



ARTIFACTS



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Cover: that other Milwaukee team

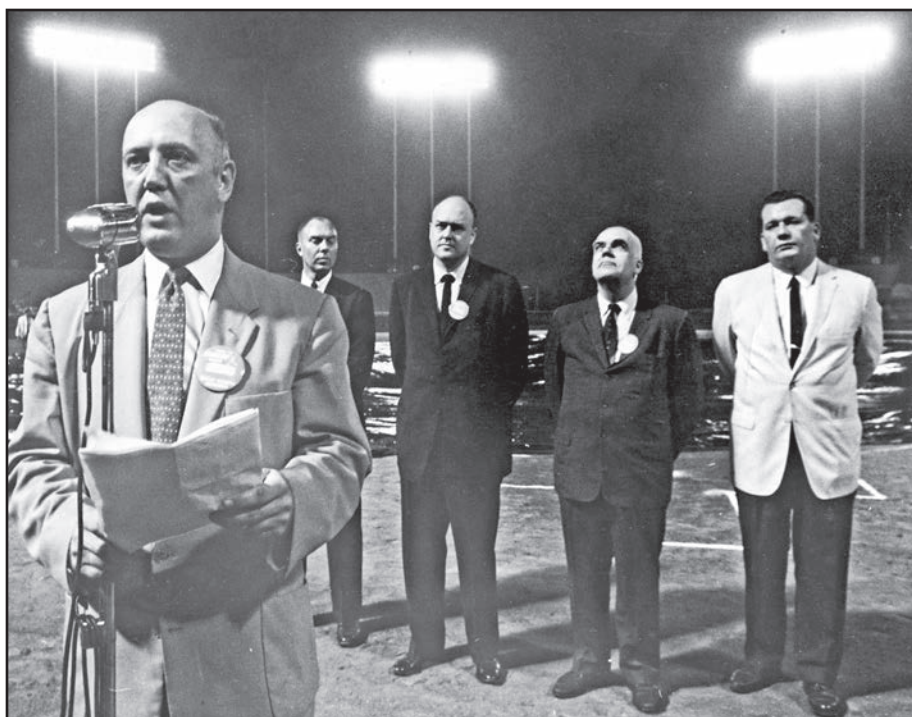
On Sept. 8, 1960, for Wisconsin Cranberry Night at Milwaukee County Stadium, members of the Milwaukee Braves were presented with headdresses by Chief Thunderbird, Wisconsin Dells, second from left. In the background are Melvin R. Laird Jr., Marshfield, and Lt. Gov. Philleo Nash, Wisconsin Rapids, vice president of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Assn. Also shown are #35, pitcher Ron Piche; manager Charlie Dressen; #38 Bill Bruton; #13 Chuck Cottier; #9 Joe Adcock.



Above: Braves third-baseman Eddie Mathews scores one of his two home runs, greeted by catcher Del Crandall.

Right: The “comely little blonde,” referred to in a Daily Tribune story, promotes Wisconsin cranberries for the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Assn.





Speaking is John Potter, president of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association, accompanied by Republican congressman Melvin R. Laird, third from left, and Democratic Lt. Governor Philleo Nash, second from right.

King Kranberry

“The cranberry reigned supreme at Milwaukee County Stadium Thursday night,” said the Sept. 9, 1960, *Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune* “and a highly successful tribute was paid the king-for-a-night by everyone from the weatherman to Eddie Mathews.”

The weatherman was credited with cutting off a deluge of rain before the game started; and Mathews hit back-to-back home runs in the 9-4 win over the San Francisco Giants.

A ceremony at home plate before the game was led by Earl Gillespie, voice of the Braves. After remarks by John Potter, members of the Braves were presented with headdresses by Chief Thunderbird from Wisconsin Dells. After the ceremony, the bonafide Native American males “shuffled” to the dugout accompanied by “Indian Love Call.”

A bus chartered by the Wood County National Bank and another bus, both out of Wisconsin Rapids, had carried cranberry boosters to the game although many growers had to stay home due to the possibility of frost. “Fans entering the stadium lobby were greeted by colorful cranberry displays with a comely little blonde

tending a booth at which cranberry growers and fans could get information regarding the event specifically and the state cranberry situation in general,” said the *Tribune*.

According to a 1960 “Cranberries” magazine, Cranberry Week launched the largest advertising and promotional program the industry had known – an attempt to restore consumer confidence after a disastrous year that began on Nov. 9, 1959, when secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming announced that some of the 1959 crop was tainted with traces of the herbicide amino triazole. The market for cranberries collapsed and growers lost millions of dollars.

Doing his part, Congressman Melvin Laird of Marshfield assisted growers, working to have the federal government purchase part of the 1960 crop for school lunch and welfare programs.

By Cranberry Night, the Braves were in decline, having won the 1957 World Series but losing in 1958, both times against the New York Yankees. The Braves moved to Atlanta in 1966.

SWCHC dedicated to purpose

By President Phil Brown

As I look back over the past year, I am pleased to report that all is well at the SWCHC.

We began our year with a series of photo identifying sessions. As we have been digitizing our collection, we have come across a number of photos that were not identified. By inviting members to the Museum to view these digital images on a big screen we were able to identify most of the photos. This also gave us an opportunity to show what we have been digitizing over the past few years and it made for a wonderful opportunity to reach out to members for assistance. I was particularly pleased by how many people, places and things from the Vesper area we were able to identify in the Lawrence Oliver photos.

Another major project this year was the rewiring of the third floor at the Museum. Our beautiful facility was built in 1907 by Isaac and Charlotte Witter and we have had many capital improvement projects since the SWCHC acquired the building in 1970. We recently became concerned about some of the original “knob and tube” wiring installed when the house was built. We also were dealing with limited receptacles and inadequate lighting on the third floor.

Through the generosity of our members, we were able to fund this project through our

annual appeal. Thank you to those of you that answered the call and gave above and beyond the basic membership level.

As we look to the future, the SWCHC will continue to work on preserving and sharing the local history of the South Wood County area. With the thousands of scanned images that we now have, we will work to make them more accessible through an improved web site. Reorganizing our extensive local history archives is also an ongoing project that we will be focusing on over the next year.

Of course, all of this work falls on the shoulders of our staff, all part-time employees, and a few loyal volunteers who have helped us get to this point. In order to continue our progress, the SWCHC is counting on your continued financial support. Within the next month, you will be receiving our annual appeal letter. Running a not-for-profit organization these days is not easy, so please take this appeal seriously and consider your most generous gift to the SWCHC.

Finally, I want to thank the Board of Directors of the SWCHC for once again putting their faith in me to lead such a fine organization. It is my pledge to you that I will continue to do my very best as we continue our mission of making our local history available to all who are interested.



“Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us.”

*A. Lincoln
Annual Message to Congress
1862*

Every Token Tells a Story

By Gene Johnson

“Do you have anything in tokens?”

Over the years, when the question was asked all around South Wood County, the garage sale person’s face usually went blank and no answer was forthcoming. In more recent times, the flea markets are not much better prepared for the question since flea marketing today has pretty much evolved into the resale of unused “distressed merchandise.”

So what are tokens? Trade tokens are only a tiny part of the overall exnumia (“other than coins”) hobby, and according to one definition, “can be pretty much described as something that substitutes for money, a form of convenience piece and business stimulator.”

The *World Book* uses 222 words to describe the term. These two (of six) definitions are close:

“A piece of metal, somewhat like a coin, stamped for higher value than the metal is worth and used for a specific purpose.”

“A piece of metal, plastic, etc. indicating a right or privilege.”

Tokens used in advertising exist in the thousands; “use” tokens (e.g. bus or tavern), thousands more; and game slugs (e.g. Chuck E. Cheese), thousands and thousands more. Add to this, commemorative pieces and no doubt the total is millions of different types.

Almost everyone has had a brush with some form of tokenry, be it Wood County Centennial wooden nickels, wartime red-and-blue ration tokens or the familiar tavern “drink” chips.

Back in 1952, when I returned from a year in overseas Army service (Korea), a fellow worker at the Biron lab, Frank Therkill, introduced me to Numismatics (coin collecting) when he

identified an old worn out Italian coin I had run across. Immediately immersed and soon armed with a couple of coin company sale booklets, I became the Biron Division information source on coins.

By 1958, I sold off my coins to pay down on a house and collecting tokens replaced collecting coins as my hobby, finding that these coin-like doodads often revealed a story to enjoy. While 1958 was early for any Wisconsin token collector, the origins of the hobby date back to the 1880s, according to old auction catalogs.

At the Wisconsin coin shows in 1958, I became known to coin dealers as “that junk collector.” In the years that followed, being interested in local history, I focused my token collecting on trade tokens used in bars and merchant businesses.

By 1967, I had published a checklist of known trade tokens of Wisconsin and in 1977 added a decade of additions to this catalog. Then in 1993, I published what I called my retirement project book, the hard-cover 234-page, *Trade Tokens of Wisconsin*.

Junk collectors sometimes are newsworthy and, in July 1978, *Central Wisconsin Scope*, a publication of the *Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune*, ran a little story with pictures of my trade token hobby. From that 1978 newspaper: “there are just thousands and thousands of stories to be uncovered through them [tokens].” Another quote also is pertinent today: “token and medal collecting is a bit closer to [collecting] antiques than [collecting] coins.”

Scope ran a second story on my trade token collection in 1984 in which I was quoted as saying, “You can’t be interested in tokens without being interested in history.”



South Wood County tokens cataloged in my 1993 Wisconsin book are: Biron, none; Centralia, six; Grand Rapids, 12; Nekoosa, eight; Port Edwards, three; Rudolph, eight; Wisconsin Rapids, 40. Since the 1993 book was published a number of new tokens have been discovered to add to South Wood County listings.

Both Biron and Port Edwards are “dry” villages, but rural businesses often use the name of the nearest town. While at present, no Biron token is known, my research found a saloon existed at the intersection of the County Trunk and the river road back before prohibition.

Shown here are a sampling of Wood County tokens, some delightfully historic and old, as well as others that someday may be!

Centralia

The Johnson Hill tokens dated 1899 were used just prior to the consolidation of Centralia and Grand Rapids in 1900. The token shown is part of a set; five cents to one dollar. They were found by children making a “fort” under the porch and steps of a west side home.

Grand Rapids

The Daly Drug store appears to have been located at one site on Second Street. The soda fountain token is made of a white metal that was called “Feuchtwanger Composition,” a durable German silver type metal that was once proposed for US coinage.

G.W. Davis tokens are the most common Grand Rapids pieces. A box full was released to me by a generous East Side widow saying “take as many as you need.”

Wisconsin Rapids ~ Old

The Witter Hotel cigar stand token is one of many from the 1930 era used by the traveling salesmen who set up their wares at a hotel after arriving by train. Listening to the pitch was usually rewarded by a five cent cigar.



Some images have been enlarged. Most show front and back in adjacent views.





When I began trade token collecting, I dug through a large box of aluminum tokens at Lloyd's bar room. Lloyd's Bowling Alley was a prolific token user. Bowlers often have "beer frames" in which the low scorer is required to treat his teammates (grudgingly). If your "tank" was full, you took a token.

Along with the Lloyd's tokens were many other aluminum local bar tokens available for purchase at face value. In the Lloyd's token box were Larry's Bar tokens. "Larry" was handsome Lawrence Primo who was well known in the imbibing group as a "ladies man."

Plastics

In 1960, aluminum and brass tokens were being priced out by lower-cost plastic tokens, bringing the metal token era to a close though a few are still being struck.

The early plastics, like the earlier brass and aluminum pieces, were of the five-cent-in-trade denomination but with inflation these and the ten cent pieces soon became obsolete. Color coding became possible with the plastics and were nicely identifiable value wise (i.e. red token would be thirty cents, blue a dollar, etc.) Currently all South Wood County taverns use plastic, paper or wood coins.

The N.C.O. Club plastic token was used as a "weekend warrior" canteen token at our local Armory about 1965.

Buzz's Bar was part of a long time Bouton tavern family adventure, starting with the "Dixie Bar" of the 1940s. I played basketball in the City League for the team sponsored by Red Bouton.

Paper City Lanes was the Gritzmacher complex on West Grand Avenue. The Hungry Lion restaurant at Gritzmacher's also used trade tokens. Our daughter's wedding reception meal was held in Gritzmacher's beautiful food and recreation hall.

Transit Tokens (See p. 10)

In addition to trade tokens, there are several nice transit token stories here in South Wood County. These pieces are cataloged in the Atwood Catalog of Transit Tokens, not my book.

The earliest of these locals are the bridge tokens used on the Wood County toll bridge that once was the sole river crossing in what is now Wisconsin Rapids. The bridge opened in September 1867, joining Centralia on the west to Grand Rapids on the east. The bridge became free of charge in 1873, which dates the tokens to only six years of use.

In a bit of mystery in Wood County historical archives, the two and one half cent tokens are referred to as "the three cent token." Ten, fifteen and twenty-five cent tokens from this bridge were also used.

Albert Waldvogel operated a livery bus (later autobus) that ran to and from the depots to the hotels back in 1917-19 and used tokens as well. The Albert Waldvogel "first class" livery and bus line was in operation from 1913 to 1917 when he motorized his operation with the "autobus."

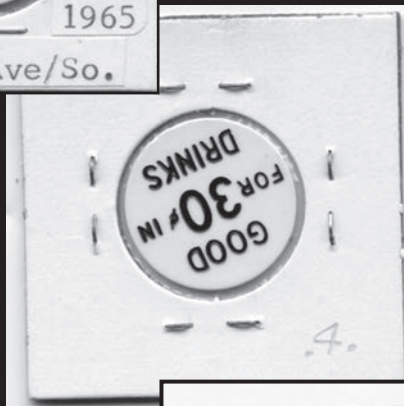
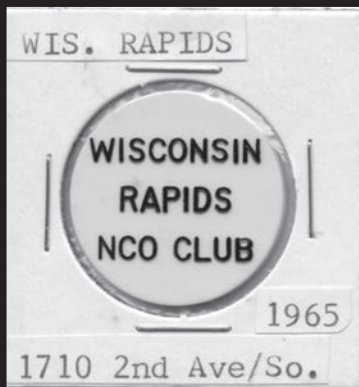
His competition for the salesman trade was an uncle of mine, livery man Ed "Jockey" Johnson; but there is no known token from the Johnson livery stable. Albert Waldvogel sold his autobus operation to one of his drivers in 1921 and it ceased operation soon after.

The Biron bus line operated by Consolidated began operations in 1915, transporting employees to and from the company's Biron mill, purchased by CPI in 1911. Tokens were used prior to 1923. The Tri-City Bus Line took over the Biron run in wartime 1942, and this service ended in 1962. As a shift worker I rode the Biron bus to the mill from 1947 to 1958.

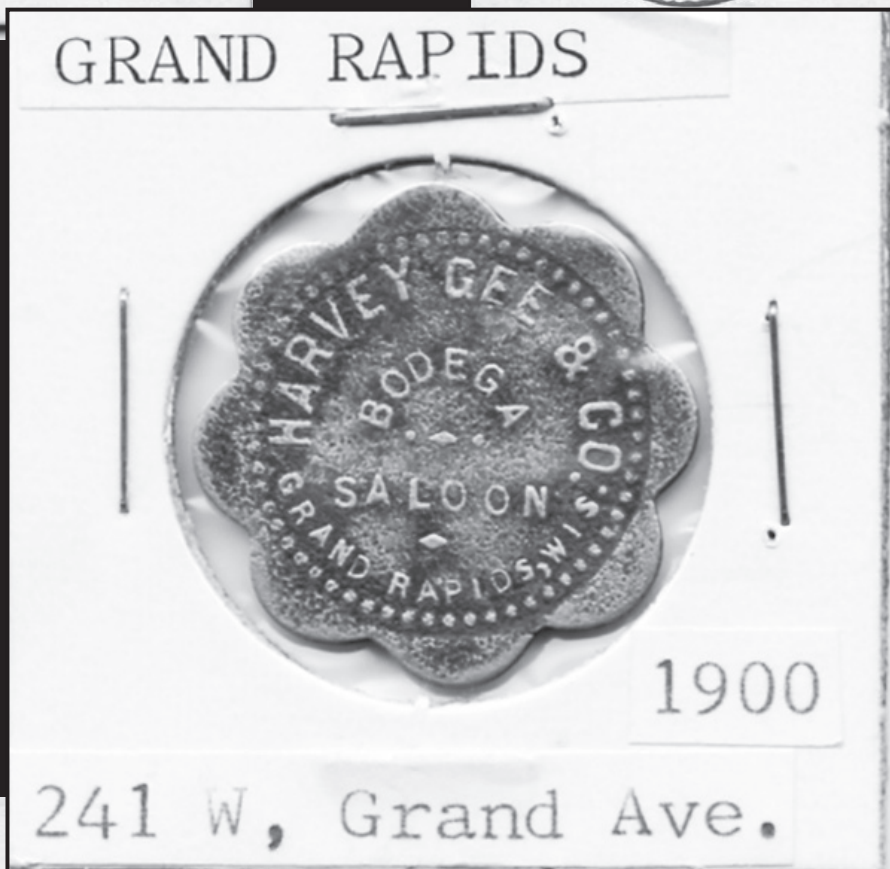
When the Grand Rapids Street Railway (Rapids to Nekoosa) folded in 1931, motor bus service on the line was begun at once by the Tri-City Bus line operated by John Schenk.

Shortly following World War II, Richard Calvi, who now owned the line, ran a bus in Rapids and on the old streetcar route from Nekoosa. He also operated the Biron employee bus line.

Locally and on the intercity route, tokens were used in 1946 but ridership soon waned as manufacturers began the postwar production of automobiles. The bus operation soon became unprofitable and only the Biron run was to survive.



*After 1960,
most tokens
were made
of plastic
rather than metal.*





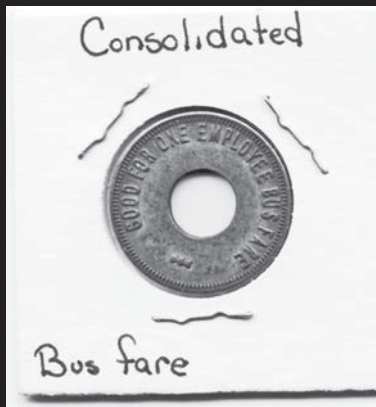
*Transportation
Tokens*

Wi. Rapids 980-F



Company Transit

Before universal automobile use, the token shown here (enlarged) permitted workers to ride to and from Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.'s Biron paper mill.



Witter descendent revisits Third Street

By Uncle Dave

When I asked him if he had ever been in the building before, our distinguished visitor said, “I was born here.”

The River City native was Phelps Dean Witter, of San Francisco, Cal., who visited here in mid-August with his wife, Barbara.

Bearing a resemblance to Isaac Witter, the Museum’s original owner, Dean, 78, operates Witter Coins in San Francisco and is a classical music composer of some distinction.

Dean and Barbara had returned to Rapids to bury Dean’s sister, Priscilla Witter, the other person known to be born in the Museum building.

The father of Dean, Priscilla and their older brother, Jere (“Jerry”) III, was Jere Delos Witter II (1902-77), the “playboy” reputed to have flown his airplane under the Grand Avenue Bridge.

Jere II was sometimes referred to here as “Young Jere,” to distinguish him from his eminent namesake and grandfather, Jere Delos “J.D.” Witter. Jere II was the only child of Charlotte and Isaac Witter, whose stately home became the T.B. Scott Public Library in 1948 and the SWCHC Museum in 1970.

Jere II’s wife and Dean’s mother was the former Suzanne Gobel, of Evanston, Ill.

Suzanne’s mother, Julia, had been married to a dentist prior to her marriage to Charles Gobel, a contractor/architect. Her son, Kenneth Keats, sometimes lived with the Gobels.

“My grandfather Gobel wanted Mother to be a musician,” Dean said, whereby Suzanne and Julia traveled to Europe to further Suzanne’s piano playing — as Dean himself was to do later.

But Gobel couldn’t support that lifestyle indefinitely. Dean: “Mother was poor, father rich. Mother went to work at Marshall Fields, modeling furs.

“She was gorgeous. Jere spotted her, took her out on a date.

“The Witters were thrilled with her. Grandmother was an organist and they got along.

Mother made friends in Rapids. She would mention the Brazeaus, Nashes, Kelloggs.

“Mother and Father had Jere III right away, then Priscilla [1930-2010] and me [1932] – both born in a bedroom here. By then, the marriage was finished.

“Grandma and grandpa always exited in winter. In the 1930s, they discovered California.”

When Suzanne and the children left Jere II to join Charlotte and Isaac in California (courtesy driver Hod Bell, future husband of Emily Mead Bell), their house was a gift from Grandpa Isaac.

A 1936 Beverly Hills city directory lists Isaac and Charlotte Witter and their grandson, Jere III, at one address and Mrs. Suzanne Gobel [Witter] at another.

When Charlotte died in 1955, a California obituary called her a prominent citizen and church leader of Beverly Hills. At the time, her grandchildren, Priscilla and Dean, were living in France, where Dean and Barbara Newman had been wed and where Dean was studying musical composition

In 1942, the year of Isaac’s death, Priscilla spent the winter at the house here (now the Museum). Dean followed, after a stop with Uncle George Gibson at his Drake Hotel, Chicago, residence and visits to “the theater” and a Chicago Cubs baseball game.

During his time here, Dean said, he had a crush on June Jackan, a young household maid of the Witters and saw a lot of Otto and Mabel Krumrei, family employees favored more by Isaac than Charlotte. Dean stayed in Rapids for about a month.

“Father and Vi drove out [to Wisconsin] from California in a new Cadillac,” he said.

(Violet, Jere’s second wife, was born in England in 1899 and died in Los Angeles in 1968.)

Jere and Vi didn’t stay long here. “Father hated Wisconsin Rapids and I think Wisconsin Rapids hated him,” said Dean.

Jere’s third marriage took place in 1972 to “Annie,” a fortune-telling caregiver he met at a rehab facility before his death at Big Bear Lake, California, in 1977.



“Mother was puritanical and dominating,” Dean said. “We’d go to father’s and he would spoil us. He would take us shopping, which I adored. When our son needed braces, I asked father if he would give me the money. He said, ‘No, I’m not going to give you money for teeth; I’ll buy you a Porsche instead.’”

Similar material was previously published in the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune.



Photo by Uncle Dave

*Phelps Dean Witter
at his birthplace
now the SWCHC Museum*

Witters made Museum home

By Lori Brost

Museum Administrator

Since starting at the Museum, I have been intrigued by the search for the surprisingly rare photos of the Witters and the Museum building in its time as a home. We have some pictures of Isaac and Charlotte and, while there are some of Isaac in later years, the majority of them are from before they were married. For the most part, this leaves us to imagine the beauty of their home and their time together as a family and to treasure even more the glimpses we have.

Photos from: Ann Cates; Dean and Barbara Witter



Above, Priscilla Witter. Above right, Charlotte Witter. Right, Jere Witter III, Suzanne and Jere Witter II.



While I have not found a photo of Isaac and Charlotte with their son, Jere II, the portrait here of Jere's wife and children is truly a lovely sight.

Suzanne Priscilla Gobel became a welcomed part of the Witter family in 1925 when she married Jere Witter II.

Jere III was born in 1927, **Priscilla** in 1930 and **Phelps Dean** in 1932, which would have been when this photo was taken.

Both Jere II's mother, Charlotte, and his wife, Suzanne, were musicians and I'm sure that their passion for music forged a bond between them and with Suzanne's daughter, Priscilla, also a musician.







Garden Party

*Right, in dark coat,
Isaac Witter.*

*To his left, in white
shirt,
Jere Witter II.*

*Center, seated,
Charlotte Witter.*

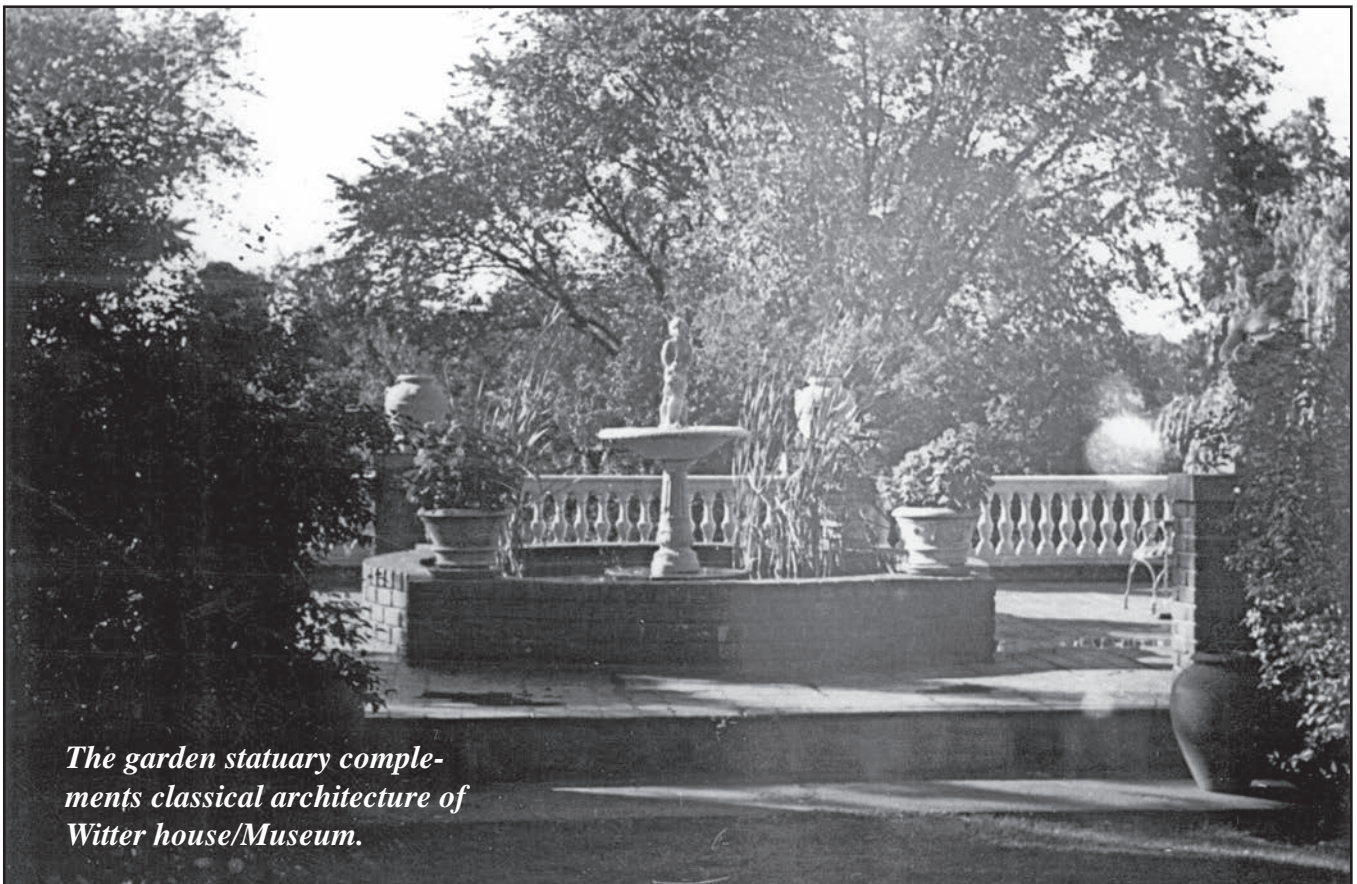
*Boy at left, Jere
Witter III, with his
mother, Suzanne
Gobel Witter.*

*At rear
may be Elsie Kester
and Christine An-
dres (Gloden).*

*Two persons are
unidentified.*



*Alternate view of scene
pages 16-17. Northeast?
from Witter house/Mu-
seum, now garden and
parking lot.*



*The garden statuary comple-
ments classical architecture of
Witter house/Museum.*

Gobel-Witter

A beautiful wedding was solemnized last evening at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, 880 Third Street South [now 540], when Miss Suzanne Gobel, daughter of Mrs. Julia P. Gobel, was united in marriage to Jere D. Witter, son of Mr. & Mrs. I.P. Witter.

The Episcopal wedding service was read by the Right Reverend Reginald Heber Weller, bishop of Fond du Lac, assisted by the Reverend James Madison Johnson, of St. John's Episcopal Church of this city.

Colorful decorations made a beautiful setting for the event. The balustrade was twined with smilax and other greens while baskets of red roses adorned each of the six newel posts. Three white bells were suspended from the arch of greens over the stairway. The altar was arranged in the living room, with greens, Crusader roses and Easter Lilies, and branch candlesticks.

Promptly at six o'clock, as the orchestra played the wedding march from Lohengrin, the bridal party descended the stairway, led by the ushers Stanton Mead and James Gibson, who stretched the white ribbons which formed the aisle for the bride and her attendants. They were followed by little Anne Berkey as flower girl, daintily gowned in mauve taffeta and carrying an old fashioned bouquet of red roses and the bridesmaids, Miss Emily Mead and Miss Catherine Gibson and matron of honor, Mrs. Kenneth B. Keats. Little Deborah Johnson, sweet in white taffeta, carried the ring on a white satin pillow. The bride was with her brother Kenneth B. Keats, who

gave her in marriage. Julie Jenkins, in a dainty little frock of mauve taffeta, was the train bearer. Mr. Witter and his best man, Paul Henry Lair, awaited the bride at the altar.

Following the service and during congratulations the orchestra played Mendelssohn's wedding march.

The bride was lovely in a gown of ivory satin. Her veil was a beautiful creation of point lace, brought from Brussels by Mr. and Mrs. Witter. It was held by a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas, orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Keats, matron of honor, and the bridesmaids, Miss Mead and Miss Gibson, were exquisitely gowned in mauve chiffon and velvet. Each carried a sheaf of red roses. Mrs. Julia P. Gobel wore mauve satin with silver; Mrs. Witter's gown was of gold lace over blue satin; Mrs. Cecelia Gibson was gowned in black chiffon embroidered in silver; Mrs. R.M. Gibson wore blue chiffon velour; Mrs. George Gibson was gowned in white with trimmings of rhinestones; Mrs. Watrous wore an attractive gown of pink chiffon embroidered with rhinestones; Mrs. George W. Mead wore yellow brocaded chiffon; Mrs. Walter Mead, pink chiffon; Mrs. Joseph Strong was gowned in champagne velvet; Mrs. Harry Warner, black lace; and Mrs. J.S. Loftis, black lace.

Following congratulations, dinner was served to the one hundred and twenty-five guests. The bride's table was lovely with a large silver basket, tied with a big bow of mauve ribbon and holding a gorgeous bouquet of red roses, white

lilies, Scotch heather and mauve flowers, as the center piece. Georgian silver candlesticks brought from England held mauve candles. Seated at the table were the bride and groom and their attendants, Mrs. Gobel, mother of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Witter, parents of the groom and bishop Weller. Following the dinner, dancing was enjoyed in the ball room. Music was furnished by the Milwaukee orchestra.

The bride lived in Chicago until recently where she attended school and later graduated from the Mary Wood Chase School of Music. Following her graduation she went to Paris where she spent two years studying piano. Upon her return to Chicago she continued instruction under Prof. Rudolph Reuter, noted pianist. In September Mrs. Gobel and her daughter came to Wisconsin Rapids to make their home.

The groom attended the local schools after which he went to Tome school at Port Deposit, Md. and later attended the University at Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Witter left last night for Chicago, and will leave from there for a two month's trip to Honolulu after which they will return here where they expect to make their home. Out of town guests here to attend the wedding were: Mrs. and Mrs. K.B. Keats, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George Gibson, and Miss Catherine Gibson, Chicago; Mrs. Agnes Watrous, Evanston; Paul Henry Lair, Albany, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Loftis, Chicago; Rudolph Reuter, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Strong and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warner of St. Paul; and Miss Dorothy Williams of Milwaukee.

Circa 1896: Guy Ford, later president of the University of Minnesota; Isaac Witter; George Mead; Frank Compton, later publisher of Compton's Encyclopedia; Unknown; Ruth Witter; Ella Hasbrouck; Charlotte Gibson. Ford, Witter, Mead and Compton were among the first members of Theta Delta Chi fraternity, University of Wisconsin.



By Holly Knoll
SWCHC Staff

Ruth: Secret of my Heart

The Reconsideration

As was found in the August 2011 *Artifacts*, George Mead had asked Ruth Witter to marry him and she responded with a polite reply of the “Let’s just be friends” variety. Had they not been married, Illinois native George Mead probably would never have moved to Wisconsin. Luckily, later the same evening, Ruth wrote another letter to George, explaining that she had been surprised by his request but hoped that he would understand her change of heart: yes, Ruth would love to marry George. Thus their love blossomed and the two took another step toward their long and productive life here.

My Dear George:-

What will you think when you get a second letter from me written the same day, but George I could not rest until I had written my true feelings. It has taken me but one short afternoon to realize that the feeling which I have for you is not one merely of friendship, but one deeper, truer, that of love. It must be love. I think of you continually. Your letter was such a surprise to me, I had no thought that you cared for me...

That night after the train pulled out, there was such a feeling of loneliness came over me. I tried to be sociable with Vick and Glenn but it did not seem possible. I thought I merely missed you as a dear friend but this afternoon, after my letter was gone, I felt such a pang of regret, such a sensation of sorrow, that I knew I had not written the truth.



Will you cast aside the other statement George, and believe only this, that I do love you?... I will try with all my heart to make myself worthy of the love of so noble and kind a heart.

You asked me not to confide in anyone. Will you feel hurt when I tell you that I did confide in my mother? Not however until I had sent my letter and knew that what I had written was not true. Her kind and loving sympathy did much to soothe my aching heart. She does not know of this letter and perhaps would not approve my writing it, but I could not sleep until I had confided in you the secret of my heart.

It is late now, and as we must all be up bright and early to receive some guests from Madison in the morning, I must bid you good-night.

Sincerely Yours

Ruth

Friday Evening [1896]

SSPP

A Catholic School In Its Prime

By Ed Severson

All of us Severson children attended Saints Peter and Paul school from 1951 (Ed) to 1977 (Mary).

Monsignor Gille, pastor during my attendance, was the leader of our church and school. He protected our conservative Catholic religion and made sure dollars were available to fund the school.

Teachers were provided by nuns from the Sisters of Notre Dame. Having nuns for teachers helped keep school expenses down. They wore “habits” of mostly black with a white insert below the neck and over their breasts. Shoes and stockings were also black; their dress reflected the modesty that existed during those years. They also wore huge rosaries.

The nuns were housed in the “nunnery” on SSPP grounds, a building now used as a home for wayward girls. They were trained as teachers and taught all subjects, a challenge they usually ably met. They were usually assigned a grade and stuck with it.

To assist the nuns, there were three lay teachers. Their names back then were Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Ott and Mrs. Wermersen.

SSPPs grading system was different from the public school. Instead of A, B, C, D and F, we had E(xcellent), G(ood), C, S(atisfactory) and U(nsatisfactory).

A parent had to sign each report card when issued every six weeks. Mom always signed them for her and dad as “Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Severson.” I am not sure if he ever saw them.

I must give Dad credit here as he funded our Catholic education for nine children even though money was tight. He was a Catholic in name only, so he could marry Mom in a Catholic church.

The Catholic population in Wisconsin Rapids at that time was high and quite devoted to Catholicism. The Catholic school system which encompassed SSPP, St. Lawrence, St. Mary’s and later St. Vincent De Paul as well as Assumption High School, had a very good reputation for quality, diversity and discipline. Saints Peter and Paul had upwards of 600 students in its heyday.

The school building was built in 1885 with an addition built on in 1934 during the Great Depression. It was a two-story brick structure with large windows. There was a full basement. A gymnasium with a stage had a balcony on the north side for spectators at theatrical, athletic and all-school singing events.

The school was entered via three entrances and up a few steps. As I recall, the first floor had four classrooms. The second had six.

Because the school was crowded when I was there, a classroom was created in the basement near the boiler room. Also, the east and west rooms off from the church sanctuary were converted to classrooms.

Mom took me for my first day. As I did not have the experience of kindergarten, I just wanted to go home in the worst way but she prevailed. I entered with great trepidation. Sister Mary (every nun’s first name seemed to be Mary) Osmond took me under her wing (literally).

The routine school day began with mass at 8:00. For those who took Holy Communion, you could eat your breakfast after mass. I did this most days.

There were two 15-minute recesses and a half hour lunch in the church basement. You were required to go outside no matter the weather unless unusually inclement.

Since there were only two basketball hoops which were reserved for the seventh and eighth graders, there were virtually no organized activities for recess. We improvised by running, jumping (there might have been some jump ropes), hop scotch, sliding on snow hills (no snowballs), playing marbles and very occasionally fighting. No hide and seek took place as the playgrounds were asphalt and subbed as parking lots for Sunday masses.

With only eleven nuns and the equivalent of two full time lay teachers, class sizes were large. We tolerated (because we didn’t know any better) and we learned.

The crowning event of the end of each school year was an all school picnic at Robinson Park. We “marched” by class from the school to the park. I know we thoroughly enjoyed these picnics.

Ed's Report Card

First Grade: Sister Mary Osmond ~ the two worst experiences were when someone threw up all over the floor. The pungent odor created almost required gas masks. Second, I was locked in the classroom during mass, very scary. I was a C/B student with a D+ in Music.

Second Grade: Teacher unknown ~ this was the first grade everyone received their First Holy Communion. We spent time “studying” and “practicing” for it. It was a solemn event. I wore black pants, a white shirt and a little necktie. We all sat in the front pews with the girls on the right and the boys on the left. I was a solid C student.

Third Grade: Sister Mary Agathine ~ the tide turned to a solid U/C student (now using new grading system) that was enough to lead to a repeat of third grade. There were three of us “selected” to repeat.

Third Grade (Repeat): Sister Mary Agathine ~ I recovered to a G/C student. Sister Mary Agathine did me a favor in keeping me back as it changed my academic life until sophomore year in college.

Fourth Grade: Mrs. Ott/Farrell ~ they split the school day. I was a solid C+ student.

Fifth Grade: Mrs. Wermersen ~ I was a solid G+/C student.

Sixth Grade: Sister Mary Simeon ~ my favorite teacher. She allowed creativity; I believe this was the year of the Sputnik satellite launch by the Russians. I drew a three stage rocket with an outline of the engines and a nose cone for a satellite. Sister Simeon was impressed. I was a solid G/C+ student.

Seventh Grade: Sister Mary Barnaber ~ this was the year for Confirmation. We spent some of each day in preparation. Confirmation was in May 1959 by the Bishop. The Church was full of us students, our relatives and friends, apparently quite an event. I was a solid G/C student.

Eighth Grade: Sister Mary Madeliva ~ also the school principal. She was a strict disciplinarian and had a spirited temper. She even swore once. She was unlike the rest of the laid back nuns and also the youngest. I was a solid G/C student with an E tossed in for spelling.

Graduation: SSPP took graduation very seriously with these activities:

- Picnic ~ just for graduates.

- Recognition night ~ scholarships to Assumption High School, citizenship awards and athletic awards (Father Pedrette handled this). I received no awards. Apparently a solid “C.”

- Day of Recollection ~ prayer and meditation led by Father Pedrette.

- Breakfast the morning of graduation.

- Graduation ~ there were fifty-two of us. Eighteen went on to Lincoln High School and the rest went to Assumption.

Saints Peter and Paul celebrated 100 years on September 28, 1986. A special mass was celebrated by Father Karoblis (deceased in 2010). Also the school was open for touring. What was especially interesting were the photos of graduates going back many years. I was there and enjoyed memory lane.

SSPP was closed in the late 1990s due to lack of students. It is now used as a storage facility.

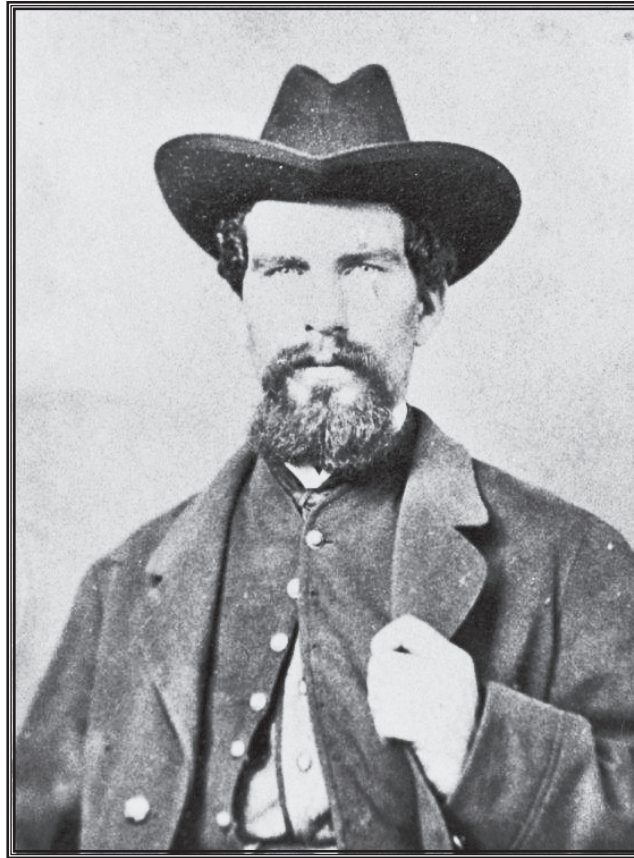
Afterthoughts: After our First Holy Communion, we also learned the rite of Confession. Once a month, we all gave our confession as class groups. There were three priests and they moved us through like toll booths. Standard reflection on our sins was three Our Fathers and three Hail Marys.

Again, every first Friday, we all received communion (after confessing) and then were treated to breakfast. We sure looked forward to that. During Lent, we went to the Stations of the Cross every Friday afternoon.

Many friends were made during these years. I occasionally will see one at stores or at Lincoln High School reunions.

George McMillan

Without the estate he left to his nieces, there likely would be no McMillan Memorial Library, South Wood County Historical Museum and no Artifacts magazine. Had George McMillan been killed at Shiloh, you probably wouldn't be reading this today.



River City Memoirs

***From the Wisconsin Historical Society:
16th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment***

Organized at Camp Randall in Madison, mustered in on January 31, 1862.

Regiment left for St. Louis, Mo., on March 13, 1862, traveled promptly to Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), Tennessee, March 14-20. Served in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Washington D.C. including Shiloh, Corinth, Jonesboro, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Savannah, Sherman's March to the Sea, and the surrender of the Confederate army.

On June 7, 1865, the 16th moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where it mustered out on July 12, 1865.

Regiment lost 399. Six officers and 141 enlisted men were killed. Four officers and 248 enlisted men died from disease.

George McMillan joined Company A on October 7, 1861. In March 1862, George and two others left their outpost under heavy fire to rescue the body of their captain. George's companions were both killed in the attempt.

The camp of the Sixteenth occupied a position in the extreme front. Here they engaged in the usual camp duties and in drilling until the evening of Saturday, April 5th, when Companies A, [led by] Captain Saxe, B, Captain Fox, C, Captain Patch, and D, Captain Pease, were ordered out on picket duty, with two companies of the Missouri Twenty-first.

They advanced a mile or more to the right and front, where they were posted until about five o'clock, A.M., when the rebels attacked the Missouri companies, and drove them back. They were soon rallied by Colonel Moore, of the Twenty-first Missouri, and Captain Saxe, with his company, went to their assistance.

Being soon joined by the other companies of the Sixteenth, the force advanced up a slight rise of ground, where they found the rebels concealed behind a log fence, who opened on them with a volley directly in their faces. **Captain Saxe and Sergeant Williams, of Company A, were instantly killed, and several were wounded. They soon became engaged in a brisk skirmish, but were forced to fall back carrying off their killed and wounded.**

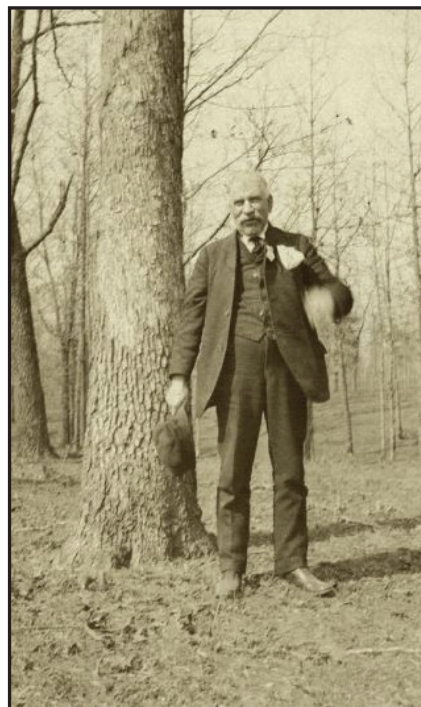
The division of General Prentiss was soon under arms; the Sixteenth forming in line of battle about forty rods in front of their camp, in the edge of the timber, where they were joined by the companies on picket, who were followed closely by the enemy, advancing in three lines of battle, which were extended right and left so as to envelope the wings of Prentiss' division.

Fire was opened along Prentiss' line, and the advance of the enemy was checked, until the lines were broken on the right, when Colonel Allen ordered the regiment to change front on the 10th company, in order to face the enemy in his new position. The order was executed with the greatest coolness and precision, in an open field, and under a galling fire. The regiment fell back, contesting every inch of ground, and formed in front of their camp, **under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Cassius Fairchild**, and again held the enemy in check. Here Colonel Allen had two horses shot under him, and Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild was severely wounded in the thigh, which compelled him to leave the field.

Text at left from E.B. Quiner's Military History of Wisconsin (Chicago, 1866): "16th Infantry: Saxe, Fairchild hit"

George McMillan

A handwritten caption reads,
"This tree sheltered me."

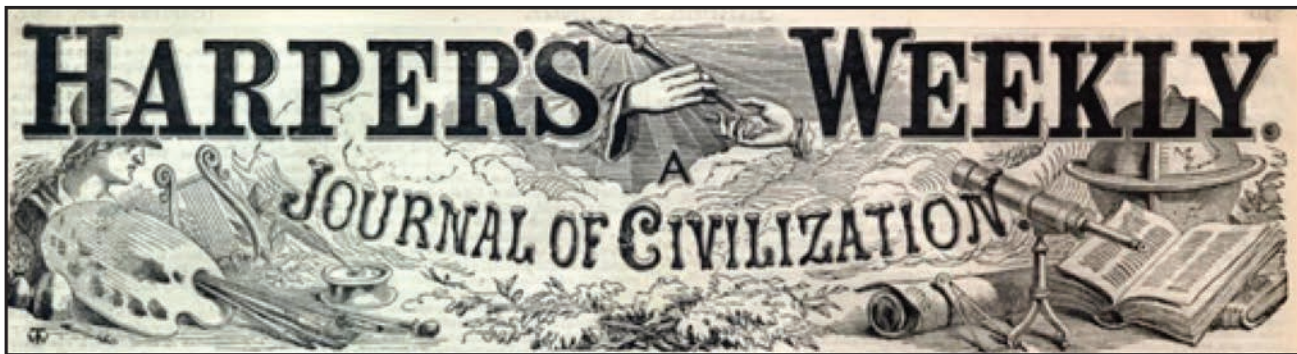


Wisconsin Historical Society photos

Below: Wisconsin State Civil War Monument dedication ceremony at the Shiloh battlefield, Tennessee. Fourth from left in the front row is George B. McMillan.



Before the war, Cassius Fairchild had supervised logging and cranberry operations near Babcock. He later died of wounds described at left.



Locals rally around Union flag

By Uncle Dave

In 1861, as southern states threatened to leave the union, "Old Bob Wakely" of Point Basse figured they could "secede and be damned."

Already, "secession troubles" had "dampened enterprise" here in the "pinery" and business men hoped for prompt action by President Lincoln, which was taken when, on April 12, the attack on Fort Sumter in South Carolina set off what LHS history teacher William Miller famously called the "bloody, bloody battles" of the Civil War—or War of Rebellion as it was more commonly known then.

Our *Wood County Reporter* newspaper was quick to heap scorn on the remote enemy.

"We would suggest to Jeff Davis that the new Confederacy change, just a little, the name given the eight renegade States – calling them the Can't-feed-her-eight States."

When "Disunionists," "Tories" or jokesters hoisted an early Confederate flag, Union loyalists riddled "the vile rag" with bullets, hauled it down and burned it.

At a meeting to defend the federal government, "every available standing place in the capacious hall was occupied, and enthusiasm ran high throughout the vast assemblage."

Stirring speeches were made, resolutions passed, and steps taken to form a military company.

A "Union Meeting" was led by W.W. Botkin, L.M. Hawley, "Messrs. Reeves and Lavigne" and W.B. Naylor.

Resolutions called for defense of the U.S. government and retaking of national forts, that "The time for party agitation has passed, and our duty is to unity in sustaining that flag which is the symbol of a nation never yet conquered."

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Webb, McGrath and Compton; the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Philleo, Bradley and Wilcox; and remarks were heard from "Bacon and Salmon."

A paper to form a company to learn military drill was "extensively signed."

Compton, Voyer, and T.B. Scott were designated to obtain subscriptions to defray expenses of those who might enlist and the meeting adjourned with

three cheers for the Union.

In May, the Reporter said, "Democrats of this town have got up a new company, composed of men of their political faith exclusively, 'for their own amusement, and to be in readiness when needed.' It is styled the 'Grand Rapids Union Guards.'"

"Grand Rapids is one of the live towns of this State. Full of energy and vigor, matters are done there with a 'rush' to be found only when the citizens are liberal and on the alert. Long may it wave, and be prosperous."

"By the way we hear that the patriotic citizens of our sister 'burgh' (Centralia?) are sending a company of 'African Zouaves,' (wearing tribally-inspired costumes) for the war. Later we hear the African element is purged out of the Company, which is now of the real Pinery nerve, grit and patriotism."

At a meeting at Plover, May 4th, 1861, the "Wisconsin Pinery Rifles" organized, and on May 11, in Grand Rapids, elected H.B. Philleo chairman and L.J.E. Voyer secretary.

First Lieutenant W.W. Botkin having resigned, on motion of Sergeant John H. Compton, Charles M. Webb was elected in his place.

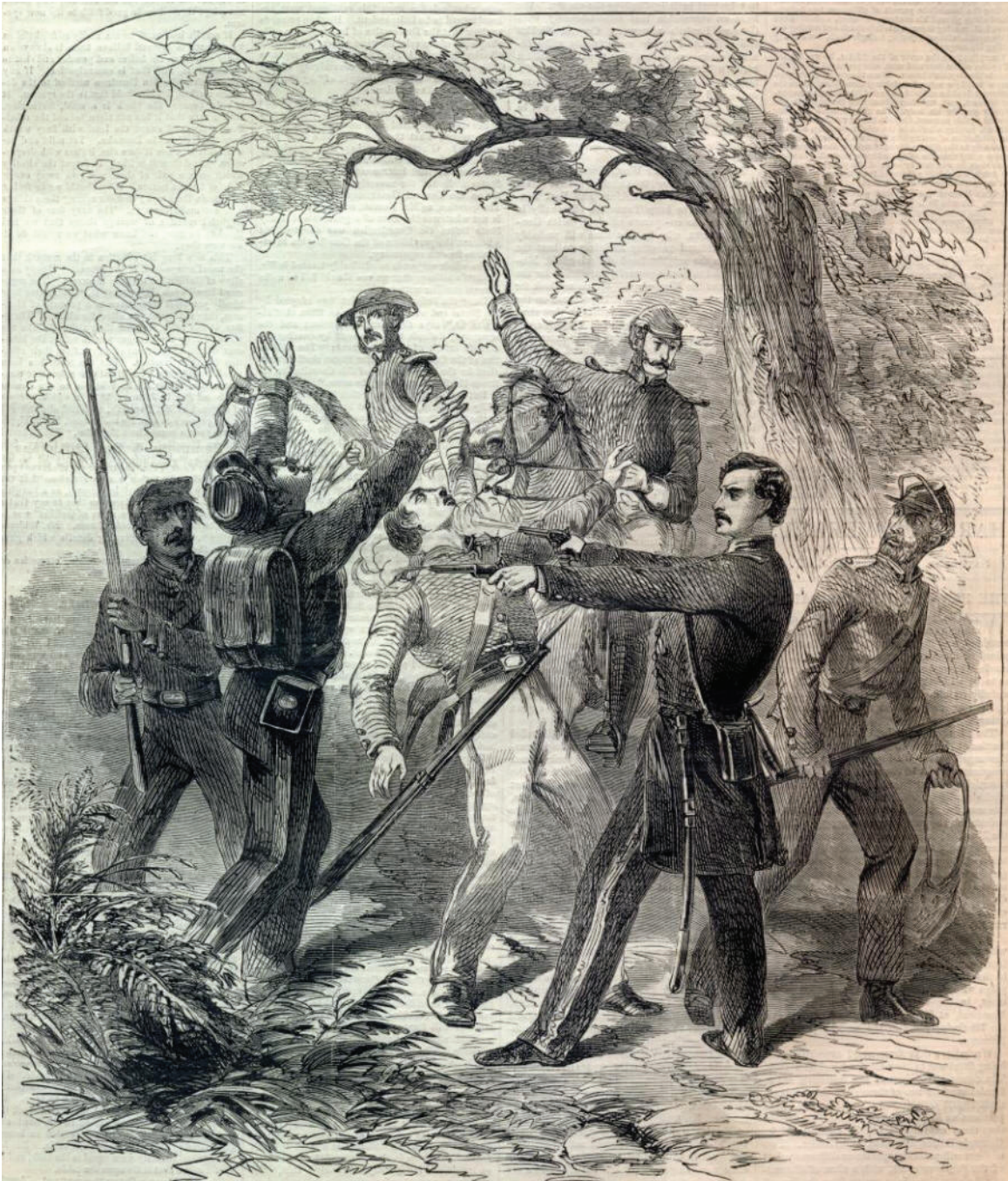
Previously published in the *Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune*.

In May, "the Union Home Guards (Democratic) made a grand parade on Sunday last on the Brewery green, Grand Rapids. We learn they charged on Apfel's beer, and completely demolished the enemy. Apfel asked for quarter.

"We are informed the 'Home Guards' propose to leave town only in 'case of invasion.'"

In the same spirit, "Friend Arpine has opened in his superb block a saloon under the appropriate title of Union. The external appearance of the institution is neat and tidy. The American eagle with wings spread, hovers in the window, a terror to traitors. The word 'Union' is conspicuously displayed at the door lights. The 'Union' is the place to imbibe, boys, for verily 'United we stand.'"

Published in NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861



GALLANT EXPLOIT OF CAPTAIN STRONG, OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.



River City Civil War Memoirs

*Soldiers who left central Wisconsin
Soldiers who returned here
Those left behind on the "home front"*

In recognition of the Civil War Sesquicentennial, the South Wood County Historical Museum will feature a new Civil War Exhibit for the summer of 2012 and an accounting of all known Civil War soldiers from this area.

If you have materials for this exhibit or if you would be willing to research a Civil War soldier, please contact Holly Knoll at the Museum, 423-1580, or holly@swch-museum.com.

WAR

Of the Rebellion

1861–1865

In the 1860 presidential election, the Republican, Abraham Lincoln, campaigned against expanding slavery beyond the states in which it already existed. The new Republican party strongly advocated nationalism, and denounced disunion.

After a Republican victory, but before the Lincoln administration took office on March 4, 1861, seven cotton-growing southern slave states declared their secession and joined to form the Confederate States of America. Both outgoing President James Buchanan and the incoming Lincoln administration rejected the legality of secession and considered it treasonist rebellion.

On April 12, 1861, Confederate forces attacked a U.S. military installation at Fort Sumter in South Carolina. Lincoln responded by calling for a volunteer army from each state to recapture federal property, which led to declarations of secession by four more slave states and the war was on.

George W. Baker



*Uncle Dave Wants You:
Adopt a Soldier*



To research one of the troops listed here, contact Holly at the Museum. Or you could present the story of any Civil War-era participant, including women and children on the home front.

Union Soldiers from Here

<i>Abrames, Albert</i>	<i>Briggs, Wells</i>	<i>Clark, James</i>	<i>Dessaint, Peter</i>
<i>Allen, Seeley</i>	<i>Bromaghin, Martin L.</i>	<i>Clark, Samuel W.</i>	<i>Disbrow, Jerome</i>
<i>Allen, Uri S.</i>	<i>Bronillet, Charles</i>	<i>Clayson, John W.</i>	<i>Dixon, Thomas</i>
<i>Anderson, Peter</i>	<i>Bronson, R.P.</i>	<i>Cleveland, Charles F.</i>	<i>Dodd, Loren</i>
<i>Andrews, Matthew</i>	<i>Brown, Frank</i>	<i>Cline, David M.</i>	<i>Dolle, Delos</i>
<i>Arquette, Mitchell</i>	<i>Brown, Morris E.</i>	<i>Cochran, J.W.</i>	<i>Downing, William</i>
<i>Arvidson, Louis P.</i>	<i>Brown, William H.</i>	<i>Cochran, W.H.</i>	<i>Duesler, James</i>
<i>Atwood, Abner M.</i>	<i>Brundage, John N.</i>	<i>Cockerill, Edmund F.</i>	<i>Dugan, Alvin B.</i>
<i>Austin, Marcenius</i>	<i>Buck, Benjamin</i>	<i>Cockerill, William B.</i>	<i>Duncan, Charles L.</i>
	<i>Buck, Marcus De L.</i>	<i>Colby, Samuel A.</i>	<i>Durkee, Edward W.</i>
<i>Backhaus, William</i>	<i>Buckley, John D.</i>	<i>Colcord, A.H.</i>	<i>Dutcher, Adam</i>
<i>Bagnell, James</i>	<i>Bull, William</i>	<i>Cole, Alson</i>	<i>Dutton, William V.</i>
<i>Baily, Daniel</i>	<i>Bullock, Joseph</i>	<i>Compton, Delius W.</i>	
<i>Baker, Charles O.</i>	<i>Bullock, Roswell</i>	<i>Compton, John H.</i>	<i>Eaton, Alanson</i>
<i>Baker, George W.</i>	<i>Bundy, Alvin</i>	<i>Cook, Pizarro</i>	<i>Edson, C.E.</i>
<i>Baker, Gerd</i>	<i>Burr, George</i>	<i>Coon, Alonzo B.</i>	<i>Edwards, Henry</i>
<i>Balcomb, H. H.</i>	<i>Burr, John</i>	<i>Coon, Oliver M.</i>	<i>Elliot, Joseph</i>
<i>Bamber, Thomas</i>	<i>Burr, Thomas T.</i>	<i>Coon, S.R.</i>	<i>Elliott, Benjamin A.</i>
<i>Bangs, Luther W.</i>	<i>Burt, Frederick W.</i>	<i>Cooper, T.J.</i>	<i>Elliott, George W.</i>
<i>Barker, Chauncey C.</i>	<i>Burton, James S.</i>	<i>Copp, William P.</i>	<i>Ensign, John</i>
<i>Barker, Seth M.</i>	<i>Buxton, Lawson</i>	<i>Copper, Joseph B.</i>	<i>Erickson, Elias</i>
<i>Barney, David</i>	<i>Butler, William P</i>	<i>Copsey, Edward D.</i>	
<i>Barrette, Louis</i>	<i>Butterfield, Henry</i>	<i>Copsey, George</i>	<i>Fairfield, George</i>
<i>Bassett, A.I.</i>		<i>Copsey, William</i>	<i>Farrell, Charles</i>
<i>Beadle, F.</i>	<i>Callahan, Michael</i>	<i>Corcoran, Richard</i>	<i>Farrer, Minot J</i>
<i>Bean, Philip F.</i>	<i>Caner, William H.</i>	<i>Cotey, Joseph L.</i>	<i>Favel, Edward</i>
<i>Bearse, James M.</i>	<i>Carman, C.J.</i>	<i>Covill, Milo</i>	<i>Felix, Henry</i>
<i>Belanger, Alfred</i>	<i>Carpenter, Lyman</i>	<i>Cowan, Garret F.</i>	<i>Femling, Frederick</i>
<i>Bell, William</i>	<i>Carter, Charles F.</i>	<i>Cowles, Elba</i>	<i>Ferguson, J.A.</i>
<i>Belliste, Alfred</i>	<i>Cary, A.G.</i>	<i>Creasey, Martin G.</i>	<i>Finley, Carolton H.</i>
<i>Bender, O.A.</i>	<i>Case, Frank B.</i>	<i>Creavey, David</i>	<i>Finley, Patrick</i>
<i>Bennett, Moses</i>	<i>Casey, D.E.</i>	<i>Crotteau, Jasper</i>	<i>Firman, Jacob B.</i>
<i>Benson, Jacob</i>	<i>Casey, Peter</i>	<i>Crotteau, Oneal</i>	<i>Foley, James</i>
<i>Bernier, Armenegiel</i>	<i>Cattra, Frank</i>	<i>Croun, Bawdvine</i>	<i>Fontain, Henry</i>
<i>Bernier, Israel</i>	<i>Cay, Edward</i>		<i>Fridersdorf, Martin</i>
<i>Bird, Lawrence</i>	<i>Chaplain, Lorenzo</i>	<i>Daggett, Samuel N.</i>	<i>Fritchey, George</i>
<i>Bogue, Fletcher</i>	<i>Chapman,</i>	<i>Daniels, Nathaniel</i>	
<i>Bole, Samuel</i>	<i>Willard D.</i>	<i>Darmstadt, Antone</i>	<i>Galaugher,</i>
<i>Bonney, Winfields</i>	<i>Charnock, Charles</i>	<i>Davis, William T.</i>	<i>Alexander</i>
<i>Bosworth, Ira W.</i>	<i>Charnock,</i>	<i>Dean, George</i>	<i>Gardner, Geo. R.</i>
<i>Botkin, W. Wallace</i>	<i>Edward F.</i>	<i>Dedrickson, Torkald</i>	<i>Gardner, W.E.</i>
<i>Bowls, Samuel</i>	<i>Christian, Charlie</i>	<i>Delamand, Andrew</i>	<i>Garigen, Thomas</i>
<i>Boyer, Lewis</i>	<i>Church, Rufus</i>	<i>Demaris, D.D.</i>	<i>Gauer, Henry</i>
<i>Brady, John</i>	<i>Churchill, Israel</i>	<i>Demings, James S.</i>	<i>Gebhard, Peter</i>
<i>Breasted, A.B.</i>	<i>Clark, Charles W.</i>	<i>Denniston, Henry</i>	<i>George, Daniel</i>
<i>Briggs, C.W.</i>	<i>Clark, George D.</i>	<i>Despins, Francis J.</i>	<i>George, Peter</i>

<i>Getts, W.H.</i>	<i>Hickey, John</i>	<i>Kromer, Lemuel</i>	<i>Mc Neill, James B.</i>
<i>Gibbs, William N.</i>	<i>Hill, Robert M.</i>		<i>Mc Raith, Mathew Jr</i>
<i>Gibson, J.D.</i>	<i>Himle, Nelson</i>	<i>Lambeck, Henry</i>	<i>Meinnett, E</i>
<i>Gill, Joseph</i>	<i>Hines, George A.</i>	<i>Lambert, Henry</i>	<i>Melber, Friedrich</i>
<i>Gillson, John B.</i>	<i>Hingley, Samuel A.</i>	<i>Lambert, Joseph S.</i>	<i>Melburg, Frederick</i>
<i>Gilson, Orrin</i>	<i>Hollingshead, Peter</i>	<i>Landon, A.J.</i>	<i>Menzie, Frederick</i>
<i>Gilson, Samuel</i>	<i>Horton, John W.</i>	<i>Landrie, Stanislas</i>	<i>Mercier, Andre</i>
<i>Glaeser, Phillip</i>	<i>Hotchkiss, Smith H.</i>	<i>Lang, George L.</i>	<i>Mercier, Pierre</i>
<i>Glines, E.H.</i>	<i>Houck, Edward W.</i>	<i>Laramie, Leon</i>	<i>Millard, William H.</i>
<i>Glover, Albert P.</i>	<i>Houille, Ephraim</i>	<i>Lavigne, Adolph</i>	<i>Millenbach, Fred'k W.</i>
<i>Granger, John</i>	<i>Hovey, Solon A.</i>	<i>Lavigne, Frank</i>	<i>Miller, Charles F.</i>
<i>Granger, William</i>	<i>Howe, Albion P.</i>	<i>Lawler, Edward</i>	<i>Miller, John T.</i>
<i>Gray, George T.</i>	<i>Howell, Daniel</i>	<i>Lawrence, Edwin</i>	<i>Miller, Owen E.</i>
<i>Gray, Owin P.</i>	<i>Hubbard, Myron F.</i>	<i>Le Breche, Maxime</i>	<i>Miller, Tannis O.</i>
<i>Green, Charles</i>	<i>Hudson, John</i>	<i>Leavitt, Thomas F.</i>	<i>Mitchell, Roscoe G.</i>
<i>Green, George</i>	<i>Huff, Michael W.</i>	<i>Lesig, John M.</i>	<i>Moore, David H.</i>
<i>Gregoire, John</i>	<i>Hunneybum, Thomas</i>	<i>Lewis, Smith</i>	<i>Moore, Sam'l G.</i>
<i>Griffith, Edward</i>	<i>Huston, William</i>	<i>Lightner, J.C.</i>	<i>Morey, J.H.</i>
<i>Griffith, William .</i>		<i>Lind, Israel</i>	<i>Morrison, James</i>
<i>Grignon, Ignace</i>	<i>Ingraham, Jacob C.</i>	<i>Lindquist, Peter</i>	<i>Moshier, Franklin H.</i>
<i>Grignon, John B.</i>	<i>Ingraham, Jacob E.</i>	<i>Lindquist, Peter M.</i>	<i>Mosier, Festus D.</i>
<i>Grundy, James L.</i>	<i>Ingraham, James E.</i>	<i>Linguist, Charles J.</i>	<i>Muhlenbach, William</i>
<i>Gustaveson, John</i>	<i>Inman, John C.</i>	<i>Lipscomb, Samuel N.</i>	<i>Mundy, Samuel J.</i>
		<i>Loomer, Charles H.</i>	<i>Munn, Charles</i>
<i>Hadley, Benjamin H.</i>	<i>Jackson, G.J.</i>	<i>Loomer, James L.</i>	<i>Murphy, Dennis</i>
<i>Hall, Orville A.</i>	<i>Jackson, Henry W.</i>	<i>Loomis, Andrew J.</i>	<i>Murphy, John</i>
<i>Hall, Rufus H.</i>	<i>Jeffrey, Stephen</i>	<i>Lord, H.W.</i>	
<i>Halladay, William S.</i>	<i>Jentasse, Antoine</i>	<i>Lynn, Marvin H.</i>	<i>Naylor, William B.</i>
<i>Hamilton, Henry</i>	<i>Jentesse, Anthony</i>	<i>Lynn, Thomas J.</i>	<i>Newtel, Francois</i>
<i>Hamm, Frank</i>	<i>Jessey, Henry C.</i>		<i>Newton, Benjamin B.</i>
<i>Hammond, Abner</i>	<i>Jessey, Peter B.</i>	<i>Mahoney, Edward</i>	<i>Nicholson, John T.</i>
<i>Hammond, G.V.</i>	<i>John, Abram</i>	<i>Mahoney, John</i>	<i>Nickerson, Marcus T.</i>
<i>Haney, John</i>	<i>Johnson, Charles</i>	<i>Maloney, Michael</i>	<i>Norton, Alson</i>
<i>Hanks, Burnis N.</i>	<i>Johnson, Peter</i>	<i>Margeson, Jobe(?)</i>	
<i>Hannah, Joseph</i>	<i>Johnson, Willard A.</i>	<i>Marks, James P.</i>	<i>Obrien, John</i>
<i>Harding, James A.</i>	<i>Jones, Charles P.</i>	<i>Marks, Solon</i>	<i>Oleson, Peter M.</i>
<i>Harkness, Francis</i>	<i>Jones, John 1st</i>	<i>Marson, Eugene</i>	<i>Orcutt, Rueben</i>
<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Jones, John 2nd</i>	<i>Marston, A. Richard</i>	<i>Orr, John</i>
<i>George H.</i>		<i>Mathews, James M.</i>	<i>Orvis, Orel D.</i>
<i>Harris, James J.</i>	<i>Kameron, David</i>	<i>Mattesse, Christian</i>	<i>Osborn, George W.</i>
<i>Harrison, John</i>	<i>Kane, John</i>	<i>Maynard, Allen</i>	<i>Osborn, John</i>
<i>Haskins, Arthur W.</i>	<i>Kellog, H.L.</i>	<i>Mc Abbr, Lewis</i>	<i>Osterman, Henry</i>
<i>Haskins, F.B.</i>	<i>Kenuterson (?), Luis</i>	<i>Mc Cann, John</i>	<i>Ostrander, Walter P.</i>
<i>Haskins, Reuel F.</i>	<i>Keys, Ezra</i>	<i>Mc Cartney, George</i>	<i>Ottinger, Adam</i>
<i>Haynes, Martin</i>	<i>Keys, W.E.</i>	<i>Mc Cormick, James</i>	<i>Otto, Augustus</i>
<i>Hecox, Horace H.</i>	<i>Kirby, Marion H.</i>	<i>Mc Fay, William</i>	<i>Otto, J.H.</i>
<i>Hemingway, H.H.</i>	<i>Knapp, Cyrus C.</i>	<i>Mc Inley, James</i>	

<i>Painter, Benjamin B</i>	<i>Ruchti, Benedict</i>	<i>Snyder, Stephen H.</i>	<i>Verbeck, Charles</i>
<i>Palmatier, Francis</i>	<i>Ruebee, Charles</i>	<i>Snyder, William</i>	<i>Verbeck, Sydney</i>
<i>Parker, Samuel</i>	<i>Ruesch, Fredrick G.</i>	<i>Sparks, Eugene</i>	<i>View, Paul</i>
<i>Parkhurst, Daniel</i>	<i>Runyan, B.F.</i>	<i>Sparks, Stephen</i>	<i>Villandre, Augustus</i>
<i>Parkhurst, Delavan D.</i>	<i>Russell, Henry</i>	<i>Sparks, W.</i>	<i>Voight, Rudolph</i>
<i>Parkhurst, Ira B.</i>	<i>Ryan, Thomas</i>	<i>Sproul, William</i>	<i>Voyer, Louis J.E.</i>
<i>Pattee, John C.</i>		<i>Stainbrook, Albert</i>	<i>Voyer, Oswell</i>
<i>Pattee, Joseph R.</i>	<i>Salisbury, Richard</i>	<i>Stainbrook, Samuel A.</i>	
<i>Payne, Silas A.</i>	<i>Salter, Stephen B.</i>	<i>Stainbrook, Christ</i>	<i>Wahl, Mathias</i>
<i>Pealky, Joseph H.</i>	<i>Sanderson, Joseph</i>	<i>St. Amour, Ulric C.</i>	<i>Wakeley, Daniel</i>
<i>Pease, Freeman R.</i>	<i>Saper, Hanibal D.</i>	<i>Stevens, Samuel</i>	<i>Wakeley, Franklin</i>
<i>Peaterson, John.</i>	<i>Schermer, Joseph</i>	<i>Stevens, Sidney</i>	<i>Wakley, Luie</i>
<i>Peck, Walter B.</i>	<i>Scott, James R.</i>	<i>Stewart, Gilbert</i>	<i>Wakeley, Newbold L.</i>
<i>Pellosell, Henry.</i>	<i>Scott, William</i>	<i>Stilson, William P.</i>	<i>Wakeley, Otis D.</i>
<i>Peters, John</i>	<i>Scoville, Charles</i>	<i>Stoll, Charles</i>	<i>Waldo, Orrin</i>
<i>Petre, William</i>	<i>Searl, Alonzo W.</i>	<i>Strack, Michael</i>	<i>Ward, Silas H.</i>
<i>Phillips, Ferdinand</i>	<i>Searle, Joseph H.</i>	<i>Strand, Andrew</i>	<i>Warren, Clarence M.</i>
<i>Phillips, Norman P.</i>	<i>Searles, Joseph U.</i>	<i>Streeter, Zenas A.</i>	<i>Warren, G.S.</i>
<i>Pierce, George W.</i>	<i>Searles/Searls,</i>	<i>Sullen, John</i>	<i>Warren, John G.</i>
<i>Pihl, John</i>	<i>Joseph U.</i>	<i>Swinsky/Sweinsky,</i>	<i>Weatherly, Geo. L.</i>
<i>Pitts, John A.</i>	<i>Senneville, John B.</i>	<i>Vincent J.</i>	<i>Webb, Charles M.</i>
<i>Pitts, Oliver W.</i>	<i>Shalor, Ezra</i>		<i>Welch, Darius</i>
<i>Pitts, Thomas W.</i>	<i>Shaw, Gilbert</i>	<i>Taplin, George L.</i>	<i>Wells, John</i>
<i>Polenski, Augustus</i>	<i>Sherman, William</i>	<i>Taylor, Clark S.</i>	<i>Wells, Nathaniel W.</i>
<i>Porter, Hugh</i>	<i>Shidell, A.</i>	<i>Taylor, Eli W.</i>	<i>Wetherby, David</i>
<i>Porter, James A</i>	<i>Shults, John</i>	<i>Tefo, Solomon</i>	<i>Wetstein, August</i>
<i>Potter, Gerald O</i>	<i>Shults, John</i>	<i>Temlin(?), Fred</i>	<i>Whipple, Effinger E.</i>
<i>Powderley,</i>	<i>Simoneau, Pierre</i>	<i>Tenant, Edgar A.</i>	<i>White, John</i>
<i>Christopher</i>	<i>Skinner, Tomothy D</i>	<i>Tenant, Joel W.</i>	<i>Whitman, Peter T.</i>
<i>Pratt, Marcus S</i>	<i>Smethurst, James</i>	<i>Tennant, Edward</i>	<i>Whitman, William H.</i>
<i>Pratt, Warren P</i>	<i>Smethurst, John</i>	<i>Teubner Joseph</i>	<i>Whitrock,</i>
<i>Putney, Frank H</i>	<i>Smethurst, Joseph</i>	<i>Thompson, Samuel M.</i>	<i>Adolphus E.</i>
	<i>Smith, Edward A.</i>	<i>Thompson, William H.</i>	<i>Wilcox, Charles</i>
<i>Quick, John J.</i>	<i>Smith, Edward C.</i>	<i>Tichenor, Dealton</i>	<i>Wilcox, Dudley</i>
	<i>Smith, Henry</i>	<i>Tichenor, E. Dealton</i>	<i>Wilke, Clarence</i>
<i>Rathbone, John E.</i>	<i>Smith, John W.</i>	<i>Ticknor, E.H.</i>	<i>Wilkinson, Andrew</i>
<i>Redman, John S.</i>	<i>Smith, Joseph W.</i>	<i>Topping, John</i>	<i>Winegarten, Andrew</i>
<i>Refine, Frank</i>	<i>Smith, Leonard</i>	<i>Torgenson, Kanut</i>	<i>Wood, Joseph</i>
<i>Reilly, Philip</i>	<i>Smith, Lewis B.</i>	<i>Treadwell, H.F.</i>	<i>Wood, Sheldon S.</i>
<i>Rennoe, Oliver M.</i>	<i>Smith, Patrick</i>	<i>Turnbull, Andrew</i>	<i>Woodruff, David C.</i>
<i>Robinson, H.S.</i>	<i>Smith, Ralph S.</i>	<i>Turner, David B.</i>	<i>Work, Robert M.</i>
<i>Ross, Fred</i>	<i>Smith, William M.</i>	<i>Turner, Luther W.</i>	<i>Worthington,</i>
<i>Rost, Frederick A.</i>	<i>Smith, William R.</i>	<i>Tuttle, Mathew P.</i>	<i>Brainerd T.</i>
<i>Roughan, Charles</i>	<i>Snyder, Allen L.</i>		<i>Wright, Albert</i>
<i>Rouleau, Henry</i>	<i>Snyder, Henry E.</i>	<i>Vanderbilt, Henry</i>	
<i>Rozell, William H.</i>	<i>Snyder, John</i>	<i>Vaughn, John S.</i>	<i>Zeaman, Ludwig</i>
<i>Ruchti, Benedict</i>	<i>Snyder, Stephen</i>	<i>Vaughn, Lucius</i>	

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