lakes.

Every mile of this historic shoreline will bring him pride in those sturdy men who hewed this path of civilization. Many of their names are an integral part of America's most thrilling chapters.

The traveler may share the thrills of old Fort Michilimackinac, scene of the Pontiac massacre on June 4, 1763. A few hundred feet from the site of this fort is the place which may, in due time, be the southern end of the world's longest bridge, uniting the two peninsulas of Michigan.

At the northern end of this proposed bridge is St. Ignace, burial place of Pere Marquette and ancient seat of Cadillac's authority. The many attractions there include a genuine Indian village and the original painting of St. Ignatius Loyola which Father Marquette brought with him to St. Ignace in 1871.

Then yonder lies lovely Mackinac Island, the healthiest and most scenic spot in America, rich in history, "protected" by the oldest standing U. S. Army fort in America and the only place on the continent where automobiles are not permitted. Leaving his car in safe hands on the mainland, the traveler will take a steamer or fast cruiser to the "Fairy Isle" and there enjoy a visit he will long remember.

The Menominee County Zoning Ordinance

The Menominee County zoning ordinance is an effort on the part of the people of Menominee County to secure the best use of its land resources, and to prevent waste of public money in roads, schools, and other public services. The ordinance is also designed to avoid mistakes in the use of lands for farming purposes that are not well adapted to such use, thus avoiding farm failures and the consequent disappointment to the people that tried to farm those lands.

The Menominee County zoning ordinance has been developed by the people of the various townships and communities of the county.

In April, 1936 the voters of Menominee County approved the establishment of a zoning ordinance in a referendum vote. Following that a zoning committee was appointed by the chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, Albert Kipfer. By law Mr. Kipfer became chairman of this committee and George Barstow and B. D. Kuhn were made the other members of the committee. This committee studied a number of zoning ordinances and then drew up a tentative ordinance for Menominee County, after several years of study and consideration.

This tentative ordinance was then submitted to local land use committees in each township in the county. A total of 70 different county residents considered the tentative proposal, and approved it with some minor changes. These local committees also drew the boundary lines on the zoning map for the three districts in their respective townships. The zoning map and ordinance was then presented before the county board, and sent to the State Planning Commission, which gave its approval to the ordinance on March 24th, 1941.

The Menominee County zoning ordinance is not designed to destroy honest property values, but will, if the people of the county learn its proper use, increase the value of property. For example, the area along the bay shore and the Menominee River is included in a "Residential and Recreation" district, and because of that will encourage people to build there knowing that the beauty of the shore or river front will not be destroyed. Thus this land that does not have any agricultural value, will have a higher value for residences and recreation.

The ordinance can be amended by the Menominee County Board of Supervisors at any time and the action of this board can be secured by petition of 40% of the owners of land effected by the proposed change.

This ordinance will grow in value as the years pass, for it will save the misuse of land, conserve public funds, and encourage wise uses of lands, so that the remark frequently heard in the township planning committees, "that this should have been done 50 years ago," will not have to be said of the present generation.

