

Valentine SNIPPETS of SALEM

76 - 1926 Town Studies

prepared by
Joseph Schafer
Olive M Hope
Oveda Crane
Georgiana Hoffman Eleanore Jones
and
Stella A Karcher

at the request of
Joseph Shafer
of the
State Historical Society

54 pages

Contents:

First hand narratives by residents of the Western Kenosha townships regarding their specific town relating information about the people, their occupations, religions, schooling of the time and earlier.

From the WKCHS Western Kenosha County Historical Society Collection

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TOWN STUDIES-WESTERN KENOSHA COUNTY
by Joseph Shafer, 1926
State Historical Society

STUDY OF WESTERN KENOSHA COUNTY HISTORY]?
Michael Palecek
October 31, 1974

Western Kenosha Cty. Hist. Soc.

(A)

Schedule for the Study of Local History of Wisconsin Rural
Towns- Prepared by Joseph Schafer (Published by the State
Historical Society of Wisconsin 1926)

Instructions

1. Use any good bond paper, size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11.
2. Write on one side of the paper only.
3. Leave a margin of two inches at the left.
4. Number the answers to correspond with the questions.
5. At the top of the first page, place the following, filling in the blanks:
Schedule for the Town of _____
County of _____
Filed by _____
Address _____
6. The answers should be typewritten, or executed with ink in a legible hand. Especial care should be taken that all proper names and dates admit of no misreading by one unfamiliar with them (a, o, u, n, w, i, e, T, F, L, S, I, 7, 9 are apt to be troublesome).
7. Do not fold or roll the sheets. Send them in flat.
8. Mail report and essay to the Superintendent, State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin, before March 1, 1926.

PART ONE

I. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

1. Name and give date of establishment of your own school.
2. If records are complete from date of establishment, give names of first board or school committee.
3. Name, locate (in township, section, and quarter-section) and date the beginning of any older school in your town.
4. Give names of first board, if records supply them.
5. Name the years covered by the records of your school.
6. Are these records kept in a fireproof place?
7. Name, and give dates of service, of the three "best teachers" your school had prior to 1920.
8. Give similar information about six other notable teachers of your town.

9. If any of the nine teachers named became distinguished afterwards, state who and how.
10. Describe your school-house and grounds: one or two stories, dimensions, number of rooms, material used in construction, date of erection, heating system; number of acres in grounds, area of playground, number of trees, their size or approximate age and the principal kinds.
11. Name any schools in your town which have better buildings or grounds, and state in what they excel.
12. Name any activities which make your school a social center, such as lectures, rural club meetings, public health clinics, recreational assemblies, pageants, school exhibitions to which the public is invited.
13. Name other schools of your town which serve as social centers to the same or a greater extent.
14. Do all classes of the people use their recreational opportunities? If not, state what classes do not and give reasons.
15. Name, with approximate date of foundation of each, any schools in your town which are not public schools.
16. How are they supported?
17. State what effect, good or bad, they have upon the public school.
18. Name the most noted teachers they have had.
19. Name the four best pupils in your school at this time.
20. In your finishing class, how many farm boys expect to be farmers?
21. How many do not?
22. Name the higher schools your graduates are planning to enter.
23. What proportion of your pupils are from homes having libraries of 100 books or more?
24. Name the farmer families in your town who have had larger libraries. (The information can easily be obtained for you by the other teachers through their pupils.)
25. Name the weekly and monthly magazines which are the most common visitors to the farm homes of your town. (The local postmaster can give you the information.)

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26. Name those who finished in your school six years ago that are now on farms.
27. Name those who finished in your school six years ago that are now in some city, with occupation of each.

II. DRIFT TO THE CITY

28. Name farmers who, in the past five years, have sold farms in your town and removed to the city, giving present occupation. If they sold in order to retire from active life, indicate the fact by writing after the name the word "retired."
29. Name the persons who bought these farms, with the place or country from which each came. (The other teachers of the town, enlisted by telephone or otherwise, can readily ascertain the names and nativities of new families in their districts by obtaining reports from pupils. They can also obtain the names of the families that sold out.)
30. Obtain from the old residents of the town, names and occupations of farmers who between 1900 and 1920 sold their farms and removed to the city.
31. From the same sources obtain the names and nativities of those who bought the farms sold.

III. THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

32. From old settlers obtain names and destinations (post office addresses if possible; if not, state and county) of those from your town who, between 1880 and 1900, sold out and went west, indicating in each case, if possible, the type of farm sold (large or small, fertile or infertile, well drained or swampy).
33. Obtain addresses of persons who can give information about the prosperity of these emigrants who went to particular localities.
34. Locate, if possible, collections of letters, diaries, etc., sent back by such emigrants after they left your town, and ascertain if such material could be secured for the State Historical Society. Give addresses of persons having charge of them.
35. If possible, find some very aged persons who can tell about earlier emigrants from your town who may have gone to Minnesota, to Iowa, Nebraska, or Kansas during the 1850's, 1860's, or 1870's; give names so far as you can procure them.

IV. IMMIGRANTS

36. Obtain the names and nativities of those who bought the farms sold by emigrating families; also learn whether or not they were recent arrivals in the US. If Americans, indicate their native states, or at least the section of the country from which they came.
37. Are those farmers more prosperous than their predecessors? If they are, how is the fact explained?
38. What differences in church relations are there between these newer families and those who left the town?
39. Are there abandoned churches in the town? If so, are they due to disbanded congregations? If so, was the disbandment due to the change of population just noted? If not, what was the cause?
40. What are today the leading churches in your town, or to what churches do the people of your town belong, and what proportion to each?

PART TWO

Following the outline below, prepare an essay of 3000 to 6000 words on the following subject: The Social History of the Town of _____, County of _____.

OUTLINE

1. The early settlement. Where the settlers came from; their character, material resources, religious and educational interests; date at which the town may be regarded as having been "settled". (Obtain your facts as far as possible from old men and women-not from the county history, which we already have- and limit your discussion to 250 words.)
2. The town's leaders during the early period. Name those who led in politics, those who were most prominent in religious and educational matters, those who were considered the best farmers, stock breeders, etc. Also any who are noted merely as being remarkable personalities or as having had remarkable experiences. (Let your information be new, and limit this section to 500 words.)
3. Later leaders, and prominent or original characters down to the present time. (Limit this section to 1000 words.)

4. Turning-points in the town's history. (a) Agricultural when the land became cleared in the wooded townships; (b) when wheat growing failed in the prairie townships; (c) when dairying by the cooperative method, or by sale of milk to the cities, took the place of earlier methods of farming; (d) changes in the mode of life of farm families which accompanied changes in farming methods. (About 500 words.)
5. Emigration and immigration. Relation to changes in agricultural methods. The lure of new prairie wheat lands reached by new railroads. Badger colonies in the western states. The farmers who held on, the kinds of farms they had, readjustments made. The new families, who they were, whence they came, how they have fared, what they have done for the town. (About 1000 words.)
6. Present conditions and prospects. General prosperity of farmers evidenced by the homes: modern conveniences, flowing water, lighting systems, etc. Accessibility to high schools. To churches. County and neighborhood parks. Highways connecting with villages and cities. Rural conditions modified by easy contact with city life. The farm home of tomorrow.

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THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SALEM.
COUNTY OF KENOSHA. *Alvin Hooper 1926*

1. The earliest settlers of Salem were almost without an exception from the eastern states, principally New York, Vermont, and Connecticut, and of English descent. Coming west as they did empty-handed, to an unsettled region, with no friends, no hospitality to welcome them, they were, indeed, undaunted pioneers seeking a place in which to build a home and rear a family. Practically all of what is now the northern part of the town of Salem was included in a grant of land made to Horatio Train, John Dodge, and the Bullens by President John Tyler in 1838 and 1839. The southern part was granted in the same year to Lewis Hatch and A. W. Benham. This was resold for an average of \$1.25 per acre. In most cases husband and wife worked together to build their first log house. Only the barest necessities of clothing and equipment were brought from the former home. One family, coming directly from Scotland, brought chests of table and bed linen, and clothing enough to last for some time; also, a few books and dishes. One of the earliest churches was a Primitive Methodist near what is now Brass Ball corners. Many of the first settlers of North Salem were Spiritualists and held regular meetings in the old Brass Ball Inn. To this day, an opening through ^{which} the "spirits" were said to enter, remains in a door of the old inn. All reminiscences are replete with spiritualistic lore. A Congregational church was erected at Wilmot, one at Liberty Corners about 1850, and a Union Church at Salem in 1874. In 1874, the Methodists withdrew and erected the present edifice. The first school to which pupils had access was one conducted by a Mrs. Duell at her home in the northern part of the town in 1845. It was a one room log structure and each child carried with him his rush-bottomed chair. Mrs. Yaw taught a similar school near the present village of Trevor. In 1858 a "select" school was opened by Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth in the church at Liberty Corners. It was co-educational but was soon discontinued. Wilmot had a private school in 1880, taught by William Griffith. Pioneers say the town was settled in the early 40's.
2. As a political leader, Alexander Bailey was prominent. He came to Salem in 1856 and proved a valuable member of a growing community. During the summer he tilled his acres, and in the winter was a schoolmaster. Thomas Moran, a prominent judge of Chicago, was one of his pupils at the Barnard School. Mr. Bailey held many local positions of trust, and also served as a member of the State Legislature. Dr. Francis Paddock, who came from New York in 1838, bought land around Paddock's Lake, - 500 acres. The Paddock farms, which are now owned and operated by his grandsons, are well-known in agricultural circles. Besides his profession, Dr. Paddock was a leader in local affairs, and was elected to the State Legislature. In 1854 Bradley Stocker,
- ? Hatch
2 Paddock
columns*
- 6

Salem, 2.

who lived in Brighton, purchased land in Salem, later retiring to the village. He was a successful business man and became an extensive land owner. Abraham and Newcomb Crowley came from New York via the Erie Canal at an early day. They were good farmers and successful financially. Abraham bought land bordering Cross Lake, and it is now owned and operated by his son and a grandson. Eli Bloss came in 1860. By day labor at fifty cents per day, he saved enough to make a payment on a 120-acre farm. He was prominent in social and political affairs and a leading stock-breeder. Charles Curtiss came from New York in 1844, and purchased land near Trevor. His sound business methods enabled him to add to this until a 400 acre farm is now owned by descendants. Lemuel Booth came from New York in 1840, purchased government land and laid the foundation of one of Salem's finest farms, passing this on to his sons.

James Turnock came from England in 1846, and purchased a 150 acre farm which is still owned by his son, James. He went to California in 1850, but returned six years later. Samuel Ripley, who came from the East in 1855, was interested in fast horses as well as farming. He and his wife were ardent church workers. James Minnis came from Scotland in 1849 and went to California. His family arrived one year later, and on his return, located on a farm at Brass Ball. This farm is still owned by descendants. The Chris. Browne family is remembered as leading in social and educational affairs. They were workers in church and Sunday School and all were fine musicians. Edward and Thomas Healey were respectively teacher and lawyer. The latter was sheriff in 1866. Thomas Stockwell came from New York in 1837 and purchased 400 acres of land. The original homestead is still in the family, being owned and operated by a grandson. The Stockwells are good farmers and stock-breeders, and advocates of higher education. Theron Hollister came at an early date from Connecticut and served the pioneers as a Methodist preacher. Among other early leaders were; Henry Brown from New York, in 1836; Elias Woodworth and Jotham Bassett in 1842; Andrew Foster, New York in 1841; Peter VanAlstine, New York, 1836; the VanWie family, New York in the 40's; D. C. Burgess from New York in 1837. He located at Brass Ball, his farm being one of our best, and now in the hands of the third generation. A. D. Cornwell came from the East at an early date and was prominent as an agriculturist. All these pioneers were the ancestors of this town's present day leaders.

3. Prominent among later leaders was Walker M. Curtis. He was an extensive land owner, held many local offices of trust, and served as a member of the State Legislature. A co-worker of his was Ward Bloss. He owned a fine farm near Liberty Corners and specialized in stock-raising. He had been one of the town's

Brown

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Salem, 3.

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successful teachers and his education fitted him for the church and social leader he became. Of a different type was Matthias Loeschner. He came from Germany when but a boy, learned the latter's trade in New Jersey, later coming to Chicago. Seeing the commercial possibilities of the rural districts, he and his brother, Charles, conducted a store at Brass Ball in the early 50's. When the Chicago and North Western Railway was built in 1856, a village grew up at Salem station, and at this place Matt Loeschner built up his home and heritage. He was a Civil War veteran and served as postmaster many years. The office is now filled by his daughter, Jossie. George S. Huntoon of Salem is known throughout the county, having spent practically all his life on one of the finest farms at Brass Ball. At an early day, he bought 90 acres of land on Paddock's Lake for \$35. per acre. In 1925, he sold 89 acres of it for \$100,000. He has capably filled many positions of trust. F. F. Smith was one of the well-educated and prominent farmers of the town. He was dependable in business positions and is remembered for his thrifty and frugal habits. Matt Reiter is a farmer and successful business man and has served several years on the town board. Thomas Fleming, a son of Patrick and Nellie Fleming, who were early comers to the Irish settlement on Silver Lake, has been an influential member of town and county boards. The estate owns numerous valuable pieces of property. Dr. Wm. Fletcher of Salem is a leading practitioner not alone in his own village, but in the entire county. He specializes in electric and X-ray practice and is prominent in community work. Walter Carey of Wilmot owns and operates the flour and feed mill, was the organizer and is the president of the Carey Electric Light and Milling Co., and an extensive land owner. Louis Hegeman, Wilmot, is proprietor of a hotel which was opened by his father in 1868. Mr. Hegeman received a business education in Milwaukee, supplementing it by a course at Valparaiso Normal. He has acquired a comfortable competence and has is an advocate of better education. Co. Supt. R. S. Milenfeldt has contributed much to the educational welfare of our town. For four years he was principal of the Union Free High School at Wilmot and all his pupils count him a friend. He labored untiringly for the erection of a gymnasium, and for the promotion of the West Kenosha Co. fair. Wm. Griffith and John J. Kerwin were popular County Superintendents. Rev. S. A. Jedele has been a faithful leader of the Lutheran congregation of Wilmot for a number of years. George Higgins of the same village is taking a prominent part in law enforcement. Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, a widow past eighty-six, owns and manages a large farm

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Salem, 4.

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at Camp Lake and is active in community and church work. Joseph Dalton, who was a prominent teacher a few years ago, is a prosperous merchant of Silver Lake. He has served in many positions of trust, including county assessor of incomes. R. T. Bufton is the Silver Lake hardware dealer and a leader in church, social, and business circles of that village. Eric Hansen as cashier of the Silver Lake State Bank, takes advantage of his many opportunities to serve the community in social, religious, and educational affairs. Descendants of the George Stockwell, Rufus Smith, McVicar, Paddock, Hartnell, Cull, and Evans families of Salem; Patrick, Tubeno, Mutz, and Sheen families of Trevor; the McDougall, Gauger, Faulkner, Kruckman, Owen, and Nett families of Wilmot; the Schennings, Wicks, Dixons, and Schmallfeldts of Silver Lake; the Turnocks, Gaggins, Stewarts, Robbins, and Browns of Liberty Corners; and the Beimers, Orvises, Bruels, and Yaws of Camp Lake are the town's representative people. About forty-seven years ago, there came to Salem a Joseph Hartnell, who, with friends and relatives, had been exiled and lived in privation on the island of Anticosti for years. By dint of labor and economy, Mr. Hartnell was able to send means for others to come, until our village had a colony of what was known as Islanders. It included the Clark, Hartnell, and Gregory families. None of the original colonists could read or write. They reared large families, many of whom are now honored and respected citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hartnell, Jr. are the only ones of these original colonists now residing in this village. The most eccentric character of the community is a John Shutterly who lives with his two sisters in poverty near this village. Some twenty years ago they came here from Chicago, Mr. Shutterly stating that he wished to organize a music class. On account of family eccentricities, no pupils appeared. However, it is a fact that the would-be master is well qualified. He has tutored in the University of Chicago and is a student in a literal sense. Though lacking the bare necessities of life, they have hundreds of books by English and French masters. A short time ago a package of second-hand books came for him from England by parcel post, postage and duty charges collect. Though the amount was less than \$2.00, he was unable to pay it but asked the postmaster to hold them until he could procure the amount, as they were rare copies and he might never again be able to secure them. They persistently refuse aid and allow no one to enter their home. A most unusual character was David McGuire of Silver Lake, whose weight was 785 pounds. At one time he was a farmer. He had many offers from amusement companies to serve as an attraction but he

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Salem, 5.

invariably refused," fearing he would not be well-fed." Ten pallbearers were required at his burial.

4. The first settlers were home-seekers in a true sense. Coming from the East and landing at Southport (Kenosha) or Milwaukee, many of these men tramped through the country until they found suitable home sites. They found enough open patches to fill their needs of tillable soil, for their agricultural implements were few and crude. A few found abandoned cabins, and in these they dwelt until a more suitable house could be erected. Many of them, having been reared on Eastern farms, were not slow to recognize the possibilities of this virgin soil. A flour mill was built on Fowler's Pond in the northern part of the town, and another at Wilmot in the southwestern part on the Fox River. Little wheat patches sprang up around every cabin and at these two mills flour was made for home use. During the 1850's enough land had been cleared and implements improvised, that the settlers availed themselves of the wheat markets which had grown up at Southport and at Milwaukee. Transportation was made by oxen or horses, the Milwaukee trip requiring nearly a week. Lumber and provisions were taken in exchange. Much of the travel was over the old Plank Road, which followed the town line across the north-east, passed through Brass Ball, thence through the valley south-west to Silver Lake. There were four toll-gates between Kenosha and the western terminal, the last being near Silver Lake. During the ^{early} 1860's the wheat crop was abundant. Such crops produced in a comparatively primitive way, required abundant man power, and the Civil War had called many farmers to the front. Besides, little stock had been raised and the soil was being robbed by enormous yields. From the close of the war on to the 1870's, many farms changed hands. Some war widows were obliged to give up their homes; other farms changed hands because of lack of help. Young men were going West. The chinch bug had destroyed wheat crops until the farmer no longer felt financially able to risk his labor on wheat. During the 70's and 80's there was a period of stock-raising. Butter was made in the home, one aged lady stating she had the care of one hundred pans of milk daily. Butter sold as low as twelve cents per pound; eggs at eight cents per dozen. Some trouble arose about the erection of fences, pasture land having always been common. One farmer who finished his rail fence Saturday night after days and days of labor, found it leveled to the ground Sunday morning. With the advent of the late 80's and the 90's, the lake shore cities had assumed such proportions that this section was needed as their source of milk supply. Cheese and butter factories sprang up, and Chicago became the leading market. Invention had made farming easier, and instead of producing crops for the market, the agriculturist produced crops to feed his dairy herd. In pioneer days winter was a time of leisure,

Salem, 6.

but dairying made winter as busy a time as the summer. Dairying brought a prosperity farmers had never before known, and with it came fine farm buildings that are now monuments to the prosperity of the beginning of the twentieth century.

5 This survey reveals that immigration has been a greater factor in the development of the town than has emmigration. It is rapidly becoming a residential district; many who left during the 70's and 80's returned. Dairying has been our banner industry. At one time, the conditions accompanying farming were such as to hinder intellectual advancement. There was no time for study, there were no funds for expensive recreation. Stories of the possibilities of this fertile section, dotted by its placid lakes, traveled from these settlers to their friends in the East. Travel was becoming easier. Those who blazed the trail came via the Erie and lake route, or in covered wagons. As soon as railroads were built, there was an additional influx. Eastern farm lands were impoverished, and there was that ever-fascinating call to the young to go West. One strong call from our town was during the gold rush to California, ^{but} all who survived returned to this place. Few permanent ^{settlers} Badger were established in western states. One was at, or near Riceville, Iowa, where about a dozen Salem people still live. Most of these were not farmers who sold their lands, but young men who went west to begin farming. Homes were founded and they remained. Among the Iowa colony we find William Minnis, Benjamin Judd, Francis Paddock, William Davenport, John McNulty, William Hartnell, John and James Murphy, and Frank Cornwell. In the Nebraska colony were Lincoln Cull, Charles Cull, Seymour Smith, Fred VanWie, and Robert Runyard. Monroe Wicks went to Minnesota in the 70's but returned twelve years later. Oren Wicks also returned from Nebraska. William and Frank Munson went to Florida. Much of the Salem land is low and level, with poor drainage. The farmers who held on were those who foresaw the commercial advantages of geographical location, and were progressive enough to brave the discouragement of the failure of the wheat crop, through the stock-raising period, to the time of greatest prosperity, which ended about 1920, while dairy prices were highest. These men tilled their low lands and tilled every available acre. Being in the glaciated region, many farms afforded immense mounds of gravel of a first-class quality. One of the largest developments of this industry has been made by the American Sand and Gravel Co., operating pits at Wilmot and Silver Lake. As times grew better, and as factories grew up in Kenosha, the young men and maidens were no longer content to work on the farms. Wives and daughters found more lucrative employment than farm work. Education led them to look for mental instead of manual labor. The early owners retired,

Salem, 7.

leasing or selling their land. The in-coming tenants were, almost without exception, Germans, whose wives and daughters worked side by side with the men. Some of these Germans had come from the Fatherland a few years previously and worked in Milwaukee or Chicago for a time. They became first, farm laborers, then tenants, and now, comprise the majority of land owners. These new comers who arrived between 1890 and 1920, wrought many changes. They are noted for their industrious and thrifty habits; they came with little or none of this world's goods. One such immigrant wished to buy land, but lacked funds. Ten of his German friends each loaned him \$100.00 that he might pay \$1000.00 down. It is needless to mention that he has made good and has reared a large family. Religiously, the majority of these people are Lutherans. A few adhere to the German Methodist faith, and a very small per cent are Roman Catholics. This partially accounts for the three abandoned Congregational churches, Methodist and Congregational being obliged to unite to keep up an English Protestant church in such communities. Our Germans are Germans and wish to remain so. They display a commendable community spirit among themselves, but form a class socially separate and distinct from the English people. Though their Mother Country had laid down rigid rules regarding school attendance, they apparently breathed the breath of Freedom in America. It has been with reluctance and upon advice from the truant officer that German children complied with the Wisconsin compulsory school law. The majority of these children leave school at the completion of eighth grade. During the last five years, their attitude toward education has changed for the better, though but yesterday an old-type German lady, on seeing an eighteen year old American boy come home from business college exclaimed, "Ach, a man. He should work." These people are living examples of thrift and economy that we might well follow; examples of fellowship that the dignified English have long since forgotten, if in fact such were ever known. If the two types can but bridge the gulf and unite forces, what a sturdy, intellectual element we shall pour into the life blood of Wisconsin.

6 During the years when the town of Salem was included in what is known as the inner milk district of Chicago, farmers enjoyed high prices for dairy products, a prosperity which is still evidenced by the large and well-equipped barns which the traveler sees on every hand. With the advent of the tank car, which is in principle an immense thermos bottle, mounted on a truck, an outer milk district has been established with the result that milk can be shipped to the city within a two hundred mile radius and be delivered more

SALEM, S.

promptly and in better condition than was possible during the days when the "milk train" was the sole means of milk transportation. Few of the farms are large enough to produce sufficient feed and pasture for the large dairy herds and with the last year's drop in milk price, the former dairyman has no choice, - he must begin diversified farming. A large proportion of the rural district homes are electric lighted. The farm wife enjoys her vacuum cleaner, her electric washer, and iron, and John's T. B. tested cows contentedly munch their silage by electric light while the same power milks them. Some farms have private lighting plants, but the majority obtain their power from a central plant at Wilmot. Scarcely a house-wife depends on the old time wood-fed range in summer, kerosene and gasoline having supplanted it. Comparatively few have installed a flowing water system. Where such is found power is furnished by an electric motor. More than half the rural dwellings are furnace heated, as are many of the schoolhouses. The county gravel pit is within this town, thus facilitating hard surfacing of roads. There are nineteen miles of patrolled gravel road, and eleven miles of concrete. In the western part of the town, is a Union Free High school offering a four year accredited course, which is also listed as a Federal Agricultural school. Excellent courses are provided in Home Economics and Farm Carpentry. A concrete highway leads to Antioch, Ill. three miles distant, where is located another excellent agricultural high school, which admits Wisconsin students at a nominal fee. Kenosha's new \$1,250,000.00 high school which opened in February, 1926, also receives its quota of Salem students. The Kenosha College of Commerce, the Racine-Kenosha County Rural Normal at Union Grove, the Congdon School of Music and Expression at Kenosha, an agricultural school at Rochester, and our proximity to Whitewater and Milwaukee State Normals, combine to give our boys and girls the best of educational advantages, an opportunity which is not being ignored. This town, in which are situated five villages, cares for the spiritual welfare of its people through six churches whose congregations are live, working bodies. There are two Methodist, two Community, one Lutheran, and one Catholic. All these churches with the exception of the last mentioned are truly community centers where the people meet for social as well as devotional hours. Our town has been blest by Nature with natural park sites, but the public has been slow to purchase and develop them. In an early day an entire block in the village of Wilmot was donated by A. W. Benham as a public park. It now serves as the site of a seven room school building and

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a large gymnasium, and with its venerable oaks, is a fitting monument to a public spirited pioneer. On the shore of Paddocks Lake, on State Highway 50, is a free tourist camp. Located only fifteen miles west of Kenosha on a North Shore bus line, and offering an ideal picnic ground with excellent drinking water, abundant shade, swimming, rowing, camping, and fishing, it is not surprising that this spot has a continuous stream of visitors during the summer season. Even in winter it is not deserted; there is skating, tobogganing, and coasting. All this is the property of the Old Settlers' Club of Kenosha County. At a recent meeting of the county board, a committee was appointed to investigate the county park problem. Public sentiment is strongly in favor of the "back-to-Nature" recreation idea. The rural community furnishes homes for two classes of people, those who are employed in the city and find the country a more economical place in which to live, and those who seek to produce the city's food supply. Truck-farming, poultry farming, and dairy products for summer resorters and for the growing city of Kenosha, has made the rural home a very different one from that of a decade ago. The farmers's sons and daughters arise early, but not to till the fertile acres, or to milk Old Brindle, but that they may "check in" when the seven o'clock whistles blow at the Simmons Factory, the Nash Plant, or the Allen A. Addressing the N. E. A. recently in convention in Washington, Frank Lowden, former governor of Illinois, made this statement: "If the cityward trek of the rural youth continues as rapidly as it has in the past five years, the next generation will witness a farm population largely composed of the physically and mentally unfit." This is alarmingly true of this section. Farm boys and girls are not choosing an education that fits them especially for rural life, but for the city with its shorter hours and assured pay. The country home is up-to-date with its R. F. D., its telephone, and its radio; but its occupants are wage earners in the city who appreciate the low rent in the country. With the zoning system which is being worked out co-operatively by lake shore cities from Milwaukee to Chicago, it is evident that in the near future Salem farm homes will be suburban homes. Each year adds to the number of those who dwell in the country but work in the city. Concrete highways lead to Kenosha and thence to all lake shore cities. Many drive their own cars to the city daily, others take advantage of the C. & N. W. trains, and still others the four daily North Shore busses. Owing to the short hour jobs in near-by factories, it is well nigh impossible to employ farm hands. It is only those incapable of holding a factory job that will consider farm labor. Wives and daughters who formerly helped with the milking and other chores, or in the hay-field in a pinch, no longer do so. The house-wife often tends poultry and garden and has

Salem, IO.

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regular customers for her produce in the city. The recent T. B. testing of the dairy herds is turning many from dairying to diversified farming. All lake property is being bought by development companies, subdivided, and sold for summer homes.

Salem, 2.

11. The village of Wilmot has an entire block, beautifully shaded by stately oaks, pines, and maples. While its schoolbuilding is a seven room one, it is not modern, having last been remodeled in 1879. It excels other schools in the town in its gymnasium, a 48 by 96 feet structure, with stage, balcony, moving picture machine, and a basement equipped for manual training. This building was made possible by funds and donations from the towns of Wheatland, Randall, and Salem. It is owned jointly by the Union Free High School and the Graded School districts. The school house is owned by the local district and rented to the high school.

12. Our school house is located one-half mile out of the village and is not a convenient place for community gatherings. The school has a Parent-Teacher Association, and excellent programs and socials are given at the village hall.

13. Mound Center, Brass Ball, Liberty Corners, Trevor (meetings held at community hall), Wilmot (gymnasium), and Silver Lake.

14. In the Salem district, all Catholic children, six in number, and one Lutheran family of three, attend parochial schools in the city of Kenosha. Their parents do not join in our social activities. Several of the German families, though their children are in the local school, do not attend popular lectures, socials, or lyceum numbers, preferring their own card parties and dances, which are attended by their German friends almost exclusively. They do not enjoy a formal program.

15. A German Lutheran school is held at Wilmot from September until Easter. I am unable to give date of its organization.

16. It is supported by the Lutheran Church.

17. It has proven disastrous to some pupils who were unable to keep up both public schoolwork and that at the German school, which is held from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M. They were not allowed by the teacher to drop German school, so failed their grades in the public school.

18. Rev. S. A. Jedele has conducted the school since he came to that charge many years ago.

19. Jean Minnis, Gwendolyn Shotton, Marguerite Griffin, and Harold Fennema.
(Note: Jean is an out and out Schtch lassie, Gwendolyn's father has just received an inheritance from England, Marguerite is an Irish colleen, and Harold is a full-blooded Hollander).

Salem, 3.

20. There are no boys in the class.

21. - - - - .

22. Four out of the seven girls in the class intend to enter high school.

23. Only two families in the district have libraries of 100 or more books.

24. None.

25. Weekly: The Wisconsin Farmer.
The Wisconsin Agriculturist.
Hoards Dairyman.

The Prairie Farmer.

Monthly: The Country Gentleman.

Successful Farming.

Better Homes and Gardens.

The Ladies' Home Journal.

McCall's.

The American.

More than 50% of the rural people take a daily paper: The Tribune, The Herald Examiner, The Kenosha Evening News, The Racine Times-Call. The Racine Journal-News, and Die Abentpost.

26. John Hilbert, one out of a class of seven.

27. Anna Marie Besch, stenographer, Kenosha.

Lloyd Dix, factory, Kenosha.

Rose Krahn, employed at U. S. Serum Plant.

Eleanor Johnson, Whitewater State Normal.

II. DRIFT TO THE CITY.

28. J. D. Fowler, -retired.

b. John Stephens, -retired.

c. Albert Haase, - factory in Kenosha.

d. George Stockwell, - aged- retired.

e. Fred Schenning, - rented a farm.

f. George Pierce, - aged- retired.

g. Wm. Schenning Est. - division.

h. V. T. Taylor, -

i. Ralph Silvernail, - Janesville factory.

j. Madden Est. - division.

k. Jennie Burdick, -^{for}sold^{land} for debts. *Homestead was retained.*

l. C. V. Cook, - work on county highway.

m. Charles Findlay, - day laborer in Kenosha.

n. August Pesch, - aged - retired.

o. H. L. Smith, - Racine, deceased.

p. O. G. Nelson, - Chicago.

q. Clement Kronke, - retired for years, farm rented.

r. Moran Bros. - day laborers.

Salem, 4.

18

29. a. Francis Elliot, - Chicago- lake property.
- b. Fred Stephens, - son of John Stephens.
- c. Benj. Stahl, - Kenosha real estate dealer.
- d. Philip Stockwell, - son of George Stockwell.
- e. Rachel Bufton, - daughter of F. F. Smith, who was
the owner previous to F. Schenning.
- f. Mrs. Wilcox, - daughter of Geo. Pierce.
- g. Otto Schenning, - son of Wm. Schenning.
- h. Paul Wisnesky, - Kenosha.
- i. Martin Gallagher, - wealthy resident of community.
- j. Mrs. John Madden, - widow of John Madden.
- k. Charles Wilton, - wealthy resident of community.
- l. Harry Bairstow, - wealthy Chicago investor.
- m. Nick Hilbert, - adjoining farm.
- n. Harry Bairstow, - wealthy Chicago investor.
- o. Harry Bairstow, - wealthy Chicago investor.
- p. Herman Siedschlag, - another farm.
- q. Harry Bairstow, - wealthy Chicago investor.

30.

- a. J. A. Foster, - retired - Kenosha.
- b. A. L. Fowler, - Chicago.
- c. Ward Silvernail, - factory at Janesville.
- d. Charles Cogswell, - California.
- e. Kester & Elfers, - Kester in a hardware store,
Elfers on another farm.
- f. Wm. Johnson, - retired.
- g. Henry Mutter, - retired.
- h. Charles Coggin, - Florida.
- i. Jas. McVey, - retired - Antioch, Ill.
- j. Ward Bloss, - retired.
- k. E. R. Wills, - New York.
- l. Hegeman Est. (G. A. Voltz) - Kenosha.
- m. H. E. Robbins, - California.
- n. Anthony McCafferty, - Chicago.
- o. Mrs. Coffin, - Chicago. (lake property)

31.

- a. Leo McVicar, - American.
- b. John Stephens, - American.
- c. Ralph Silvernail, - son of Ward.
- d. John Gallagher, - Irish.
- e. Davis Sand & Gravel Co. - Chicago.
- f. Wm. Schultz, - German.
- g. Jacob Malesky, - German - Pole.
- h. Nick Hilbert, - German.
- i. George Jank, - German.
- j. Walker M. Curtiss, - American.
- k. Harry Bairstow, - wealthy Chicago investor.
- l. Harry Bairstow, - wealthy Chicago investor.
- m. Arthur Foulke, - German.
- n. Fred Mattern, - German.
- o. Byron Corbin, - English.

18

Salem, 5.

19
III. THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT.

32. William Hartnell, Riceville, Iowa.
John and James Murphy, Riceville, Iowa.
Frank Cornwell, near Osage, Iowa.
Andrew Patterson, Worthington, Minn.
Wm. and Frank Munson, Florida. (Sold two large, fertile, well-drained farms).

Note.

Very few families sold farms and went West; it was mostly the young men who went when they wished to begin farming. When sons left, large farms were divided, thus making room for immigrants, at the same time making it possible to farm the remainder of the homestead, after the young men were gone.

33. William Minnis, Riceville, Iowa.
Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, (105 years of age),
2601 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
%M Mrs. Cargill.

34. Wm. Minnis has a few such letters that were recently returned to him by his sister who lives at Salem; letters he wrote to her when he first went West. It is likely that he will be willing to donate them to the State Historical Soc'y.

Miss Flora Orvis, Salem, Wisconsin, has letters written by her father while he was in California in 1849. I can obtain copies, if not the originals, in a short time.

35. Benjamin Judd, Mitchell Co., Iowa.
William Minnis, Riceville, Iowa.
Francis Paddock, Riceville, Iowa.
William Davenport, Riceville, Iowa.
John McNulty, Riceville, Iowa.
James Coles, Riceville, Iowa.
Lincoln Cull, Oakland, Burt Co., Nebraska.
Charles Gull, same.
Seymour Smith, North Loop, Nebraska.
Robert Runyard, ---- Nebraska.
Oscar Munson, -----Kansas.
Monroe Wicks, Minnesota, (returned after 12 years).

IV. IMMIGRANTS.

36. Wm. Grant, English, direct from England.
Matthias and Charles Loescher, German, recent arrivals.
Peter Schlax, German, recent arrival.
John and Edward Gallagher, Irish.
Patrick Flemming, Irish, New York.
Patrick Dugan, Irish.
Thomas Gaggin, Irish.
John Hasselman, German.
Timothy Garrety, Irish.
Patrick and Michael Fahey, Irish.
Joseph Gadd, English, direct from England.
Volney Bassetts, American, New York.
Peter Lenz, German.
Charles Gauger, German.
Antone Kaiser, German.
Henry Beimer, German, reared in Wisconsin.
John Schmallfeldt, German.
Michael Hoyer, Irish.
Frank Schwartz, German.
Joseph Volsberg, German.
Jacob Reiter, German.
Dennis Murphy, Irish.
The VanWie family, Dutch, New York.
William Schenning, German.
Peter Mutter, German, New England.
August Grulich, German, long in the U. S.
John Bienenke, German, long in the U. S.
William Krahn, German, long in the U. S.
Note.

The Irish came from Ireland to New York and worked until they had money to come farther West. Many of them bought land bordering the inland lakes, saying, "I don't care about the land, it's the wa-ather I want". Lake property is the only real estate moving on the market in Salem today. The Germans were recent arrivals, but had worked in the city at a trade before coming as laborers to the farms, farms which they eventually owned.

37. The consensus of opinion is that they are not so prosperous, due to the shortage of farm labor, the high cost of living, inability to obtain loans at banks to tide them over difficulties. The main reason that Salem farms will not sell today is that where a salaried man or a wage earner can secure loans, a farmer can not, no matter how urgent and legitimate the need. There is little transfer of land, though many have rented their farms. More money is handled than heretofore, but it is impossible to save as much.

Salem, 7.

38. Early comers were Congregationalists, Methodists, and Spiritualists. Later comers were Catholics and Lutherans.

39. There was an abandoned Congregational church at Wilmot, one at Salem, and one at Liberty Corners. The abandonment was due to lack of unity among Protestant congregations. Each small village could support but one church, and when the Irish and the Germans came, building up the Catholic and the Lutheran churches, the Congregationalists gave way to the Methodists, the stronger of the two. Previous to this they had held Union services, or alternated their services.

40.

The Methodist and the "Community" churches are the most popular ones in Salem. Fully fifty per cent of the people of the town support one of these. Less than ten per cent are Roman Catholics, and the remainder is about equally divided between Lutherans and German Methodists.

Salem,

Notes that do not fit in the outline.

Mrs. Emma Castle Parkin,
627 Clinton Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

"Where the Castle farm is located on the Geneva Road (Bristol) was originally to be a village called Jacksonville. That must have been before or about 1850, as the Asbury Free Chapel or M. E. Church was built there in 1852. Across the road and to the west a little was the parsonage. The Castle home (now), then the Jackson home, was an inn or tavern. West of the tavern was the store and the Post Office, which burned down many years ago. Across the street was the blacksmith shop. When the railroad went through to Kenosha, it, of course, went south of this location and the village for the town of Bristol was located at its present site."

Mrs. H. E. McVicar, Salem, Wisconsin.

"The first school building in Dist. #2, Salem, was a few rods west of the residence of R. M. Paddock. Previous to this, the children went to the school at Grant's Corners, Bristol township. The schoolhouse was built by Parley Foster about 1848. At its completion, the neighborhood gathered for a dance. Refreshments were "pot-luck", Brown Clark bringing a peck of hard-boiled eggs. P. C. VanAlstine, Andrew Foster, and Francis Paddock took the part of the school board. Funerals were held from the school house. The first one was a child, Orville Earl; the next, Mrs. Rebecca Jackson. The first teacher was Sally McArthur, then came Jane Stockwell, and David Smith. The records were burned in a fire that destroyed the building about 1861. The present one was built two years later by Orlando Foster. The first teacher I have a record of was Ella Patterson. The treasurer, A. W. Foster. Lee Baxter, Andrew William, and Harriet Thompson all moved west. Lee Thompson is now living in Fairbault, Minnesota. The others are dead."

Mrs. C. F. Parkin, whose address appears above, is in possession of a diary written by William Champlin while he was with Washington at Valley Forge. Of course, Mr. Champlin never lived in Salem, but many of my most helpful notes were given by his great grandson, George Huntoon, of this village. I think you could procure a copy of this diary if you wish. Jane Stockwell, mention of whom is made above, lives at Springfield, Ill., a very bright lady, who can write some interesting memoirs.

Schedule for the town of Paris.
 County of Kenosha.
 Filled by Oveda Crane,
 Union Grove, Wisconsin

Oveda Crane 1926

1. The exact date of the establishment of the Paris Center School Dist. No. 8, is unknown. A school was held at the home of Ezra Buswell somewhere around 1845. However, there was no schoolhouse and no school district until after at least 1852. I found in an old church record that a church meeting was held in the schoolhouse in 1852. However, I have been unable to receive any other information in regard to the date of establishment.
2. The first school board was Mr. Fonk and Moses Buswell. The other member is unknown.
3. The Paris Corners School in Section 17 N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, was organized before Paris Center. The exact date of establishment is unknown. I found a record that showed that a schoolhouse was at Paris Corners in 1849. It must have stood there at least several years prior to that.
4. The first school board is unknown.
5. 1853 to 1861. 1860-1926.
6. These records are not kept in a fire-proof place.
7. Mrs. Howard Sheen - 1914-1917.
 Mary Buswell ^{Burgess} - First teacher.
 Maggie Gallagher - 1892. Still teaching in Chicago.
8. Mrs. Mary D. Bradford?
 Myron Baker?
 David Fleet?
 Lucy Wescott George?
 Marie Ludwig - 1915-1918.
 Katherine Schaeffer - 1887-1889.
9. Mrs. Mary D. Bradford - noted educator.
 Myron Baker - lawyer in Kenosha, Deceased.
 David Fleet - Judge in Racine.
 Lucy Wescott - music teacher in Chicago.
 Maggie Gallagher is still a capable teacher.
 Mary Buswell Burgess was a teacher in high school in Kenosha.
 (Deceased)
 Marie Ludwig - Sec. of the Loan and Trust of the First National Bank of Kenosha.

Katherine Schaeffer missionary to China.

10. The present schoolhouse of Dist. No. 3 is a one story building twenty feet wide and thirty feet long. It is a one room school, a frame building the same as when first built except for the addition of an entry. A Jacketed furnace in the room furnished the heat. The ground is about an acre, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre being playground. There are three trees, soft maple, about fifteen feet high, and about two and one-half feet around.

11. Paris Corners has the best school grounds in the town. It has a row of trees all around the playground, and an acre and a half playground.

12. Our school has a P. T. A. which tends to make it a social center.

All but three schools

13. ~~Every other school has~~ a P. T. A. making a total of eight in the town.

14. Among the Catholic people of German descent, I find that they do not take an interest in the P. T. A. The reason seems to be a lack of interest in educational opportunities for all children.

15. St. John Parochial School about 1875.

16. The school is supported by tuition and from the Church fund.

17. There are three schools around it that are smaller schools because of it. But it does not conflict in any way with the public schools.

18. Sr. M. Davidica
Miss Mary Simon
Sr. M. Raymond.

19. Elizabeth Gunter
Evelynn Fonk
Marjorie Gunter

20. No eighth grade

21. -----

22. -----

23. There are none

24. Lewis Williams has the best library in the town.

25. Wisconsin Agriculturist
 Wisconsin Farm
 Prairie Farmer
 Farm & Fireside
 Farmer's Wife.
 Saturday Evening Post
 American Magazine

26. No finishing class.

27. -----

28. Frank Tetzlaff - factory in Kenosha.
 A number of people have retired but still own their farms and have renters living on them.

29. -----

30. Erb Bros. - retired
 A. Swantz - ill health
 Matt Stromberg - Milwaukee
 F. Adams - retired
 Otto Schultz - factory
 F. Bislow - laborer.
 A. Vanderboom - retired
 P. Honn - retired
 A. Vanderboom - retired
 Mike Terry - factory
 C. E. Meridith - retired
 B. Murgatroyt - retired
 W. H. Crane - (pool room)
 Geo. Kreuzscher - (insurance)
 H. L. Bullamore - real estate
 R. B. Jones - retired

31. A. Swantz resold to Mr. Weber. - Milwaukee
 Albert Thom - resident
 Arthur James - Illinois
 Frank Diehn - resident
 P. Simon?
 Irving Kreuzscher - resident
 Ed Honn - resident
 Jake Meyers - resident
 Mike Fred. resident
 H. Richter - Russia
 A. Schrank - Milwaukee
 J. Thom (resident)
 Val Fonk (resident)
 Ted Wesland - Washington
 Mr. Weber?

32. Louis Thayer moved to California in the oil fields. Small farm, part of it good land, not so well drained. The people of the town of Paris who went to the West were not farm owners. Some of the sons of farmers in the town went out west and started in farming, but as far as I can find out there are no others who sold out and went West from the town of Paris between 1880 and 1900.

33. -----

34. -----

35. After the Civil War there was a trend to the West.
 Lucia Bishop married to a Gray girl from Bishop moved to Nebraska.
 F. E. Newbury married Sophia Pierce and moved to Iowa in the '60's.
 Seth Myrick went to Iowa in the '60's.
 Ed and George Myrick went to Kansas in the '60's.
 Mrs. Blood, a Blackman from the town went to N. Dakota in the '60's.
 Pense Marsh went to N. Dakota in the '60's.
 Mr. Daniels went to N. Dakots in the '60's.
 Arthur Gulick went to Kansas and became a prominent doctor in '60.
 About 1870 Lewis Richard and John Price went to Iowa. Very prosperous went to Eagle Grove, Iowa. More people went from Paris and formed a sort of a community, but they were not land owners. They were young people starting out. The children of these people are living there. After 1860 and in early '70's.
 Martin Mc Carthy to Brownville, Iowa.
 Francis Chambers to Austin, Minnesota.
 John Murphy went to Iowa.
 Pat Murphy " " "
 Jim Kelly " " "
 Patrick Lane " " Nebraska.
 James Craney " " Independence, Iowa.
 Ed. Coburn " " Nebraska.
 Brate Dunning " " "
 Harlow Gibbs " West.
 Peter Hannon " Iowa.
 John Hannon " Iowa.
 Keogh went to Iowa.
 Thomas Kearnes went to Montana.

36. Louis Thayer to Joseph Maurice, Racine Co.

37. He got on well but no better than his predecessor.

38. Louis Thayer - Congregational
 Joseph Maurice - Catholic.

39. There are four churches in the town but no abandoned church.

40. Catholic - about 33 1/3 %
 Methodist - " 5 %
 Lutheran - " 5 %
 Congregational" 5%

The Social History of the Town of Paris, County of Kenosha.

The early settlers of the town came from the East. Most of them came from New York State. They came over here from European countries to New York, worked in New York, some on farms, some as laborers on the Erie Canal until money could be secured to reach Western States. Some of them came by boat to "Pike" now Kenosha and some came by oxen and wagon.

They were a sturdy type of people, quite industrious, hard-working, and thrifty people. The majority of them by conservative methods, managed to become prosperous. Hospitality was the keynote of the early settlement. Most of the families had some other family come and live with them until they were able to get land of their own. They settled in sort of sections.

The southeastern section of the town was settled by the people from Ireland. There was one road called the Irish road. Another road called the "Plank Road" because it was made of planks in later years, was settled by the down Easterners, or as they were then called "The Yankees". The part of the town around Paris Corners, in the Western section of the town was settled by the Welsh and English with an odd German and Irishman. The North Eastern part of the town was settled mostly by the Germans, although this section had more of a variety of Nationalities than any other section. The Irish were mostly Catholics. Some of the Germans were Catholics. The rest were German Lutheran. "The Yankees" founded the Congregational Church. The Welsh and English established a Baptist Church, which later became Methodist.

They all seemed to be interested in education. They held schools in the homes until they were able to build either log or frame schoolhouse. A few of these frame buildings are still in use, with a few additions. The town could be regarded as settled sometime in the early '40's.

The first meeting of the town of Paris was held April 5, 1842 at Chauncey Kollogg's home. Meeting was called to order by John Ager. Chauncey Kellogg was elected chairman. Hiram Ball was clerk of the meeting. The following is a list of the town officers elected at this meeting.

Supervisors

Hains French
 William Coffin
 Moses Bennet

Com. of Highways

Abraham Broker.
 David Stevons
 Lander Northway

Town Clerk

Elisha Baker

Com. of Common Schools

Finnas P. Rich
 Henry Newberry
 Wilton Bennett

Collector

John Brewer
 George C. Manny

Assessors

Abel Phillips
 Jonathan Whitney
 George Delong

Constable

Daniel Brewer
 Rufus Martial
 Julian Rivers

Com. of Weights and Meas.

James H. Marshall.

Overseers of Highways

John Wentworth
 Henry Newberry
 Ornon H. Collins
 James Fleming

Viewers of Fences

James Fleming
 David Collier
 Rufus Martial
 Wm. D. Strong

Justices of the Peace

Chauncey Kellogg
 John Brewer
 A. G. Northway
 Z. P. Rich
 George Pierce

In 1843 Grove Willis was chairman. Elisha Baker was clerk.
 Abel Phillips was Treasurer. The Supervisors were Hains
 French, Ezra Buswell, Hiram Ball.

The following is a list of the voters in the town of Paris in 1845.

Abel Phillips, George Mc Carthy, Obed Hale, Ezra Buswell, Sylvester Walker, Geo Davidson, Seth Myrick, Horace Fleming, D. S. Graves, E. D. Dunning, John E. Mount, A. P. Rich, W. I. Ferris, C. N. Gulick, Seth Kellogg, Ezra Bebee, Ebenezer Washburn, Riley Richards, John Young, S. T. Rice, Indson Sace, Robert Scott, A. C. Northway, A. G. Northway, Carlos Case, James N. Marsh, C. P. Dunning, King H. Case, Geo. Pierce, I. N. Whitney, Schuyler Pierce, I. H. Hall, Frances Motcalf, John Esmond, John B. Wentworth, Grove W. Willis, R. H. Pratt, Jessie Carpenter, Andrew Hannon, D. W. Stevens, Phinneas Walker, Edson Vaughn, James Fleming, A. J. Davidson, Geo. Hale, F. M. Weeks, James Henry, S. W. Rich, Moses Whitney, Nathan Dunham, Asa F. Bush, H. H. Wheeler, I. A. Collier, John Wentworth, E. D. Buswell, Carlton Pierce, Wilson Bennett, James Clark, Sam. King, John Vaughn, Helmont Kellogg, Jasede Collier, M. C. Buswell, Francis Mc Ginn, Geo. Bachelder, Sam. Scott, Wm. H. Judd, Phineas Calwell, Henry Gulick, Samuel Scott, Elisha Baker.

Some of the political leaders of the town were James Hall, John C. Crounse, Stephen Goldsworthy, J. Russell, G. W. Willis, Wm. Washburn, Geo. Blackmon, O. P. Hale, Reuben Palmer, John M. Jones, Chauncey Sage, Evan Meridith, E. D. Dunning, E. D. Bush, D. W. Cleaveland, William Lynch, Homer Adams, Jas. Fredinburg, Franklin Newell, Lewis Williams, William Eade.

In 1850 there was a town supt. of schools, S. S. Bradford held this office. Dr. Adams was the next one.

Some early prominent members of the Congregational Church were: C. M. Fowler, L. Marsh, S. E. Tarbell, P. H. Wood, H. Gulick, Hammond Marsh, Eldert Tegmison, H. A. Newberry, L. W. Thayer, J. P. Bishop, A. P. Tymeson, Gilbert Vincent, C. M. Gulick, Harvey Durkee, Alexander Beath.

The following were prominent in the Catholic Church: J. P. Pfeiffer, Phillip Fonk, Joseph Huch, Adam Schlitz, Nickolas Spartz.

William Griffith, Moses Buswell, Ezra Buswell were prominent members of the first Baptist Church.

Lewis Williams was the wealthiest man in the town. He owned 1340 acres of land.

Howland Pratt built the first tavern at Paris Corners to accommodate the travel on the Kenosha-Burlington Road. There was another one built about 1840, at Star Corners. It was called "Dingle Hole". There was considerable travel of the farmers taking their produce to town at this time. These taverns were built to accommodate this travel.

Some of the town chairmen of the town were: George Kreucher, Jacob Kreucher, Lewis Williams, Nick Spartz, Richard Price, John Spartz, William Gunter, Mike Fensgen, Herman Swantz, D. M. Jones.

Some of the other officers of the town were: Hubert Stollenwerk, John P. Pfeiffer, H. A. Newberry, Edward Gunter, Albert Thom, Phillip Bonn, Wm. G. Roberts, Stephen Galsworthy, Richard Jones, William Heidersdorf, Wm. Price, Richard Campbell, Milton Meridith, Charles Crane, M. J. Fonk, Matt. Schlitz, N. P. Wilkomm, Valentine Fonk, John Fonk, Nick Frederick, John Stollenverck, John Terry.

Jacob Kroucher is one of the wealthiest men in the town today. He is a breeder of pure bred cattle, swine and poultry. He is also prominent in Church, educational affairs and politics. His judgment in business matters is second to none. At the present day he is one of the most progressive citizens in the town.

Morris Holloway and Sons are the owners of one of the largest and finest Jersey dairies in the County. Their farm is carried on along new and scientific lines. They are breeders of Pure Bred Chester White Hogs and Jersey cattle.

Nicholas Spartz Sr. was a leader of politics. At one time he served Kenosha County as sheriff. He died in February 1916. His son, Nicholas is the owner of his farm and is a breeder of Pure Bred Holstein Cattle. John Spartz, another son has served the town as town chairman for twelve years. No man, as a town chairman has served his town better in bringing about accomplishments along progressive lines.

James P. Torrey is a prominent stock breeder of the town. He owns a valuable herd of Pure Bred Guernsey cattle.

Edward and Charles Gunter are prominent farmers. They raise Durham Beef Cattle, and also have very fine horses. Charlie Gunter is "the original character of the time". He's the "wit" of the town, a "character in himself".

Wm. Gunter Sr. was one of the leading politicians of the town. He was well liked by all, and very prominent until his death in May 1903. His son Wm. Gunter Jr. served as sheriff of Kenosha Co.

Horace Blackmon owned a large dairy and had a cheese factory above thirty-five years ago. He afterward became sheriff.

D. M. Jones was a prominent farmer of the town about thirty years ago. His son Russell, took over his farm, served the town as town clerk. He sold out, went to Kenosha, became County Clerk and served it for ten years. He is now president of the Badger Fuel Company.

John Stollenwerck is a prominent farmer of the town.

Mr. Mead Myrick was a very progressive, scholarly, thrifty, man. He owned considerable land. He has sold his farm and is retired and living in California.

The R. B. Campbell home is one of the best community centers for social activities in the town.

Wm. Eade was prominent farmer in the town about forty years ago. He sold out and went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Jerry Craney was a well to do farmer of the town. He sold out and went to California about thirty years ago.

George McGill, another prominent farmer of the past, now deceased, sold out and became a resident of Kenosha.

Joseph Stollenwerck is a prosperous farmer of today. Henry Biehn is another prosperous farmer, interested in all affairs for the betterment of the community.

Herman Swantz, now deceased about fifteen years, was one of the most popular men in the town. He held town offices and was respected and thought well of by all.

Lewis Williams is a prominent man of the town. He has the best library in the town. He is noted as being a great reader and also is noted for his remarkable memory.

Mr. William Middlecamp, born and raised in the town of Paris, taught in the schools and later became County Superintendent.

Blanche Roberts, while a resident of Paris, held the position of Supervising Teacher in Racine Co. She is now a prominent educator of the state, although not a resident of the town now.

John Terry was a very successful farmer until he retired a few years ago.

Mike Frederick is today, of the prominent men of the town. He is interested in Church and Community interests. He is also a prosperous farmer.

32

When the first settlers came to the town of Paris, they did not find a densely wooded section. There were a few wooded sections which were gradually cleared off. There are several sections of land left today from which the wood has not been cleared. Paris however, could not be considered a wooded township. The people found a fertile soil mostly ready to be tilled. The farmers raised wheat, corn, potatoes, oats. Some of the farmers raised sheep and hogs.

Wheat was one of the chief crops. The crops were good because the land was new and fertile. This produce was the farmers' chief source of income. It was hauled by wagon and oxen to Racine or Kenosha. There were grain elevators at these towns from whence it was shipped by boat. This wheat in the early days brought from eighty cents to a dollar a bushel. Wheat proved a valuable crop for the town of Paris.

1860 was a banner wheat year. The largest crop in history was raised this year. Several years later the clinch bugs attacked the crop. It proved a failure and from that time on wheat has not been raised as a market product.

The first settlers of the town of Paris did not have large herds of cattle, as we find today. Some of them might have had as many as six, but this was considered a great many. At first the cows were pastured in a common pasturing ground or the un-homesteaded land until this land was taken up. Drovers used to come through and sell the cattle to the farmers. The cattle were cheap. Twenty dollars was considered an exorbitant price for any cattle sold. The milk was made into butter. This butter was taken to the store and exchanged for groceries. A story was told to me by an old resident about seeing several of the women carry a basket on their head with a little butter and a few eggs, and walk to Kenosha, a distance of about seven or eight miles. Up to the time of 1885 there were very few dairies, creameries were started. Then the people began having larger herds of cattle. In the early '90's the people of Paris began shipping milk to Chicago. From then on the town has gradually progressed until almost every farm today has a large herd. In fact, it is the farmers' main source of income.

Farming, at first was a difficult project. Not many people had horses. Oxen were used. The tools were inadequate. The grain was cradled. It was threshed with flails. Later came the tread-mills for threshing. Then came the threshing machine. Andrew Hannon owned the first threshing machine. He purchased it from J. I. Case. Mr. Case came out himself, to show him how to use it and sleep under the threshing machine. As these things were brought into use, the work became easier.

32

The farm life became more pleasant. Then of course, the reaper came in. The reaper and the threshing machine did the most toward lightening the burden of the farm. The house wife burden was lifted when the milk did not have to be made into butter and was taken care of at creameries and factories. Each new farm invention tended to lighten the burden and make farm life more agreeable.

As far as possible to ascertain, there are very few in the town of Paris who went west after the '60's. After the Civil War there was a trend toward the West. Mr. Horace Blackman, a resident of the town of Paris went out West to buy cattle. He found the land selling so much cheaper there than here, that people sold their farms here, went West and purchased larger farms. Then, too, the soldiers who served in the war were given grants of land in the West.

The railroads, I do not believe influenced the trend to the West from the town of Paris. They opened up a new country and new opportunities. Larger farms could be gotten for the same value as the smaller farms held here. After the '60's, the people of Paris who went West were not land owners seeking new homes. Some of the younger generation who married and started farming went West, but the older residents did not sell out and take their families, as in the late '60's and early '70's.

Paris is and always has been entirely a farming district having no villages. The Westward migration included only a small percentage of the settlers of Paris. There are many farms still in the hands of old families and younger generations, of the old settlers. Many of the changes in land ownership came about by death of members of the families, but not by Westward migration.

The general air of prosperity is reflected in most every home today in the town of Paris. The homes are mostly large, airy, well-kept homes. Many are equipped with furnaces. Some have private lighting systems either electric or acetylene lights. Some are supplied with electricity by electric light lines from cities nearby. A few homes are supplied with flowing water and its conveniences. The farm homes of Paris reflect the prosperity of the owners. The owners are on the whole, quite well-to-do. A great many having lived in the town most all their lives. They are a prosperous type of people, mostly quite progressive and abreast with the times.

34

17

High Schools are quite accessible for the children of the town. A good highschool is maintained at Union Grove where the children from most sections of the town could attend. The children attending highschools either transport themselves or board at Union Grove. Kenosha is also quite accessible for the children from the Eastern section of the town. Good roads, both concrete and well gravelled, make travel easy, thereby enabling children to drive cars to school and not be obliged to leave home to attend high school. A County Rural Normal is also maintained very near to Paris.

There are four churches in the town. The Catholic Church, the largest church in the town is centrally located. The Lutheran Church is in the North East corner of the town. The Methodist Church is in the Northwest corner. While the Congregational Church is in the Southeast corner. Good roads make all these churches accessible to anyone in the town.

A concrete road will after this year, extend through the town of Paris to Kenosha. All the main highways are well-gravelled as also many of the side-roads. These roads together with the automobile have practically brought the city to the farmer's door. He has all the comforts of the country mingled with the advantages of city life, made possible by the new contact between city and country. Going to town is no longer a monthly event, but in many cases a daily one.

The farm homes of tomorrow will be a modern up-to-date city residence placed in the pure, wholesome, air of the country with the city brought to its back door by auto, bus, train and truck and perhaps airplane.

Union Grove, Wis
April 24, 1926

Mr. Joseph Shaeffer
State Historical Society
Madison, Wis.

Dear Mr. Shaeffer:

I am enclosing my "History Of the Town of Paris." I hope that I have given you just what you wanted. I have attempted to gather all the information desired to the best of my ability. I have given a good many hours of my time to secure the necessary data. I found it very difficult, however. There are so few of the older residents of the town left. In fact there was no old resident living in the town who could give me any very definite information, there being only one who had lived ~~in the town since its first settlement~~ some information all her life in the town. I visited people who had moved away and secured some information. I wrote letters to various people and got more information. ~~I wrote letters~~ in this way. This hampered my work considerably, causing me to take a longer time to secure my data, than was allotted.

Then, too, being away from home, I had to do all my work (all) on Saturday because my mother could give me little details that I did not know of.

Paris had never had a village of any sort. It has been purely a farming community. The farms have remained for the most part in the same families. quite a few of the farms are owned by people who were old residents and have retired. These farms are rented now. The renting class for the most part, are a rather foreign element. But the land owners are not newcomers.

I trust I have given you the information desired. If I have failed to give you what you want or have not made myself plain or if you desire other information please write me and I shall be glad to do anything else I can possibly secure data on.

Respectfully,
M. Oveda Crane
Union Grove

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/2-
~~COPY THE BEST OF PARIS ON XEROX~~

Bassett Wis
June 6, 1926

Supt. State Historical Society
Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir:

I am sending the manuscript of the history of the Town of Wheatland this week.

I am very sorry about the unavoidable delay and I hope the manuscript will prove satisfactory as it represents a great deal of time and hard work. I will anxiously await a reply.

Yours truly,
Georgiana Hoffman

SCHEDULE FOR THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND - COUNTY OF KENOSHA *by G. L. Hoffman*

The town of Wheatland included Randall until 1860. Among the early settlers were the Jenkins, Dixons, Powerses, W.B. Brower, Ritbrook, John Campbell, John Woodhouse, and Schuler Bundy.

W. B. Brower was the first settler in the Town of Wheatland. He came there from New York City. His brother, John H. Brower, had been to Wheatland on an expedition on horseback through the country. He interested his brother because of his enthusiasm over his trip. Land then was sold at government sale. Mr. Brower attracted by the opportunities of the land purchased one hundred and sixty acres from the government at one dollar and twenty five cents an acre. The transportation used in reaching the new home was water and ox team.

Mr. Brower was a great leader of high noble character in his community. He showed ability and perseverance by coming alone with his family and settling in this region of Wheatland with nothing but Indians for neighbors. He became a great leader later on when the township was organized. It was stated that all of his successors tried to follow his example. He had a large family and one of his descendants Mrs. M. L. Hoffman born in 1843 is living at the present time.

Mr. Brower was a carpenter by trade. He came with small means to the new home.

He was of Presbyterian faith. The new country afforded no churches but the Bible was the law of the home.

Mr. Brower received a fine education in his early days in the east. He was of Holland descent, born in Brooklyn 1803. He was an excellent penman, therefore coming in very handy for his fellow settlers in the new home, as education in those days was a matter of the few.

An old contract explains the work he did in the east, which let him be an apprentice to a carpenter. It was signed June 25, ~~1845~~ 45th year of Independence of N.S. States of America (1821). Mr. Brower came west at the age of About thirty-four here he remained until death.

The following is a reproduction of the original letter written by Mr. Brower to his mother:

Wheatland
Jan. 18, 1846

Dear Mother:

The winter this far has been very mild with the exception of about a week and that was very severe in so much that six or seven men were frozen to death before they could reach a house. It is very disagreeable and dangerous to be out on the open prairies. About the first of December I moved a family to Platteville about one hundred and thirty five miles west of us in part of our route was on or across extensive prairies. The way we suffered the cold and wind in our faces all the way was trying, this was the longest spell of cold we have had. I was gone from home ten days and I assure you I was glad to get by my own fireside. I was somewhat surprised to see so many little villages and at the same time such a vast extent of country principally prairie uninhabited. We would travel some days and perhaps not see more than one or two houses. We were obliged to ride after dark and in so thinly a populated country made it very disagreeable. I saw a great many intelligent good looking men in the mining district, prospecting as they call it. Some had struck leads of lead and made a fortune while others had still a hope.

You must accept our thanks for the many comforts sent us. Give our best wishes to all and may God bless you is the prayer of your

Affectionate Son
Wm. B.

Among those who led in politics, those who were most prominent in religious and educational matters in the Town were: Thomas Slade, Elmer Brainard, Abijah Pierce, Horation Maxon, Guerden Gillet, Frances Tolle Jonathan Newberry, Charles Belden, J P Runkle, Schuyler Bundy, Theodore Spieglehoff. Slade, Moxon and Redbrook were considered the best farmers of the time.

Guerden Gillet came from the East. He was Superintendent of Schools, and had a fine education. His daughter taught in the schools. He later moved to Kenosha and became an Express Agent on the Kenosha-Rockford road. He had a son that followed his father's footsteps. As Superintendent he greatly improved educational matters.

Thomas Salde was chairman of Board of Supervisors, he had political ambitions. His pride was high when his son became a member of the Assembly.

Elmer Brainard held different town offices for a number of years.

Abjah Pierce was an early settler and was considered an excellent farmer in the town. Mr Tolle was also an important farmer and very prosperous. His son had held office of Town Clerk for a number of years.

4-

There was no real marked turning point in the Town's history; it was more or less a gradual transition. It was a period of slow development from the time the farm was sort of a "World of its own" meeting all the needs of its occupants until the present day when dairying prevails throughout the Townships.

In 1885 there was a cheese factory in the community and later in 1888 butter factories developed. There used to be teams going through the country gathering cream from the farmers. At first the cream was accumulated by gathering in from the top of the cans. Later probably about 1890 the separator was introduced and used. The farmers then delivered the whole milk and took back the skim milk, leaving the cream at the factory to be made into butter. Along in the early nineteen hundreds came the bottling plants, then the whole milk was brought and shipped to the cities. In 1925 the Thermo Tank Cars came into use, carrying forty thousand pounds of milk or more at a temperature of thirty seven degrees and landing in Chicago at a raise of not more than one degree.

The change in the methods of farming followed closely the change in handling the produce. Horse power replaced the ox team and later in about 1915 tractors began to be used the first being an attachment to the Ford called "Smith Farm a Tractor".

F

The changes in ownership of farm lands was not due to any great movement. The "Gold Rush" was the only one of great influence which dates back to an earlier period. In a good many places the father's farm went to his children and then in turn divided it among theirs. Other changes were made because the land owner retired to either Kenosha, Burlington, or some small village.

The ideal situation of the Township affords many bright opportunities for future development. The accessibility to good schools is a great factor in the growth of the Town of Wheatland.

SCHEDULE FOR THE TOWN OF BRISTOL-COUNTY OF KENOSHA

FILED BY ELANORO ELEANOR JONES
ADDRESS BRISTOL WISCONSIN

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

I The Newbury School in district number ten, in the towns of Paris and Bristol was established in the year of 1861.

II The members of the first school board are as follows; Clerk, S B Myrick; Director, Daniel Marsh; Treasurer, J.D. Fowler.

III Yhr Pikeville School was established in the year 1858. Is is located in section 33.

The Hazel Dell School in District number eleven was established in 1871

The Maple Ridge School in district number eight was established in 1878.

The South Bristol School in distirct number one was established in about the year of 1872.

IV They have no records giving the names of the first school board of the Pikeville School.

The first school board members of the Hazel Dell School were as follows: Clerk, Mr. H. Fellows, Director, Mr. Woodworth, Treasureur, Mr. Ed Hill.

The first school board members of the Maple Ridge School were as follows: Clerk, Mames H. Karnes, Director Lyman Larabee; Treasurer, M.C. Kelly

V. These number of years covered by records in my school are from 1861 up to the present time.

VI These records are kept in a private home, at the home of the school clerk.

The late records (the past five years) are kept in the school

VII The three "best" teachers my school had prior to 1920 are:
1) Katherine Schaffer 1887-1889 (2) Lois Gray 1912-14 (3) Marie Ludwig 1915-18.

VIII The three "beat" teachers in the Pikesvillâ School prior to 1920 were: (1) Homer Lenoard (2) Peter Fisher (3) Lincoln Gull. Dates of service not given.

The three "Best" teachers in the Maple Ridge School prior to 1920 were (1) John B. Maloney (2) William C. Crosby (3) Calvin Ward. Dates of service not given.

The three "best" teachers in the North Bristol School prior to 1920 were (1) Herbert E. Ozanne (2) Anna Liza Coddling (3) Chas. Carpenter. Dates of service not given.

IX The following teachers became distinguished afterwards (1)

- (1) Katherine Schaffer became a missionary and is now in Hanchow China.
- (2) Marie Ludwig has a very responsible position as stenographer in Kenosha.
- (3) Homer Lenoard became a doctor and did his practising in Kansas City.
- (4) Peter Fisher became a lawyer.
- (5) Sarah Devlin became principal of the Whitewater Normal School
- (6) John B. MaMoney was at one time ~~Superint~~ Superintendent of Schools of Kenosha County, Clerk of the Circuit Court for six years, Postmaster of Kenosha Post Office and is now teaching in the High School at Kenosha.
- (7) Lewis Powell is now District Attorney of Kenosha County
- (8) William C. Crosby is a manager of the North Western Loan and Trust Company of the First National Bank at Kenosha.
- (9) Calvin Ward was a Doctor in the city of Kenosha.
- (10) Herbert E. Ozanne became a minister and went as a missionary to China.
- (11) Charlse Carpentar became a minister. He had charge at Appleton Wis He died in the state of Mishagan.
- (12) Anna Liza Coddin was a very very successful teacher. She completed theaching in the state of Nebraska.

X The Newbury School is a one story building twenty-four feet wide and 32 feet long. It is made of wood and was build in 1861. It is heated by the Waterbury System, having the fresh air intack and foul air outlet.

There is a half acre of school ground, making the area of the playground a-bout one sixth of an acre.

There are eleven thrifty trees on the schoolground nine of them being maple and the remaining two oak. They, the maples, are about 25 years of age and are about three feet in diameter.

XI Schools in the town of Birstol which excell our are the following:

- (1) Woodworth School: It is a graded school and has just been erected this year. It is a wonderful new two story red brick building. Its grounds do not excel ours in any way.
- (2) The North Bristol School excels our in the fact that it has better playground equipment.

May I add: I dont think any school grounds can exeel ours. We are nestled among the beautiful mapels where so many of our birds make their homes. In the springtime it surely is a pretty sight ot see our little school secluded among th green leafy meaples.

XII Our splendid Parent Teacher's Association is the one great acitvity which makes our school a social center. The public is always invited. W We have various programs. A good speaker, our own local talent, plays given by the Normal School students and many times our own kiddies participate in the program.

XIII Bristol State Graded, Woodworth State Graded, South Bristol #1 MapleRidge School, and the Hazel Dell School all serve as social centers ~~in~~ to the same extent as our school.

XIV All classes of people use their recreational opportunities. There is certainly a very fine coooeration among all the people in the district.

XV There are no schools in the town of Bristol that are not public schools.

XVI -----

XVII-----

XVIII-----

XIX The four best pupils in my school at this time are : Jack Westman, Edna Hallaway, Roland Remus, Robert Remus.

XX In my finishing class two farm boys expect to become farmers.

XXI One farm boy does not expect to become a farmer.

XXII My graduates are expecting to attend High School

XXIII There are no pupils in my school from homes having libraries of 100 Books

XXIV The farmer families in my town who have larger libraries are:

- (1) L.S. Fowler
- (2) Frank Roberts
- (3) Clarence Williams
- (4) Rev. J.A. Steen
- (5) William Foutke

XXV The weekly and monthly magazines which are the most common visitors to farm homes are:

- (1) The Wisconsin Agriculturist
- (2) The Prairie Farmer
- (3) Hoard's Dairyman
- (4) The Wisconsin Farmer
- (5) Successful Farming
- (6) Woman's World
- (7) Woman's Home Companion
- (8) Copper's Farmer
- (9) Household Journal
- (10) Farm Journal

XXVI There is only one boy who is now on the farm who finished my school six years ago. This boy is James Christiansen.

XXVII Those having finished my school six years ago, who are now in the city are:

- (1) Bertil Johnson, who is working in the Nash plant at Kenosha.
- (2) Henry Burgess, who is working at the Bowman Dairy Milk Plant at Chicago.
- (3) Elva Steinback, who has a capable position at Cooper's factory at Kenosha as stenographer.

DRIFT TO THE CITY

XXVIII The farmers who in the past five years have sold their farms and removed to the city are:

- (1) Willis Upson who lived in this described farm, E. side W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 53 acres, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 a. in section 4 twp 1 range 21 sold his farm and removed to the village of Bristol. He is now president of the Home State Bank at Bristol.
- (2) George Bryant who lived on the farm N $\frac{1}{2}$ E side, 46.5 a., S $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 a. in section 7 twp 1 range 21 sold his farm and removed to the Kenosha and is now doing factory work there.
- (3) George Shepherd who lived on the following described farm com. 49 rods W of SW Cor E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ N 160 rd. W. 70 rds. S 160 rds E 70 to beginning 70 a. in sec. 3 twp 1, range 21, sold his farm and removed to the city of Kenosha. He is now working at a Dairy Plant in Kenosha.
- (4) Christian and Ida Fiddler who lived on the following described farm W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ (38.50) NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$. 10 c., S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{4}$ 20A. in sec 9, twp 1 Range 21, sold their farm and removed to the city of Antioch Ill. They are

retired from active life.

- (5) Edward Firchow who lived on the following described farm, West Part of N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 53a. in sect 16 twp 1 range 21, sold his farm and removed to the village of Bristol. He now keeps a small dairy and peddles milk there in the village.

XXIX

- (1) George Jensen, of Danish nativity, coming from Bristol bought the Willis Upson farm
- (2) Louis Wienke, of German nativity, coming from Bristol bought George Bryant farm
- (3) John Schwartz of German nativity, coming from Bristol, bought George

Shepard

- (4) Andrew Jansen, of Danish nativity, coming from Kenosha bought Christian and Ida Fiddler farm
- (5) Albert Krahn of German nativity, coming from Bristol bought Edward Firchow farm/

XXX The farmers who in the years between 1900 and 1920 sold their farms and removed to the city are:

FARM DESCRIPTIONS DROPPED IN THIS COPY

- (1) Herman Whienholtz-removed to the village of Bristol. He is now retired.
- (2) Casper Struck removed to Bristol. Now retired.
- (3) Frank Gethman removed to Bristol and retired.
- (4)

XXXI FARM DESCRIPTIONS DROPPED IN THIS COPY

- (1) Charles Gitzlaff of German nativity coming from Bristol.
- (2) Louis Wienke of German nativity coming from Bristol
- (3) Vance Gillmore of German nativity coming from Bristol.

THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

32. By conversing with old settlers I have obtained the following information in regard to people who between 1880 and 1900 sold out and went west.

- (1) Oscar Bishop went to Blue Springs Nebraska.
- (2) Victor Richards went to Rushville Neb.
- (3) Richard Joslyn went to Halt County, Neb.
- (4) Frank J. Struck went to Lake View, Ore.
- (5) Horace and Theron Woodworth went to Neb.
- *6) Sebastian Timeston and Family moved to Neb.
- (7) Doctor Shearer went to Kimball Neb.
- (8) Mr. Shumway went to California.
- (9) Peter Struck went to Colorado.
- (10) Winfield Carpenter went to Balefield Colo.
- (11) Van Wies, Eddys and Benedicts went to Iowa.
- (12) Edward Develin went to Austin Minn.
- (13) Milo Britton, S.D. Smith, Charles Mathews, Will Tillotson, George Tillotson and Chas. Gaines all journeyed westward at the same time. They went to Kansas.
- (14) William Pickens went to Missouri.
- *15) Henry Pickens went to Iowa.
- (16) Charles Andrus went to Kansas.

33. I was not able to obtain any addresses of persons who could give information about the prosperity of those emigrants who went to particular localities.

By conversing with older persons now living who knew those emigrants I learned that most of them went with money, went as farmers, settled on farms and were well fixed financially for those days.

34. I was unable to collect any letters or diaries pertaining to any information about the emigrants. They seemed to have been destroyed.

35. The following information was obtained from very aged persons. The following people were among the earlier emigrants to go West during the 1850-1879.

- (1) Dr. Roswell Borne, Kan.
- (2) Mr. Philip, Ia. with horse and wagon.
- (3) Horace Benedict, Ia.
- (4) Castles, Calif.
- (5) Blackman's and Bryant's, Pike's Peak.
- (6) Thomas Bishop, Neb.
- (7) Edward Stevens, Ia. with covered wagon.
- (8) William Perrigo, John Perrigo, Abraham Gulick started west with a threshing machine. Wherever they had the chance they would thresh. They did this all the way out there. After reaching their destination they sold their threshing machine and purchased horses instead.
- (9) James Nixon went to Missouri. He was one of the graduates of the first graduating class of Kenosha High School. He became a judge while in Missouri.
- (10) Frank BlackBlakisly went to Minn. He did own a mill here, but there not being enough power the mill was a failure consequently he went west.

- (11) Fred Curtis and Herman Curtis went to Neb. as Methodist ministers.
(12) J.W. Richards came to Bristol in 1825. (ABOVE THE ORIGINAL COPY IS WRITTEN IN THE NUMBERS 1831) He came from the state of Ohio. He moved to Indiana in 1853 and returned to Bristol in 1865. D.U. Richards, Alonzo Richards and Carl Richards went from Bristol to S. Dakota. They drove through with the covered wagon in ~~the~~ October 1879 settling in S.D. Carl Richards is still there. He owns a farm there and is progressing very nicely.

34. The following are the names and nativities of those who bought the farms sold by emigrating families: (I was not able to secure the information for each but I did secure as much as possible)

FARM DESCRIPTIONS DROPPED IN THIS COPY

- (1) Albert Wienke, Ger. nat. ; born in America.
- (2) Danial Hunt, Irish nat., Born America.
- (3) Edward Develin, Irish nati, Vorn Am.
- (4) Frank Struck went west as a butcher.
- (5) Robert Roberts. Ger nat, B. Am.
- (6) Henry Blackman, Dutch nat, B. Am.
- (7) Mr. Shumway went to Calif- as storekeeper.
- (8) Peter Struck who went to Colo. was engaged in land work, he went back to Ia. and became a fireman there.
- (9) Hirman Shurat
- (10) Charles Andruss sold farm to brother George.

Most all of these farms were fertile. There was but little tiling done at this time, the land being quite swampy.

The farms that Britton, Smith, Mathews, and Tillatson lived on were very swampy. One of the old settlers told me that it was very common to see rattlesnakes in their swamps. Now that land is tiled.

As stated before the majority of the land was fertile and was not tiled.

37. These farmers are more prosperous than their predecessors to the extent that they have more modern conveniences, for example: well drained land, more and better machinery, better educated, good reading material on various farm subjects etc.

38. There is a difference between church relations in the fact that there is not the interest in church work there used to be. Practically the same kinds of religion dominate.

39. We have one abandoned church in our town, this church being, Hosmen Chapel. This church was one of the first to be built in the town. It was built in 1857. This disbandment is due to the change in population, and to some extent to the lack of interest on the part of the so-called Christians.

40 The leading churches in our town are: (1) Methodist Episcopal 70%
(2) German Lutheran 15% (3) Catholic 10% (4) German Methodist 5%.
The above percentages are not statistics, but careful estimates.

ESSAY ON TOWNSHIP

The majority of the early settlers who came to Bristol came from the New England states. They came mainly from the states of New York and Vermont. These early settlers were ambitious, energetic, forward in all good work, believers in temperance, religiously inclined, and interested in education. These settlers were not wealthy but were very industrious people. The date at which the town may be regarded as being settled was about 1835. William R. Higgins made the first land claim in the town of Bristol. This claim was made about 1835.

The first farm was opened in 1836 by Rollin Tuttle who plowed the prairie. Bristol was named for Rev. Ira Bristol.

Bristol had many good leaders during its early period. Some of the leaders in politics were: Hermon S. Thorpe, who was member of the Legislature for 1849, member of Senate for 1861-62, was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for twelve years, was Assessor and held all school offices at different periods. John Lacey, Ira Pierce, and Jim Kellogg were leaders in politics too. Those interested in religion and who tried to promote the good work were Jackson, Upson, and Word. Word really was the leader. He donated the land for the first church to be built, then several of the good workers went into the woods, selected large trees, hewed them and prepared them for the building of the church. This first church was built where the Westly Chapel now stands. Educational leaders were Sereno S. Fowler. At that time they had three examiners. It has been said if the teacher could spell scissor she was capable of teaching. At about 1837 there were several select private schools established in various homes. Sereno S. Fowler and his wife were both well educated. Mr. Fowler was a graduate of Harvard and his wife a graduate of a select young ladies school in Southampton Massachusetts. They established a private school in a part of their house which they expected, eventually, to grow into an academic institution. A great many students from neighboring towns came to this school for their education. Fowlers built for their school the first frame house in Bristol. This building still stands on the north side of the Geneva road and is known as the old Tarbell place. Mrs. George Baldwin, Mrs. Simeon King, Mrs. Dr. Saunders and the Bullens were among their many students. Because of failing health Mr. Fowler was compelled to close the school in 1847. This was a great loss. All of the farmers at this time were good capable men, none succeeded another. There were no stock breeders.

Some of the later leaders at this time and down to the present time are as follows: Cornelius Williams coming from New York to Wisconsin was a great leader. He bought a farm and gave special attention to cattle with the idea of enlarging his butter dairy, which he started in the spring of 1878. He was chairman of the Board of Supervisors for 6 years and treasurer of a school district for 12 years. Edward Mead coming from New York was postmaster of Cyprius, Bristol Township from 1856 to 1863 and was a Sabbath School Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Samuel E. Tarbell was a strong Antislavery man and strong in Republican politics, County Supervisor from 1867 to 1869, member of the Legislature for 1869 and held many school offices.

Salmon Upson was member of the Legislature for 1860 and held many town offices. Aaron Walker came to Bristol in 1836 and was about the first man to build a log house west of the Aux Plaines River.

Clarence E. Williams, son of Cornelius Williams is one of the leaders of the present time. He was town supervisor for 7 years, town chairman for 3 years, jury commissioner for 25 years and succeeded his father in the office as school district treasurer holding the office for a quarter of a century.

William C. Bacon for 11 years altogether has served as supervisor, and for two terms was chairman of the board. He served as school director for 21 years. He is a good leader in politics and uses everything in his power to further the cause of public school education. Other leaders along the educational and political routines are: Willis A. Upson and Robert F. Roberts.

Bristol, at one time was all woodland, although it was not heavily wooded. It was told to me by one of the old settlers that Bristol had four prairie fires. From 1835 to 1836 (ON THE ORIGINAL, WRITTEN ABOVE 1836 IS 1863?) we had the largest income of wheat. The year of 1860 we had the banner wheat crop having the largest yield per acre known. Wheat growing failed during the Civil War. This failure was caused by the chinch bugs. Some farmers continued in raising wheat but to their disappointment their crop was a failure. Something new had to be introduced. A man by the name of LEE INTRODUCED THE RAISING OF FLAX. This being a new crop, the farmers were timid in trying it. Finally Lee succeeded in finding a farmer who would try it. He planted the flax and the crop was a success. They threshed it by putting the flax on the barn floor and driving the horses over it. The farmers succeeded in raising flax thereafter and continued to do so far from 15 to 20 years.

Soon after the raising of flax took place, dairying began to become more prominent. Some of the larger farms established a dairy. For a time cheese making was the important occupation. There were no butter factories until after the cheese factories. People who had milk to be made into cheese would take it to a large dairy. Some of the farmers who had a large dairy were Standard's, Holtz's and Reckmeyer's. As stated before after the cheese factories were done away with, butter factories took their place. Next, the shipping of milk in cans took place and lastly we have the bottling plants. At present most of our milk is shipped to Chicago after having been bottled in our own bottling plant. Those who do not do this take their milk to the city of Kenosha and there it is bottled for the mode of life of the farmer families changed with the changes in the farming method. Everything was more up to date and they began to realize the value of cooperation among themselves.

As agricultural methods changed so did everything change. More care was taken with all work and everyone wished to become more educated.

There were no Badger colonies in the western states. The farmers who first settled here stayed here and their children became interested in the same work and so the work progressed with the times. The new families that did enter were mostly of German nativity. Today the large majority of farmers here are Germans. There are some foreigners but very few of them own farms, they are renters instead. These German families are very hard workers and do make a success at farming. It seems as though the change of population here had not been so great as in many other places. There has been quite a few changes of late but it has been among our own townfolk. But as many are leaving the farms the change in population will be greater. More foreigners seem to be entering in now but as stated before, they enter as renters, not owners. The new families have helped the town to the extent that they have learned the more modern ways of living and the more modern ways of doing the work and thus benefit themselves and others.

The general prosperity of the farmers is surely evidenced in many ways. A great majority of the farm homes now have the electric lights in their home and in their barns. Those who do not get the power from the city have plants of their own. Most of the farms have running water and have furnaces. We have fine accessibility to a high school. The Kneosha High School is twelve miles from Brilsol and each school day there is a special bus which takes our girls and boys of high school age to school and brings them home. Special bus rates are given these boys and girls.

There are three churches in our village and all who wish to go to any of these would have no trouble getting there as there are all good roads leading to the village.

We have a fine cement highway connecting us with the city of Kneosha. The roads are well taken care of throughout the whole township.

Our rural conditions are modified by the easy contact with city life and the farm home of tomorrow will be equal to the modified city home.

SCHEDULE FOR THE TOWN OF RANDALL COUNTY OF KENOSHA
FILLED BY STELLA A KARCHER, BASSETT WILSONSIN

PART ONE
EDUCATIONAL EONDITIONS

1. About 1850
2. No records to be found
4. No records
5. 1908-1926
6. No
7. Mrs. Chas Crane (Mame Shanley) 1897-1900
Miss Myra Myrick 1904-05
Miss Hattie B. Rogers 1896-97
8. Joseph Dalton 1888-89
Teresa Tobin 1906-07'
Minnie Werve 1909-13
Mable Runyard 1908-09'
Gertrude O'Conner 1913-19
Gladys Kerkhoff 1918-19
9. Miss Myra Myrick is now doing "social service" work in Cleveland Ohio.
Mrs Chas. Crane is Chairman of KCo PTA.
10. Our school builing has one story. It consists of two rooms Its dimensions are 44x41 3/4 feet. It is a frame building completed in 1910. The "Mauler" hot air furnace is used. About one acre of ground surround the building, all of which is used as playground. There are fourteen trees, mostly of which are old oaks. The younger and smaller trees are mapels and box elders.
11. I do not think any school in our town has better buildings or better grounds=although the Powers Lake district has a new brick one room building which is modern in every way.
12. A PTA makes our school a social center.
13. All the other schools have the same organization.
- 14./All classes use their recreational opportunities.
15. No schools which are not public schools although many of the childre of school age attend Parochial School at Munster in the town of Wheatland
16. This school is supported by the Catholic congregation.
17. These children attend our public shcool for three or four months in t the winter.
18. Best pupils in school ~~Y~~ (a) Mariel Dean (b) John Freeman
(c) Elmer Rush (d) Ruth Winn.
20. In the finishing class two farm boys expect to become farmers.
21. only one boy does not.

22. I think only one of the three graduates in planning to enter high school. He will go to Wilmot Union Free High School/

23. None

24. -----

25. Magazines found in homes.

- (a) Wisconsin Farmer.
- (b) Wisconsin Agriculturalist
- (c) Hoard's Dairyman
- (d) Successful Farming
- (e) Farm and Fireside
- (f) Farm Journal
- (j) Prairie Farmer
- (h) Mc Calls Magazine

26. Graduates in June 1920: Mary Hoffman, Joe Ruch, Reuben Schultz. Joe Ruch has worked on his father's farm until March 1, 1926 when his father retired from the farm. Reuben Schultz has worked on the farm, road, and ice at different times.

27. Mary Hoffman is a Senior in the Milwaukee Normal School

28.

DRIFT TO THE CITY

28.

- (a) Henry Biethan-retired to Bassett.
- (b) Schlax estate- some of the heirs in Chicago-some in this vicinity
- (c) Winn Peterson-moved to Kenosha-present occupation clerical work in National Banks.

29.

- (a) Polish family
- (b) O'berg and Hines-Chicago
- (c) Peter Peterson-Burlington wis.

III THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

32. Harrison Wing, Seneca Wing, Frank Robinson, John Robinson, George Robinson, Arch Wier. All to Harvard, Neb.

33. No information

34. NO information

35. Robert Kelly and two sons. Iowa about 1870.

IV IMMIGRANTS

36. Kelly farm sold to ~~Gehmann~~ Gehrand. Kerkhoff in 1867-Ger. for some time in U.S. Seneca Wing to Jefferson Ice Co. Frank Robinson to Frank Hanke Ger. descent. John Robinson to ~~Fre~~ Ferdinand Jahns-Ger. Descent. Arch Wier=John Pochnick Ger. Descent.

37. Some were more prosperous others were not-difference due to character of people

38. Most of the early settlers were not affiliated with any particular church The newer families are principally Catholic and Lutheran.

39. No churches in the town.

40. 50% Catholic-37.5% Lutherans-12.5% Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian .

PART TWO THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF RANDALL COUNTY OF KENOSHA.

The early history of Randall is included in that of Wheatland, for Randall was part of Wheatland until 1860. The majority of the early settlers came from the eastern states-chieflly New York State, and were of English descent. Most of the older settlers were of strong sturdy character with only modest material resources. They emigrated to the Middle West to seek their fortune and all of them succeeded in building up comfortable homes and pleasant surroundings. They were keenly interested in religious and educational matters, although no church was organized by these early settlers. Nevertheless religious services were held in the different homes as well as in the school houses.

The first town officers for the town of Randall in 1860 were Oliver Reynolds, Joseph Stout and Almerion Herrick, supervisors; William Brower, clerk; In 1861 George Vinton followed Oliver Reynolds as chairman. Town meetings were held at the homes of different neighbors. This was decided by vote. One item gives the amount of \$200 raised for roads, \$100 raised for a poor fund. A certain piece of property paid a tax of \$25, thirty years ago. In 1924 the tax on the same property amounted to \$347. In 1849 the amount of school money raised was \$200/ In 1924 the tax was \$24,662. Among the early leaders in politics we find the names of William Brower, James C. McKesson and William his son; William Harrison, Robert Fleming, and son John Fleming; Reuben L. Bassett, Martin L. Hoffman, four Reynolds brothers John, Kenyon, Oliver, and Frank- and Thomas Pacey. J.C. McKesson was a member of the assembly for several terms. For several years his son William acted as town clerk. M.L. Hoffman was chairman of the town at one time; John Fleming represented the county as member of the assembly. Both he and his father Robert Fleming were staunch Democrats. R.L. Bassett held several township offices and was a member of the assembly for one term. Henry Bassett, father of R.L. Bassett was a pioneer of Randall township, coming here in 1842; purchasing a farm of 120 acres, upon which, after improvements were made, he spent the remainder of his life. R.L. Bassett was born and reared in Washington Co. New York and there received his education. He came to Wisconsin in 1846 and located on his father's farm in Randall township. With the exception of two years in Racine, he made this place his home for the remainder of his life. The village of Bassett is almost entirely built on this farm and was named after the Bassett family. He gave land for the railroad through the township. In addition to carrying on agricultural operations, Mr. Bassett acted as station agent at Bassett for over 30 years and as post master for about the same length of time. Other prominent characters of the early period were the four McCommon's brothers. Each owned large adjoining farms on what was then called the McCommon's Road. James lived on his farm during his entire life time, while the other three brothers, upon retiring from farm life, removed to different cities. These farms are now owned by David Elfers, William Winchell, Mrs. Anna Schultz and John Schaetten. Another large estate on this McCommon's Road was owned in 1860 by Dr. Josiah Hyde. His grandson George is at the present time living on the same. John Hunt in the early days was the owner of a large farm on the shore of Twin Lakes. At the present time the village of Twin Lakes occupies much of this land. The land lying on the lake shore has been laid out in lots, many of which have been purchased by Chicago people.-

Among the later leaders of the township we note D.J. Vincent, now one of the two assemblymen representing KCo at Madison. For several years, Frank Zeffas has held the office of Chairman of the town. Gilbert Kerkhoff is the town clerk; Charles Freeman, town treasurer; and Andrew Stohr assessor. Bernard Kerkhoff, now retired from farm life is a member of the Board of Supervisors. He still owns a large farm on the outskirts of the village of Bassett. William Kline, also retired from active work on the farm was for several years clerk of the town. A.G. Stoxen now owns and resides on the Burr Oak Farm, one of the largest farms in the town. It was previously the estate of Colonel Porter Webster Moore. Col. Moore was reared in Beloit to which place he had been brought by his parents when two years old. He graduated from Beloit College in 1858 and then studied law for two years. In the winter of 1860 he was admitted to the Bar. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he helped raise a company for service. In 1864, he was made a Colonel of his regiment, which in the meanwhile had been changed to a cavalry regiment. At the close of the war, he turned his attention to railroading at which he continued for 25 years. At the end of this period of time he engaged exclusively in farming operations in Randall, owning a tract of 400 acres of the finest land in the county. On Oct 8, 1864 at Beloit Col Moore married Miss Ellen O'Neill who was born in the town of Randall, daughter of John and Ann (McIntyre) O'Neill, the former a native of Ireland and the latter born at NY, NY of Scotch parentage. The Colonel was a member of the Congregational Church. Politically he was a republican. He was well known and highly esteemed not only in Randall but as one of the prominent and influential men in Kenosha Co. He was always as ready to support good government as he was to defend it in the dark days of the Civil War.

Nearly all of the wooded land in Randall had been cleared before 1860. At that time wheat was the leading crop. About 1870 wheat growing failed due to the destructive ~~chinch-bug~~ chinch bug. The farmers then turned to the raising of sheep and hogs. Gradually dairying took the place of the earlier methods of farming so that the year 1880 found Randall a dairy town. Butter and cheese factories were built. At the present time no butter or cheese factories are in operation. The Borden Milk Company has effected a large milk plant in the village of Bassett and the majority of farmers in Randall deliver their milk to this factory. The milk is shipped in tank cars direct to their city plant, where it is bottled for city delivery. With the invention and manufacture of improved machinery and farm implements, many changes have been made in farming methods. In many cases power farming is supplanting horse power.

The mode of life of the farm families had also improved with the change in farming methods so that at the present time, we find many modern conveniences in the farm home.

A few farmers responded to the lure of the new prairie wheat lands of the west, so easily reached by the new railroads. Among these were Harrison and Seneca Win

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

(TRUSTEE OF THE STATE)

MADISON

JOSEPH SCHAFER
Superintendent

January 22, 1926.

Circular letter to our Research Aids in the Four Lakeshore Counties.

Dear Friends:

I have just reached home after the trip on which I visited most of you for the purpose of enlisting your aid in assembling material with special reference to population changes in your towns.

In the course of the canvass, which included short conversations with a considerable number of persons, certain ideas came to me about facilitating the work and making it more definite. One of these ideas I will set forth here as probably the most fundamental one for working out the plan set forth in the Schedule for the Study of Local History which was left in your hands. It is this: the town clerk of each town will have in his possession a file of the annual assessment rolls for the towns. The assessment roll will contain the names of all land owners arranged according to the sections of the township in which they own land. For example, the list will begin with section one and, probably on a single page, there will be given the names of all persons owning land in section one, together with the description of the tract in surveyor's symbols (E W quarter of S W quarter, S W quarter of E E quarter, etc.) and the number of acres assessed to the individual owner. It will be found that these lists of land owners remain relatively permanent. What we want to know, however, is the changes in ownership that took place, let us say, decade by decade.

Since we have plats, prepared from material furnished at the abstract offices, of the land owners of all of the towns in the four counties for 1860, we can very properly begin our examination of tax rolls at that date. The suggested method is this: go to the town clerk's office, taking with you a pupil or someone who can write the names from your dictation; get out the tax roll for 1860 and the tax roll for 1870; open the two books at corresponding pages, begin with the descriptions of lands and ownerships for section one and compare the two lists of names. If there are any owners in 1870 whose names do not appear in the 1860 roll, these are new owners and naturally persons who have come in to the town during the preceding ten years. Make a list of their names indicating in each case the section in which those names appear as owners but not necessarily the description of the land they own though this would be an acceptable addition.

Having made the comparison of the thirty-six sections or whatever the number is in your town between 1860 and 1870, get out now the roll for 1880 and compare it section by section with the roll for 1870, listing the new owners as before. Then follow with the roll for 1890, that for 1900, the one for 1910, the one

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for 1920 and lastly the one for 1925.

I judge that you will find the taking of the list of all new land owners by decades from these assessment rolls will be a job which, in the case of a town that represents an exact township, of not more than a half day. When you have the list completed it will represent the best and most definite list of new settlers that can be procured without too much labor. You will also have, from your record of farmers who sold out to new men, a corresponding list of probable emigrants -- those who went west or those who retired to villages, or those who sought the cities.

With these two lists in hand, you will now be ready to interview old people asking them about the families that sold out as to where they moved and what became of them; and you can also obtain your needed information about the families who moved in, as to their racial and geographical origin and the influence they had upon the community. In other words, your interviews themselves will be much more effective if based upon such a suggested list of new purchasers and list of those who sold their farms.

You will doubtless find that the number of transfers in certain decades was noticeably larger than in others. When you have these facts you should ask your informants for the explanation of it and you will doubtless be able to find that there was special reason in the conditions of agricultural localities and in the enticements of some localities at a distance -- for example, the rush to some prairie area like Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, etc.

Let me add that we do not expect the impossible from our aids but will be very well pleased if you will work out a few things well. For example, should you find it burdensome to write out answers to all of the questions under Educational Conditions, I would not be disposed to reject a paper for that reason. When I remind you by way of emphasis, that our chief interest is in population changes, you will see what features of the schedule we will be willing to let you touch upon lightly.

With best wishes for your success, I remain

Sincerely yours,

S.B

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Superintendent.