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About Section NNN
A Chronicle of Baraboo Golf
(1922-2009)
Written By
Dick Wolkowski, Glenn & Marilyn Quale

In 1921 a group of Baraboo businessmen formed an association and rented twenty four acres of land that was being used as a corn field. The field was plowed and seeded and a nine-hole course was built on 20 acres in 1922. The land was in Devil's Lake State Park with Hwy. DL as its northern border and the railroad tracks as the eastern border.

The association known as the **Baraboo Golf Club** assembled members from the community and charged annual dues of \$10.00 for a single member and \$15.00 for a couple. **F.E. Shults** was President of the group. A building in a resort called **The Loop** (later named **The Panoramic Resort** when it was purchased by **Louis Roche**) located at the north entrance of Devil's Lake State Park served as a place to pay fees and register to play. A fee of \$.50 allowed non-members to play the nine holes. Balls were teed up on small piles of sand gathered from convenient nearby boxes. A system for watering greens was

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installed at a cost of \$900.00. By 1924 the club was out of debt after the secretary, **E.C. Peck** used available funds from the club to pay for the water system and another outstanding \$950.00 debt.

The Baraboo Golf Club became officially incorporated with the filing of Articles of Incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State in Madison and recorded in the office of the Sauk County Register of Deeds on February 13, 1925.

In 1928 a clubhouse was built at the south end of the course featuring showers in both the men and women's bathrooms with a shop in the lower level and a large room with a serving kitchen for social occasions above. Cold beer, pop, golf balls, and tees were available. The architect was **Frank Riley** of Madison who was associated with **Louis Siberz**, a Baraboo native. The clubhouse opened formally on June 30, 1929. Men's Thursday evening dinners were catered by **Mrs. Banks**, famous for her delicious meals. The steep fairway leading to the ninth green provided an ideal toboggan run during the winter months. It was enjoyed by countless members and guests. This building currently serves as the **Devil's Lake State Park Nature Center**.

In 1951 the Baraboo Golf Club entered into an agreement with the State of Wisconsin and became managers of the concessions at Devil's Lake State Park. The state received 5% of the profits of the concessions. The group was extremely successful providing (among other things) \$18,000 to build an addition to a shelter building on the south shore of Devil's Lake. The members also enjoyed an 'all you can eat and drink' party complete with a dance band at the Chateau each fall before the agreed annual 5% of the profits were returned to the state.

By mutual agreement the Concession Management Group was dissolved in 1960 when members voted to build a new course at the south end of the city limits of Baraboo. The members of the Country Club purchased 90.2 acres from **Frank Borkenhagen** for \$31,000 to build a 3,285 yard nine hole par 36 course. The construction cost was \$50,000 and the course was completed in 1961. **Pat Brophy**, a guidance counselor at the Baraboo High School, became the first clubhouse manager. **Bob Milovich** was the construction

superintendent and remained for several years as a dedicated greens keeper. When **Warren Daly**, a well known amateur golfer from Maple Bluff Country Club visited and shot a 65 on 18 holes, Bob Milovich said, "That will never happen again!" Records are unclear but members who knew Bob are certain that he made some subsequent subtle changes on the course. Members and guests registered for playing in a house trailer located in the parking lot of the club. A rain shelter was purchased from the Devil's Lake Course and positioned on the sixth-hole tee (now #five). Members could make the nine holes into eighteen by playing from the alternate "red tees" on a second round.

A 32' X 72' club house was planned and built in 1962 at a cost of \$30,000. The architectural firm (Louis Siberz) was the same as the one that designed the club house at Devil's Lake. The building overlooked the course from the north end. A Pro Shop and locker rooms for men and women were on the ground floor. A dining room, kitchen, men's and women's bathrooms and a storage area were located upstairs. Floor to ceiling windows on the south took advantage of the spectacular view of the bluffs to the south.

In 1962 a new bathhouse was constructed on the west side of the north end of Devil's Lake. The new structure was funded by money from the Baraboo Golf Club's Concession Committee. The club operated the north and south shore concession stands.

Now known as **The Baraboo Country Club** (restated Articles of Incorporation filed in 1963), membership had grown to 153. The Board of Directors consisted of **William Benzies** (President), **Donald Hood** (Vice President), **Severn Rinkob** (Secretary), **William Kieffer, Sr.**, **Andrew McGuan**, **Glenn Quale**, and **Kathryn Page**.

The Baraboo Country Club constructed a four-unit condominium to the west of the Club House in 1988. Additional adjacent lands were sold to **Jerry Verthein** who constructed three 2-unit condominiums to the west of the 4-unit existing condominium. **Richard Matthews** eventually added a 2-unit condominium on the north side of Inverness Terrace Court near Highway 123 (Walnut Street).

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Also, in the 1980's, there was a stirring of interest among members to expand the course to 18 holes. In 1986 the golf club bought 10½ acres of land on the north side of the course from **Jean Smith**. The City of Baraboo sold 48.5 acres to the golf club in 1988 at a cost of \$73,000.00 and construction of an additional nine holes became a reality. The construction cost of the expansion (including the maintenance building) was approximately \$690,000.00. Donations of approximately \$300,000.00 from members absorbed part of the cost; the remainder was financed with a loan from the Baraboo National Bank. The new 18-hole course opened for play in 1989.

The grand opening of the Baraboo Country Club's new nine-hole addition was held in May of 1990. The festivities got underway at 11 a.m. with brunch at the club. "Adding nine holes took 18 months" commented **Rob Robbins**, club pro. New holes were interspersed with existing holes making it a whole new course.

In September, 1993 a major storm and flooding caused extensive damage to the course. The 10th green (now #3) was completely underwater and coated with two inches of mud. Members arrived with shovels and large brushes on a Sunday morning to save the green from complete destruction. Many of the bridges were washed out as well.

In 1995 **Elmer Johnson** purchased a parcel of land near the southeast part of the course to help with a cash flow problem and decrease the size of the loan from the Baraboo National Bank. In 1997 the club sold land along the 11th fairway to **Ralph Tuttle** for \$50,000.

In 1996 the Country Club paid \$18,985.50 to the City of Baraboo for a 33 X 181 foot strip of land near the water tower in exchange for the easement rights for city sewer and water between Mine Road and Gall Road.

In June, 2000 another major rainstorm did extensive damage to the golf course. Eight bridges and many sand traps were washed away, silt covered #1, #3, #9 and #10 fairways, large trees were uprooted and the pond in front of #10 green was filled with silt.

On June 22, 2000 the Board of Directors voted to build new bridges with concrete and steel, repair the pumps for the watering

system, buy new sand for the traps, and install rip rap along some of the borders of the creek bed. To pay for these repairs and changes, a \$600.00 per member 'Storm Fund' assessment was declared.

In March, 2001 **C. F. Builders** purchased 4.33 acres for the sum of \$140,000 from the Baraboo Country Club. The land (to be used for condo buildings) is located on the north side of Inverness Court.

In 2003 membership was 170. In the past few years many necessary repairs had been made to the club house. It became apparent to the Board of Directors that the condition of the building no longer justified the projected cost of needed repairs. At about the same time, two different developers made offers to purchase property along the north east corner of the course. After careful consideration, the club accepted the offer of **Dan Goff** and **David Matthews** who, in exchange for constructing a new clubhouse, maintenance/private cart storage building and parking lot, received the old clubhouse plus additional adjacent lands.

In 2006 The Baraboo Country Club bought back the property purchased earlier by **Elmer Johnson** and construction on the new club house began near the Baraboo water tower. The old club house and cart shed were razed to enable the platting of lots for future construction by **Dan Goff and Associates**. After all sales and purchases of land, the Baraboo Country Club currently consists of 129.8 acres.

Early in the spring of 2007, the course layout was changed to accommodate the new club house and play commenced. A putting green was built adjacent to the first tee. The spacious dining room was named "**The Fore Seasons**". In addition to serving members, the dining room is open to the public for social events as well as dining. A large screen porch provides additional seating for dining. Serving from the kitchen is enhanced by a short order grill at the end of the attractive U-shaped bar. The Pro Shop is equipped with a computer program that calculates handicaps and a television screen enabling Pro **Greg Befera** or his assistants to monitor Hole #10 (not visible from the pro shop). The storage area under the main floor accommodates 54 electric carts owned by the club.

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The Baraboo Country Club register showed 240 playing members in 2008; up from 235 in 2007. Pro Greg Befera currently holds the course record of 67.

A destructive rain storm in late June, 2008 again resulted in major damage causing the course to be closed for a number of days. Several bridges and asphalt approaches to bridges were destroyed. Sand and debris covered #2, #3, #4, #8, and #14 fairways. Reconstruction began immediately and restoration was almost complete by the end of the 2008 golf season.

In 2013, construction began on 22 additional teeing grounds to provide a more complete golf experience for all levels of golfing. The new tees were put into play at the beginning of the 2015 season. Also in 2015 the club continued to lease land adjacent to the course from the City of Baraboo for use as a practice facility with 4 target greens, 10 yard increment flags for wedge work and a practice bunker.

The club had 179 members in 2015. The course record, as of this writing, of 67 is held by former Professional **Greg Befera**, while playing with **Joe Ward** who confirmed Greg's score. Befera served as Head Golf Professional for over 20 years and was instrumental in the lives of many young golfers.

Dan Lewison, as of 2014, 11-time Club Champion, holds the club's championship record. Dan's mother, **Diane Lewison**, also set a club record in 2015 with her 17th Club Championship.

Baraboo High School graduate **Clint Hutchens** has been the General Manager/Head Golf Professional since February 14, 2011 continuing into the 2015 year...

About Section O Continued About Devil's Lake, "A Lake Where Spirits Live"

Cottages

Final decision on the termination of cottage site leases on the north end of Devil's lake was scheduled to be made by March 1 1963. Some 80 cottage owners objected to the termination of leases which would oust them from their cottages by the end of 1964.

The Conservation Commission met in September of 1963 and the final decision determined that 86 cottage owners would have to vacate their sites by December of 1964. Perpetual leases were out of the question and had been so stated to the holders of these leases as early as 1954.

South Shore cottage leases would not expire until 1972.

Lucius Prader acquires full interest in Pavilion

In 1918, **Lucius Prader** purchased **Gustaf T Gustafson's** interest in the Devil's Lake concession which included the Pavilion. The duo had owned this business since 1910. Prader operated the concession business until 1925 at which time he moved to Wautoma where he conducted the Waushara Resort until he retired in 1948 and made his home on Silver Lake. Mr. Prader died in 1948 at the Wautoma Community Hospital at the age of 83.

The October 16, 2014 issue of the Baraboo News Republic stated that Devil's lake would host the University of Wisconsin's men's and women's rowing Regattas on May 2, 2014. In 2012 the race was moved to Devil's Lake due to high winds on Lake Mendota. Prior to this event, it is reported that a regatta was also held back in 1877.

Also, the lake is just a slightly over 2000 meters long which is the length required for this particular regatta besides being sheltered in a pocket between the bluffs.

About Section OO About NASCAR crew Chief Jack Sullivan As written by H. Paul O'Brien

"Ooooh" What A Ride He Had" (1998)

When interviewed recently, (1998) Jack Sullivan was asked if maybe he didn't want to change his grease-smudged shirt for when the photograph for **Fas-Trax** was taken.

Upon analyzing the **Jack "Sully" Sullivan** story, one gets the feeling that the grease-smudged shirt is a Sullivan trademark. He's been up to his elbows in grease and oil for years. Only these days he's

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repairing old washing machine motors for Viking Village in Reedsburg.

In his former life, "Sully" Sullivan was considered one of the top, if not the top, crew chief in the national racing circuits.

We're talking circuits. Not circuit.

Sully was the best in Grand National Racing (before Winston Cup) and worked on putting drivers in the winner's circle with Indy-Cars, Can-Am racers and even speed boats.

"We didn't work on airplane engines," he laughed recently. "None of us knew how to fly'em."

Sully will be 66 years old in a week or two and even though he has been out of racing for almost 30 years, people still call him by name when he appears at the Charlotte Motor Speedway or Road America.

He's added a few gray hairs and a little weight over the years, but his memory is sharp. His competitive edge for winning stock car races has also waned over the years, but "oooh what a ride he had". Mr. Sullivan wasn't great on book learning in his teen years and quit school in Palatine, IL when he was 15.

He finished cement, fixed vacuum cleaners and worked on construction. Being mechanically inclined, he hung around a local garage and eventually learned welding and auto repair and became a parts chaser.

He eventually met up with Ray Erickson, an ex-racer and a Chicago speed shop owner. Sully worked on Erickson's Lincoln and earned a trip to see the 1951 Daytona event.

When Jack returned from Daytona, he thought nothing more about racing and became a machinist apprentice. He tinkered with his 37 Ford with the Olds Rocket engine. His gearbox couldn't take the power and kept breaking. His inventiveness led him to discover that an old Cadillac-LaSalle transmission was far more durable. He gambled \$15.00 on a used one and adapted it to his Ford's Old's engine. When he showed Erickson how smooth it worked, even without using the clutch, Ray was impressed with Jack's ingenuity and offered him a job in his shop.

Sully found himself in a new world of custom exhaust systems

and engine conversions at a whopping \$75.00 a week. He even worked on Erickson's Hudson that ran in IMCA and AAA events. They used to twist the car's chassis on a frame straightening machine to "put the bite into it."

Jack worked for Erickson when he wasn't selling vacuum cleaners or working as a mechanic for a dairy fleet.

"I worked on more transmissions in the mud and cold," he said.

"But, we got our milk and butter free," said Marge.

In 1954, Jack took a Hudson and driver, Lou Fagaró, to North Wilkesboro, NC. Fagaró was killed in a freak roll-over accident on the last lap of the race.

Sully was through with racing.

However..he did return; and went into partnership with Bob McKee, who was to become famous as a car builder on the Can-Am circuit.

He was once quoted as saying "The enjoyable thing about working on a race cars is that everything's there for a purpose; no frills to fool with. I enjoy being that kind of specialist."

In 1956, Sully came out of the grandstand at O'Hare Stadium after the race to tell a driver what he thought was wrong with the man's car. The driver was the legendary Fred Lorenzen. Lorenzen and Sully would eventually wind up as one of the best driver-crew chief combinations in NASCAR history.

Lorenzen and Sully worked on his '56 Chevy as starters and moved up to "The Golden Goose", a brand new Oldsmobile. They took it to a NASCAR race at Chicago's Soldiers Field and set on the pole position until they reversed the field. They dumped "The Golden Goose" into a wall in Trenton, N.J. later that year.

When Sully got back to Chicago he teamed with Bill Lutz, a former NASCAR driver and they won the O'Hare title. Helping Sully on the Lutz car was John Wanderer, who became head of the Holman-Moody sports car program near Charlotte, NC. Sullivan would later join the Holman-Moody group.

In 1959, Sully's father, who owned a Standard Station, "was about as mechanically inclined as this table", Sully said. He said "I'll

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give you this Standard Station for \$1.00 and you can just pay off the inventory."

So...that was Jack Sullivan's fresh start in the automotive business.

"I worked seven days a week, 18 hours a day for a whole year," Sully told FaxTrax.

He gave good service at a fair price and increased gallonage from 1200 to 35000 per month and the service bay was always full.

In Sully's "spare" time he drove a twin engine go-kart around a supermarket parking lot after closing the station in the middle of the night. Race driver "Red Swanbergh brought Harry Heuer to the station to see this light and fast go-kart. Harry, in turn, asked Sully if he would like to work on his "Meister-Brauser" Scarab sports car team and Jack told his dad, "For a dollar, here's your gas station back!"

The "Meister-Brauser" was of course sponsored by Meister Brau beer. A driver for the Scarab team was none other than Augie Pabst of the Pabst Brewing family. Only Augie was a race car driver and not a brewery executive. With Pabst also shelling out money for the Scarab team, they put Augie on the Pabst payroll.

"They figured they can't have a Pabst driving a Pabst-sponsored Scarab without a Pabst in the company," Sullivan laughed.

Sullivan wound up in Daytona with one of the Harry Heuer cars and got acquainted with mechanic "Smoky" Yunick. Sully had some time off with the Scarab crew and Yunick asked him to help with two Daytona cars.

"Smoky told me to round up a pit crew," Sully chuckled. "I had never had a pit crew. It was always the mechanic and the driver. We did a pit stop like a Chinese fire drill. They even tried to put the tires on backwards!" "Fireball" Roberts was driving Yunick's, a 1961 and Marvin Panch was driving a '60 car."

He continued, "Marvin set a good pace and the next thing we knew, Robert's engine blew and there we were with a lap lead. We won the first time I was ever involved at Daytona and Smokey offered me a full time job, so I left the sporty car game and moved to Daytona."

At the 1961 World 600, Yunick and Sully got into a spitting match over some axel shafts that Jack had machined. Cooler heads didn't prevail and the argument was overheard by John Holman of the Holman-Moody racing center. The Holman-Moody group built all the special vehicles from scratch--for Ford. For the next decade, any ford that ran on the NASCAR, Can-Am or open wheel circuits out of the Holman-Moody shop, Sully worked on.

Sully however was contracted to work with Yunick through the '62 Daytona. Sully, with Vern Blanck's help, build Fireball Roberts' car. Fireball Roberts got his nickname from smoking the baseball in high school. Sully built the chassis and Smokey built the engine. Fireball won the qualifying race and the 500.

The 1962 car was the first to have a fully adjustable chassis. Previous to this if they wanted to change the wedge, they would take the whole front corner apart and cut a half coil off to make it stiffer. "On the short tracks we had screw-jacks so the '62 Pontiac was the first fully adjustable stockcar to ever hit NASCAR. We were just turning screws to get our wedge. But we were doing that up north all the time, but they had never done that in NASCAR until I showed up".

"We cleaned house. We won everything. FastTime, the 100, the 500. We won some lap money and took home an amazing \$25,250. I got one percent, \$250".

During the 1961 season Fireball Roberts was the fastest qualifier for Daytona 500, the Firecracker 250 and the Southern 500. He placed in the Dixie 400, second in the Southern 500, fifth in the Rebel 300, second in the World 600, won two Grand Nationals and was fifth in points.

Sullivan, then, true to his word, packed up and quit.

"I wasn't home two days," Sully remembered. "We had just gotten back to Chicago and we had just got the phone hooked up. How John Holman got my phone number, to this day, I don't know. He told me he needed help finishing the season with Curtis Turner's Ford in the USAC circuit and John Wanderer was there too".

"I had just told my wife that we were home now and we will have a normal life. I told Holman I didn't have the money to fly down south and my wife was about to have a baby. We hung up and 20

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minutes later the phone rang again and Holman told me to go to the Chicago Airport, there was a ticket waiting for me. I put my wife in the hospital to have our daughter, Koren and took off. I didn't get back home for three months. In the meantime, Marge moved back down to Charlotte with me."

"When I got there they had 250 people working on nothing but stock cars, drag cars and speed boats. That was the best job I ever had in my life. We could cut our own cranks, machine our own blocks, cut our own cams. We could do everything."

"Drivers strolling through the work area included A. J. Foyt, Maria Andretti and Cale Yarborough. It was actually a who's who in of the racing world."

"Anyone who drove a Ford drove one of my cars," he said. "That was good racing then. Two of us would build the cars and take them to the races. Then the pit crew would come in. Holman-Mood was set up to handle the pit crews. They would come in three nights a week and practice. Our pit crew times were not that much slower than they are today. In the '60's the lugs were not glued to the wheel like they are today. We had to set them on and then use an impact wrench."

Safety had always been a concern and they took great steps to protect the drivers.

"When Fireball Roberts was killed, he backed into the wall and the gas tank exploded into flames. That was the start of the bladder tanks instead of the metal tanks we were using."

Actually Fireball's accident at Charlotte in 1964 resulted in burns over 80 percent of his body. He died as a result of pneumonia some 8 weeks later. Also in the crash were Junior Johnson and Ned Jarrett. It was Jarrett who pulled Roberts out of the inferno.

"Fireball Roberts showed people what drafting was at Daytona," Sully remembered. "He was a mechanical engineer. Real sharp. Real Sharp. He led the laps he wanted to lead, like the money laps. He would then sit back and when a lap would come up like the 100th lap worth \$5,000 he'd be there and then back off. He was intelligent, extremely intelligent."

Fireball and Sully won five races before Fireball was killed.

Sully then quit the racing game when his best friend died. He was on top of his profession and he was through.

"Finally, a guy died in my race car," Sully told in an interview in 1968. "I was involved! I'd met a few men in my life and Fireball was a real man."

Jack Sullivan then took over the marine shop at Holman-Moody.

When Fred Lorenzen came out of retirement, John Holman personally asked Sullivan to come out of retirement and handle Freddy's car. If Jack would not accept Holman felt Lorenzen would make good his offer to join up with Wood Brothers.

Sully then gave up a 40 hour per week cushy job and went off to Lugana Seca, CA with Mario Andretti and Marge.

"I was the hostess and was treated like a queen," Marge remembered. "It was a wonderful trip."

Old friends, Sully and Lorenzen were like fingers in a glove. They won seven races together, including the Daytona 500, Charlotte twice, Martinsville and Rockingham.

When racer David Pearson left "Cotton" Owens, just before Lorenzen announced his retirement it was Sully who chose Pearson to replace Fred. In the remainder of the 1967 season, the new team won four seconds, a third and a fourth place finish.

Sully told **Stock Car Racing Magazine** in 1968 his philosophy on racing. "Racing is a business that dramatizes the truth," he said. "The race car actually becomes part of you and when you find fault with it, you find fault with yourself. The car is a statement of your ability and when the green flag drops, you're committed. You and your talent are laid on the line, like an Indian and his arrow. Once he plucks the bowstring, that baby's gone. But, if you're right and if you can deliver, there is a great personal satisfaction in out-running the others and in winning."

Sully has always had a great working relationship with the other mechanics. If the other guy needed parts or tools, Sully was always there. But, then again he didn't like them snooping around his cars. There were always some shenanigans going on. Every mechanic was trying to get the edge.

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"Your theories either work or they don't and you'd get proof in a hurry," he said.

Cheating?

"Let me tell you about cheating," Sully emphasized. "Cheating is only when you get caught. If you don't get caught, it is not cheating."

With a little coaxing and 25 years since his last NASCAR race, Sully confided in one little episode that lasted for three races--all wins. "We then abandoned the idea before we got caught," Sully smiled.

NASCAR officials would always check the right-hand cylinder head for compression. The left headers were too difficult to get at. NASCAR would check the bore and the stroke, the head and the valve site. When the drag racing was coming up, they would P & G. Take the plug out, screw in a tube and check for cubic inch per cylinder.

When Sully was in the shop monkeying around with a test engine one night he broke a 1/8 inch bolt in the header. He took the header back off and when he drilled the header bolt to get the easy-out in, "I drilled right into the cylinder and I said "Oh, No! Well, I put everything back together and put another bolt back in and I went that night and got to thinking. What would happen if I left that bolt out and what would be the P & G with a 1/8th. inch hole in there?"

"So, when I went back the next night, P & G'd it and it read 354 Cu. In. and we were going to go to Rockingham in a week. You see, on a 427 engine the lower header bolts if drilled through would go right into the combustion chamber. At race day I had a 427 that read 354."

He continued, "In those days you had three sets of tires, red dot was the hardest, yellow dot, softer and white dot was the softest. The engine dictated what weight you could carry and that in turn gave you the tire choice. After a couple of wins, another mechanic walked by and ripped off the 100 mile-an-hour tape we had covering the tire dots. When he saw we had white dots, it was pandemonium in the pits! All the crews rushed to put white dots on. Well, they blistered their soft tires after 10 laps and we cruised around the track. We then abandoned the setup before we were caught."

Not only was Sully a great chassis man, he loved to tinker with the carburetor. At a house party one night, Junior Johnson and Curtis Turner, two notorious Moonshine runners in the Appalachian Mountains confronted Sully about the power he had coming out of his engines.

"I told him I just used an old Hudson carb and he wouldn't believe it. So, I took him outside, we popped the hood and I showed him the carb. In his long, drawn-out Southern drawl, he said, "Well, I'll be.' It is an ole' Hudson carb."

Jack Sullivan was involved in many firsts in auto racing including the first win at Darlington, that ran with without a caution flag. It was in "Roberts' "Purple People Eater."

His crew was also the first to get away from the all-white pit uniforms.

"We'd wear these white uniforms all day and by race-time we looked like the wrath of God! Our first colored uniforms were solid brown pants with brown-striped shirts. They were too tight and by the end of the day they were splitting at the seams. The uniform manufacturer got the hint and started making colorful uniforms."

Sully's teams were also the first to start painting their cars to match their uniforms and color-coding things.

After the Davey Pearson run, Sully was asked to go to the Twin Cities to help Dick Hutcherson with his IMCA stock. Later Hutcherson was the first person to build what is now the Super Trucks on the NASCAR circuit.

Jack's wife Marge also had her moments. Besides raising four children, she had some of the finer things in life. They had a home on Lake Charlotte, fine cars, a cabin cruiser and celebrity status. She was the hostess for California Swing with Mario Andretti one summer and John Holman sent her to California first class to be with the boys. She was wined and dined the whole three weeks.

"We were never rich, but comfortable," Sully said. "It was a far cry from the two-car garage, with snow drifts up to here that I made her live in one time."

Sully finally hung up on the racing game after helping Hutcherson.

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"I wanted to run a marina so we moved up to Reedsburg, Wisconsin" Sully said. "Then we had been away from the North so long, we forgot that water freezes in the winter." The marina never materialized.

Jack Sullivan then opened a variety of auto repair shops, and a service station in Reedsburg and another automotive shop in Baraboo. **Sullivan Two** is now owned by his son **Scott Sullivan**. His two other sons, **Barry** and **Glen Sullivan**, also work in the shop and **Marge Sullivan** is the bookkeeper.

Sully has had it with racing. He has been out of the game for so long. But, you never know, nephews John and Philip Raupp have late model cars running in the Dells every Saturday night.

Until he pops the hood and takes a look, Sully is just content to tear apart a washing machine motor to see why it won't work.

But one thing's for sure, there won't be a Hudson carb there!

About Section PP **Circus World Museum Primer** **by Clark Wilkinson**

Clark Wilkinson of Baraboo was a movie buff and aficionado, a writer, a historian, an insurance agent and more....he was a busy and an interesting man.

It is not clear when he wrote "The Story of The Circus World Museum". Much has been written about this subject and since Wilkinson wrote this history much has changed. However his writing is important as a primer and hopefully this recording will preserve Wilkinson's efforts.

The Circus World Museum is Hatched

by
Clark Wilkinson

To go back about twenty years, John M. Kelly, who for over thirty years a personal attorney for the Ringling Brothers, individually, and trial attorney for all their circus interests, conceived the idea of a circus museum. It was not to be a tourist trap, not a place for golden

gain or for financial exploitation of the name of famous persons now gone and whose cherished professional possessions were left in their memory; it was a shrine of all circusdom, a place dedicated to the collection, display, and dissemination of circus history of the world.

With the passing of the giant railroad circuses, and the end of the colossal circus empires of the golden era bringing a new picture to the traditional world of tented entertainment, it was imperative that this fascinating facet of Americana be preserved for future generations to see and remember. Like the passing of the iron horse of the railroad, who had ever thought it would come to pass. Who would have dreamed thirty or forty years ago there would no longer be the three and four section railroad trains of silvery, double length cars hauling ponderous circus equipment from one end of the country to the next from early in April until nearly the Holiday season. Was it ever dreamed that the miles long circus street parades with all their glamorous, noisy, colorful glitter would follow the street cars of the cities into barns, never to be seen again. But it all had happened. This was all gone, but it must not be forgotten. All relics of the old time circuses must be saved, and there must be a place dedicated to this purpose, a circus museum -- the Circus World Museum, in Baraboo, Wisconsin. Baraboo people and others listened to John M. Kelly many a night as he filmed his thoughts and dreams of others. He had seen all this, and now it was gone -- but it must be remembered by being seen. He maintained, and rightfully so, that the museum should be established right in the very buildings that helped add so much to the history of Wisconsin and of the circus world - the buildings the Ringling Bros. Circus used as their winter quarters in Baraboo, Wisconsin, for over 34 years.

For a long time, old John didn't impress too many people around Baraboo with his idea. The circus had been gone so long the older Baraboo residents were the only ones that remembered the interest it had created here; consequently, people sometimes just smiled at the old man, muttered something about 'screwball', and walked on their way. But, the Irish have never been known to give up on an idea when they were sure they were right, so John M. Kelly kept preaching the museum idea and finally got a few of the more

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influential Baraboo citizens worn down to a point where they had to listen to him. He got a few of the circus old-timers in Baraboo who still had an interest in the circus and in the preservation of its glorious history to see his point, and, so to speak, made prophets of them. After some of Kelly's ideas had rubbed off on quite a few of the Baraboo business men, he really went to work. He contacted motion picture distributors as the "Greatest Show on Earth" was about to be premiered. He got the city council finally interested. He got the Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, the Kiwanis, and other organizations awakened to the attracting of the traveling public. He finally interested the mother of Wisconsin History, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in bearing another child.

Then was formed the 'Circus World Museum, Inc'. They sold memberships - \$1.00 for one year, \$5.00 for five years, \$25.00 memberships, ones for \$50.00, and \$100.00 life memberships. The museum was fully incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin, and all went to work. The Milwaukee journal and other good newspapers of the state were contacted - and became interested. A state wide fund was initiated to augment local subscriptions. Aiding immeasurably in this campaign, which became more than a state wide, were such influential people as Mr. Joseph T. Johnson, President of a Milwaukee Company; Mr. Ray Newman, investment counselor of Milwaukee; the Secretary of State; former Baraboo native, Mr. Howard I. Potter, now an insurance man of Chicago, and other 'names' who were interested in the project - and it started to snowball.

The city of Baraboo made the first decisive step and bought the first building to become part of the museum. This was the Ring Barn, used since 1888 by the Ringling Brothers Circus to house their beautiful ring stock. \$10,000 was paid for it, and it was turned over to the Circus World museum, Inc. as the first nest for their successive hatching of historical eggs. This was the first definite big step. Next, a group of eleven Baraboo business men invested \$2,000 each and erected two buildings in which to have concessions. They took care of providing food, souvenirs, etc. They purchased animals, wagons and a tent to house a large menagerie. Then came the exhibits. With a building in which to start displaying historic relics of the circus, John

M. Kelly purchased the famous "Columbia" bandwagon, built in 1903 for James A. Bailey for use of the Forepaugh-Sells Circus, and last used on the Cole Bros. Circus in the 1940's. He went to Peru, Indiana, with the truckers to get it, and personally bossed the job of moving it to the infant Circus World Museum. This old wagon became the first of many wheeled exhibits to be part of the museum. How alone it looked in the back end of the huge ring barn - but not alone for long. The Pabst Brewing Company started proceedings to bring back to Baraboo another old bandwagon, built in Baraboo in 1903, the famous old "mirror" wagon of the Gollmar Bros. Circus, another fine Baraboo show. George W. Christy of the old Christy Bros. Circus donated the beautiful and delicately carved cage wagon built in 1881 for the Barnum, Bailey and Hutchinson Circus.

An attorney devotee of the circus, Mr. Roland K. Wilde, of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, gave up his little "Old Woman in the Shoe" float, built in 1884 for the Barnum and London Circus, to become part of the Museum. Mr. C. P. Fox, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, sent his companion piece, the "Mother Goose" float. The Cleaver-Brooks Company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of oil burning equipment, had renovated the historic old "America" steam calliope, and this was donated to the museum.

With these items, and with the inclusion of many, many other artifacts such as photographs, trapeze rigging, costumes, the first refreshment tent of the Ringling's, and other circus memorabilia, the show was now ready to go on the road. At this stage, the Circus World Museum might have been compared with the little Ringling Circus of 1884 as it started out of Baraboo with only a few wagons - most of them rented - and to their return fifty years later as the greatest circus the world will ever know or will ever see. The Circus World Museum started with almost less than the proverbial acorn.

When the fund raising campaign started in 1958, the state newspapers got to thumping their tubs. Radio stations and TV stations began talking about the Circus World Museum at Baraboo. It became a definite word, and another item of Wisconsin history. There was a big parade, with dignitaries of the state and other well-known's participating. The drive was on! The world premier of the 'Greatest

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"Show on Earth" was held right in the Al. Ringling Theater in Baraboo. The Museum was now a reality. John M. Kelly was smiling and happy.

In 1959 it was time for the opening of the museum. It was set for July 2. The movie, "Big Circus" was premiered at the Al. Ringling Theater. There was another big parade. Rhonda Fleming, one of the stars of the movie, blew into town in all her red-headed glory. She rode on the big circus bandwagon that carried the famous Sauk County Circus band.

Photographers from all over the country were here. TV was on every corner. The Lieutenant Governor of the State of Wisconsin rode atop a lumbering old elephant. Old circus wagons, animal cages, bands, kids and clowns, and John M. Kelly - every one of name and interest that could be dug up joined in on the festivities and paraded to the Circus World Museum on Water Street in Baraboo. It has been conservatively estimated that over 40,000 people saw the parade and attended the dedication ceremonies. 10,000 persons visited the Museum the opening day.

This is all now history, and each year since, more history is being built. The first year's attendance was 120,000. The second year of its life brought 150,000 people through the circus banner-line of the front door.

People from England and the continent, South America, Australia, India and every state in the union and most of the provinces of Canada have been visitors to the museum. The nominal admission fee, upon which the museum is solely dependent for support, has brought within reach of everyone the opportunity to absorb history of the world of the circus in both an entertaining and educational way.

After the museum was established and put on a sound running basis, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin then assured operation, and the circus concessionaires still handled the concessions. The Society's staff created exhibits and installed them. The show was really on the road for sure!

In 1960 to make more circusy a place that already was good circus and good circus history, Baraboo people, and others, added more items to this growing establishment. Arrangements were made to

get a 5-car train and 8 wagons from the Ringling Circus at Sarasota. 500 feet of railroad track were laid on the south side of the Baraboo River, and Baraboo business man, W. W. Deppe, with a low-boy and tractor moved the last circus train, car by car, to the Circus World Museum site, to become a gigantic display.

Mrs. Alma Waite, niece of the Moeller family of circus wagon makers, purchased and donated to the museum, the 85 foot long No. 1 Advertising Car of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows. A Milwaukee man bought one of the first flat-cars, the Circus World museum bought another. The circus management gave a horse car and the old laundry car.

To savor the inanimate with the animate, a real live, trained animal circus is presented twice daily in a big circus tent. Styled after the traditional one ring European circus and the little dog and pony shows of early America, this fast moving, 45 minute show is presented by veterans of the circus in a pleasing and exciting manner. Elephants, ponies, horses, goats, monkeys, clowns, the musical accompaniment of the air calliope, and a top hatted, red-coated ringmaster telling animal stories between acts, give the circus flavor and spice enough to put everyone in the mood to absorb and enjoy the history of this fascinating subject of Americana.

Before and after the circus performance, this live animation is continued by means of a little cart pulled by goats to give the smaller kiddies rides, with a clown leading the little wagon and posing for photographs with the young visitors, or the clown may be seen leading a beautiful, docile Llama around the grounds of the museum to furnish props and backgrounds for photo takers. And...speaking of photos, the Circus World Museum is a haven of joy for the photographer, both professional and just the 'snapshotter'. All exhibits are placed and lighted with the photographer in mind. There are cards posted by the displays giving recommended lens settings and shutter speeds for various types of film. Museum staff members, photographers themselves, are ready and willing to assist picture takers with any problems or questions they might have.

But -- more of the animation. Animation is further provided in a display of beautifully painted and striped circus wagon wheels, with

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one of them turning slowly and giving the nostalgic knock heard in the wheels of the wagons of days gone by.

The miniature circus, to be told about later, is the ultimate in animation at the Museum. More tiny figures gracefully sway back and forth in the top of the huge tent, the animal trainer lunges at his tiny, snarling black leopard, the clown's tables rock back and forth crazily attempting to dislodge their motley garbed cargo. The big circus parade, all in tiny reproduction, winds its way through some unknown street in some far off town. In the tiny but authentically scaled menagerie tent, the elephants slowly swing their cotton cord tails, and the giraffe twists his long neck in lifelike reality. Thus the animation of the Circus World Museum adds to the colorful fascination of this historic site.

But, let's get back to more of the history of this interestingly different historic site. The State of Wisconsin, by means of the Historical Society, purchased building No. 2 the Camel Barn of the Ringling winter-quarters. The building, built about 1915, housed their camels, dromedaries and Llamas. The Circus World Museum, Inc. bought more land on the south side of the Baraboo River. Joe Mercedes, veteran showman of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, invested \$25,000 in life-like, life-size fiber glass replicas of the fabulous P. T. Barnum Circus Side Show of the 1880's, erected a big tent and colorful banner-line on the south side of the Baraboo River and was open for business.

The menagerie at the Circus World Museum is made up of both jungle and domestic animals - horses, ponies, goats, wild Mexican pigs, llama, guanaco, guinea pigs, ocelot, several varieties of monkeys, elephants and even a small den of harmless snakes. This menagerie is larger than most of the traveling circus menageries of today and provides natural history in action.

Concerts are given every half hour on the old "America" steam calliope. The raucous voiced, screeching monster is one of the few remaining steam calliopes that still earns its keep by entertaining people with the traditional music of the circus.

Concession stands fill hungry folks with typical circus fare - hot dogs and hamburgers, old time circus pink lemonade, popcorn and

peanuts, cotton candy, snow cones and more. There are colored postcards and 35 mm slides of the wagons, the banner line, the miniature circus, clowns and other scenes.

Colorful brochures with pictures described in old time circus lingo of the 1880's advertise the Circus World Museum the world over. Every AAA agency in the surrounding states is kept in supply of these brochures, and many repeat orders are filled during the season. Several press releases are prepared each season, complete with captioned photographs, and are sent to newspapers of the surrounding states.

During the embryo years of the Museum, the Milwaukee Journal, Baraboo News-Republic, Wisconsin State Journal, Capital Times and others kept pumping the Museum at every turn. They printed write-up after write-up, and these in turn were picked up and reprinted all over the United States. Newspaper photographers and writers were here every time anything of interest was set in motion. Free lance writers and photographers came to the place, wondering what it was all about, and went away with notebooks full of information and their heads buzzing with circus stories and circus history. The use of the camera is encouraged at every turn. All exhibits are placed and lighted with the photographer in mind, and is aided with placards with suggested lens settings and shutter speeds for various films.

To emphasize the history of the circus at the Circus World Museum, staff member and former trouper, Paul Luckey, tells stories of the circus and of circus animals to children and others. Audience participation is encouraged, and many a question on animals and circus end up in serious discussion by both speaker and visitor - again, circus history in action.

Family participation is encouraged by people having their picture taken by their friends while perched atop old circus wagons. Although an old circus man would cringe to see ten or fifteen little kids, and older people too, climbing all over the dainty little "Mother Goose Float", he resigns himself when he knows that the pictures of those kids taken on this historical wagon will be seen all over the United States by fond relatives and friends, and that every picture of

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this - good or bad - is still an advertisement for the Circus World Museum.

And, back again to the history of the museum, in the fall of 1960, in keeping with the plan for expansion of facilities, the historic old Ringling Elephant barn was purchased with earned funds. This building of substantial brick construction was built in 1897 and through the years of successive ownerships had not been changed basically architecture-wise. Acquisition of this building provided needed office space, more area for displays, menagerie housing, wagon restoration shop, and sufficient area in one room to present the one ring circus in the early spring and in the fall when inclement weather makes use of the circus tent impractical. When the menagerie and circus are moved to the tent, it provides room for convention displays such as the Circus Model Builders, and can be used to display wagons, elephant gear, and other bulky exhibits. The area behind the building provides sufficient room to display wagons accustomed to weather such as baggage wagons, meter trucks, and so on.

With the third season behind, the Museum has continued development of new displays and improved and augmented existing ones. An extensive display on performing horses, located in the original stall occupied by the famed circus horse, Silver King, traces the performing horse from the Greek Olympiad to the present day.

The circus side show, always an integral feature of the circuses both large and small, is depicted by exhibit of a two bodied calf (stuffed, of course) used many years on various circuses, and a display of historic side show banners used on the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus of years ago, and pictures of the strange people that made up the attractions of this odd segment of the circus.

A display of circus wardrobe, actual costumes and fabrics used on the circus, occupies several glass fronted cases and cover a huge wall area of the ring barn. For the lover of circus bands and circus music, a very complete collection of circus music, pictures of the circus bands and circus musicians, together with music instruments, including the famed old Besson Cornet of Merle Evans, one of his band uniforms and a gold and white band cap, a picture and display of the wonderful circus music of the greatest circus composer

of all time, Karl L. King, with most of the material donated to the Circus World Museum by circus professional musicians, demonstrate the interest these people have taken in the museum.

A magnificent photographic exhibit of baggage stock, the draft horses of the circus, illustrates very completely the use of these faithful beasts in moving the big circuses of yesteryear. To keep bringing to the mind of the visitor that the circus is still alive and real, there is a display of salon prints of present day circus acts and personalities, all from the camera of the great circus photographer, the late Carl H. "Pop" Haussman. The fabulous circus history of Wisconsin occupies most of the floor space in the Ringling camel barn. Here in both picture and word is traced Wisconsin's circus heritage from Delevan to all known towns that begot a circus. A large map of the state indicates most of the towns associated with the circus, and a huge placard lists the names of Wisconsin towns and their circuses.

The great variety of displays on the many facets of the circus also includes over 1000 square feet of wall space plastered with colorful lithographs of noted shows of today and of titles that now just remain a part of the circus history of this country. A display on circus newspaper advertising trace this sensationally flamboyant use of newspaper ads back to 1850 and they are all actual, authentic prints of old papers. Gorgeous examples of the lost art of circus wood carvings are illustrated by actual, massive and beautiful carvings of old wagon figures, scrolls and life size statues. Moving the circus by rail is depicted by a huge display of photographs. Beautiful painted and delicately striped sunburst wagon wheels occupy a large floor section in the Ring Barn. There is a section devoted to lithographs of foreign circuses. The famous Moeller family of circus wagon builders is memorialized by the No. 1 Advertising Car of the Ringling Circus and a display telling of the wonderful wagon building history of this noted family. These are but some of the displays of authentic circus history to be seen at the Circus World Museum.

The Museum furnishes a complete school and research center on the circus. Suggested methods of classroom and individual student study of the circus is given upon request. A package of mimeographed

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material is available to both student and teacher and researcher at the cost of only the material. This is sufficient to enable students of most ages to prepare a short report or a detailed thesis on the circus for school presentation. The Circus World Museum serves as a clearing house for questions on the circus and circus history to people all over America, this continuing one of the main missions of the Museum, and that is the dissemination of circus history.

Mentioned before briefly, one of the most interesting display of animation at the Circus World Museum is found in the John Zweifel miniature circus. The most amazing model of the big circus in toy size, occupied a platform 12 feet wide and 48 feet long. Over 25,000 accurately scaled pieces, from doll size sequined costumes to the big top where the circus performance is in full sway, takes a week to set up and many days to tear down and pack up.

Forty electric motors with innumerable miles of electric wire and dozens of tiny gear reducers animate the greater portion of this show to the joy and pleasure of the visitor - both young and old. Many visitors, never having seen a circus of the immensity of the Ringling show of 1956, got their first and a lasting impression of what a gigantic enterprise this segment of American entertainment really was just by seeing the John Zweifel miniature circus in action. This magnificent mass of craftsmanship has been exhibited in the Ford Rotunda and in the larger department stores in New York, Washington, St. Louis, Houston, St. Paul and Chicago, and is valued at over one-quarter million dollars,

Touched on before, but which could not be completely told without writing volumes, is the story of the fabulous collection of circus parade wagons at the Circus World Museum - the largest collection in the world. Valued at over one and one-half million dollars, the recent donation of three beautiful and historic wagons from Carson, Pirie & Scott, and nine equally historic and interesting vehicles from the Walt Disney Studios, brings together more circus history on wheels than can be seen any place in the world.

This story of the beginning and development of the Circus World Museum draws to a close. Although the great circuses of yesteryear have folded their tents and left their railroad trains and have

gone from the American scene forever, their memory will always be preserved in sight and sound and smell and color at the Circus World Museum.

As the relics of these old shows are gathered together and slowly find their way to the museum, they will still be available for all America to see and remember, not to be seen as dead old wagons and faded trappings, but as the gaily painted and gilded harbingers of summer and childhood as they always were, and affording a brief and nostalgic return to that wonderful age when the world was all golden, there were princes and princesses and dragons and elephants and camels and lions and music and clowns.

Printers ink and pictures, big people and little from everywhere, lovers of the circus and its traditions from the seasoned old trouper to the backyard visitor in towns all over America, all sparked by the idea of John M. Kelly, the grand old Irishman who wouldn't give up, have made the Circus World Museum the wonderful reality that it is - the greatest institution of its kind in the world.

Howard Potter and the Museum

The following is an article taken from the September 21, 1968 issue of the *Baraboo News Republic*:

With the death of Howard I. Potter Sunday, September 14, Baraboo lost one of its most famous sons and the University of Wisconsin, one of its greatest boosters.

Howard made his way to the top by hard work. He was a super salesman. To go on to college he had to work. In the summer he sold subscriptions for the *Baraboo News*. He was the best salesman the News ever had.

At college he sold insurance part time and when he graduated he had a car and money in the bank.

One of his first assignments after graduating was to sell a policy to the Ringling Circus. His boss told him "We have not been able to see the Ringling's - see what you can do."

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Howard called attorney John M. Kelly and told the circus lawyer his assignment. Kelly took a policy for the circus and John and Howard helped each other in the years to come on many occasions.

Kelly was having problems getting state-wide interest in the Circus World Museum in the late 50's. Potter arranged a meeting between Kelly and Irwin Maier, publisher of the Milwaukee Journal. Maier saw the potential of the plan and the Journal then gave the necessary publicity to put it over. The rest is history. Nearly 200,000 people visited the museum this season.

Howard Potter and the University of Wisconsin

Howard Potter felt that both the University of Wisconsin and Wisconsin Dells would benefit if the U. W. Foundation had a part of the Dell's future. He helped to arrange with the Crandall family to turn their holdings over to the University Foundation. This benefitted both the Dells and the University.

In spite of Potter's great success, he was always humble. His goal in life was to help others. He was a dynamic person that one will never forget.

What he did for the University of Wisconsin in fund raising and obtaining other gifts will benefit untold numbers of young in the years to come.

Fred Harvey Harrington, University of Wisconsin President, said, "Howard I. Potter was intensely involved in the progress of the University throughout his life. A successful insurance executive, he gave of his leadership abilities to advance the University cause during the time he served as the first president of the UW Foundation, as president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association and as a member of the Wisconsin Research Foundation.

People like Howard Potter mean a lot to the University. They provide the continuity the links the wisdom and tradition of the past with the imaginative vision of the future.

About Section Q Continued About The "Warner Memorial Road"

It was reported in the October, 1921 issue of the Baraboo News Republic that "A walk is being built from the end of the Warner Memorial Road in Devil's Lake state park to the bath house. The walk is beyond the road used by automobiles and will avoid accidents. Other improvements will be made by **Supt. Atwood Smith** as fast as appropriations permit.

In 2013 the city found South Boulevard deteriorating at a rapid rate and at the same time was faced with the same road becoming the main entry into the city from the new highway 12 under construction. The state was asked to take a roll in the financing of the repair and agreed to assist if the city and county would take over the maintenance of the Warner Memorial Road (Highway 123), which the city agreed to.

The work was set to be completed in 2014 in two projects. One, a \$1.4 million project funded by Wis. DOT would reconstruct the roadway from Lynn Avenue to Parkway, with a roundabout constructed at that intersection. A second project which would be done simultaneously would reconstruct South Boulevard west of the planned roundabout to City 12, a \$3 million project with 20 percent of the funding being provided by the city.

As part of the work, the DOT will also resurface the Warner Memorial Road (State Highway 123) and convert it to a local road and eliminate the state highway designation. This was a late agreement between the State, Baraboo & Sauk County.

About Section QQ About The Wigwam

The **Wigwam** was located at 720 Ash Street.

The ground upon which the Wigwam was located was at one time owned by **Henry Moeller**. A barn was located on the property early on and was later used as a residence. The four lots which made up the property were later purchased by **F. T.**

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Brewster who constructed a large brick house thereon. The newspaper reported "*during the financial embarrassment*" the property was sold to **W. A. Warren** and for a time **M. A. Warren** lived there. **H. M. Hamilton** later occupied the house as did a few others up until the time that **Harriet Lillian Mackey**, widow of the late **Safford Mackey** of Reedsburg, purchased it during the 1890's.

Shortly after Mackey's purchase, she remodeled the house extensively including the addition of two huge porches with umbrella looking roofs and named it the "**The Wigwam**".

On March 8, 1897, Mrs. Mackey married the **Hon. John W. Savage**, president of the Shullsburg Bank, the ceremony being conducted by **Rev. Charles L. Barnes** of the Trinity church.

According to news paper articles from that time, Mrs. Mackey, was the former **Harriet Marquiessee** of Reedsburg. In 1908, Mrs. Mackey again married **F. B. Clarke** of Evansville, Wisconsin. The ceremony was held at the "Wigwam" by **Judge W. T. Kelsey**. Mrs. Clarke passed away at a sanitarium in California.

Dr. D. M. Kelley purchased the Wigwam in 1913.

In 1954 it was reported that **Willott Warren**, a local real estate dealer, announced the sale of the **Dr. McGonigle** property, formerly the home of **Mrs. Al. Ringling** home at 720 Ash Street, to **Daniel Kelly**. Quite a coincidence in the transaction was the fact that Willott Warren's parents, **Mr. & Mrs. Mark Warren** and Mr. Kelly's parents, **Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Kelly**, previously had owned and lived at this address.

It retained this architectural presence until purchased from **Mrs. Merle Sceales** and razed to make room for the **Magdalene Home** in 1959. This purchase was made possible through the generosity of **Mrs. Arthur Waite**, daughter of **Henry Moeller**. The home was first occupied in 1961.

The Baraboo News Republic provided the following:

The Magdalene Home, formerly located in a site adjacent to Ochsner Park was started from a trust fund provided by Miss Luise Gattiker. Miss Gattiker, by her will, provided that her entire estate should be devoted to the creation and maintenance of a home for the aged and should be known as the Magdalene Home in memory of her mother.

Important features of the home, found in the Article of Incorporation, provided among other things that the home is to be located in the City of Baraboo, Sauk County, Wisconsin.

The corporation would be non-stock and no dividends would be paid to its members. The corporation would be allowed received gifts and/or donations from any source.

The first Board of Directors was named by Miss Gritli Gattiker and successors would be appointed by the corporation subject to Miss Gattiker during her life time and after her demise would be subject to confirmation by the senior circuit judge of the circuit of which Sauk County forms a part.

It was stated in the by-laws that the Board could not bar any applicant because of his or her religious or political views or because of his or her membership in any religious or political organization...

Note: More information re: Magdalene Home may be found on pages 349-359 of *Sauk County and Baraboo, Volume I* by Dr. Robert Dewel

About Section R Continued
Church Bells

New German Lutheran Church Bell

In February of 1915 a new church bell was placed in the tower of the new German Lutheran Church and was tested. It was found to be satisfactory. The bell weighed about 1400 pounds and would be

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ready for the dedication on the following Sunday, the last day of the month.

About Section S Continued About the "Parks of Baraboo"

Baraboo Softball Fields

1977

October 14, 1977 ...BNR reporting...**Peter Weickgenant**, president of the Baraboo Park Commission, objected to reports that the commission had approved a site behind Gordon L. Wilson Elementary School as the location of two new softball fields for the city.

Campbell Park

1938

An invitation to attend an open house at the new swimming pool was held in May of 1938 and was responded to by 2,000 to 2,500 people. Tours were conducted through the bath house and its grounds. There were as many as 100 people at a time in the basement where the workings of the chlorinating system were explained.

In June the pool opened for the first time for swimming. Adult season tickets cost \$2.50 while a 10-swim ticket cost \$1.00. Single swim tickets were 15- cents. Children under 14 had to pay \$1.25 for a season ticket, 10-swim tickets cost 40-cents and single swim 5-cents.

City View Park

At a meeting of the Parks Commission on Monday, September 8, 2012, the possibilities of a new fishing pond at City View Park was discussed. The Deppe fishing pond had been beset with weed and algae growth. **City View Park** was established about 2005. It's located in the northeast corner of the city and features a soccer field, playground and shelter as well as a walking trail around the pond. Plans were in place to install an asphalt path to the play ground and shelter plus a basketball court.

On February 9 of 2015, the Baraboo Parks Commission approved a StoryWalk at the City View Park. The Baraboo Library staff had worked for months on this plan and wished to build a **StoryWalk** by June of 2015 to coincide with the start of their summer reading program. Other parks suggested for the project was Myron Park and Steinhorst Park.

Aimed at children 5 and under, the StoryWalk would feature eight two-sided signs that would display pages from picture books. The stories would be swapped-out four times a year by the library staff, which also would be responsible for building and maintaining the kiosks.

Haskin's Park

1962

In the fall of 1962, **Francis Haskins** donated three acres along the Baraboo River in the village of West Baraboo with the understanding that the land would eventually become a park. No one guessed it at the time but the word "eventually" ended up being a quarter of a century. The land was originally a railroad right-of-way that was returned to the local property owner some years ago. The stone abutments can still be seen (2013) sticking out of the water in the park's east end, abandoned after a train wreck there in 1889. The park was officially dedicated in August of 1988.

Haskins Triplets..1861

Baraboo brothers, **Hurvey, Curt, Jim and Andy Haskins** and their children are descendents of triplet Gideon Welles Haskins.

The Haskins triplets were born May 24, 1861 to **Leonard and Lorisa Haskins** of South Starksboro, Vermont. The birth of living triplets at that time was a rather rare event so it would require careful planning to select suitable names. Following careful thought, it was decided to write to **President Lincoln** and ask him for help. The Haskins' request landed on the desk of the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron who passed it on to President Lincoln who in turn returned it to Cameron advising him to act on the Haskins' request.

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Simon Cameron answered Haskins' request by suggesting the following names **Gideon Welles Haskins** after the Secretary of the Navy ...**Simon Cameron Haskins** after the Secretary of War.. and **Abraham Lincoln Haskins** after President Lincoln .

1988

It was reported in March of 1988, that **Haskins' Park** would have a new shelter by summer...if West Baraboo could come up with an extra \$4,500 needed for the project. At their last meeting, the village board had unanimously approved the plans drawn up by Mid-States Associates, and requests for bids were due to be placed within a month. The village had only allotted \$38,500 for the project...thus the request for an extra \$4,500.

2013-2014

In 2013-2014, the village of West Baraboo was busy developing a comprehensive, five year out-door recreation plan and would soon be applying for grant funding from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to help with the initial phase of work on the **Haskin's Park** and the **Max J. Hill Park**

Among the top priorities identified by the village were improvements to the fishing and boating facilities at Haskin's Park which might include an accessible, non-motorized boat launch, increased parking and riverside access for shoreline fishing as well as plans to decrease shoreline erosion. Other items might be a fishing pier extending out over the river, basketball and volley ball facilities.

Future details described addition and change details as follows:

- Install (1) non-motorized boat launch with pre-fabricated Amor-Flex mat or equal and associated cast-in-place concrete keyway.
- Approximately 475 SY of medium rip-rap with fabric for shoreline restoration along the entire park-s shoreline on the Baraboo River.

- Five (5) fishing bump-outs will be installed along the shoreline, using Amor-Flex Mat or equal.
- Install new ADA pre-fabricated accessible boat launch dock along the boat launch.
- Expand the existing parking lot to accommodate ADA requirements and boat launch stalls to include asphalt, base course, and pavement markings.
- Other associated tasks including but not limited to: site clearing and grubbing, site excavating/grading, traffic control, guard rail, erosion mat, native plantings, turf restoration, and erosion control.

Hoppe Felts Park

The Hoppe Felts Park was given to the city by the John & Carol Hoppe family in memory of Mary in 1995.

Kieffer Court

1994

The basketball court at Attridge Park (Kieffer Court) is a memorial for Justin Kieffer. The court was dedicated on August 26, 1994 which would have been Justin's 20th birthday. Justin's mother Kathy said her son and husband Daniel liked to play basketball but there was no court in the area.

Lower Ochsner Park

1955

The City Council voted an appropriation of \$2,000 in 1955 for the purchase of more 10 acres of land belonging to the **McFetridge Family** lying along side of the Baraboo River, south-west of the main portion of the park.

Maxwell-Potter Conservancy

It was announced in April of 2014 that the final phase of the renovation to the old "**Pumping Station**" had begun. This phase involved the in-fill of the pit areas where the old pumping equipment formerly sat and the addition of ADA restroom facilities. Once this

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work was completed, the facility would become available for shelter rentals.

It was also announced that the Parks Department had received a grant from the state for the purchase of 26 acres of land adjacent to the old pumping station on Mill Race Drive and Hill Street. This land purchase would allow the old "raceway" to be preserved as a conservancy and would align with the 5-year master plan for the Riverwalk.

In 2015, at the suggestion of **Historian Joe Ward**, the area formerly known as Manchester would be re-titled as the "**Maxwell-Potter Conservancy**". A ribbon-cutting ceremony was held on April 22, 2015, for the city's newest park.

A Short History of the Maxwell's & Potter's
And
The Manchester & Lower Water Power

Maxwell's of Baraboo

Two Maxwell brothers, both single men, came to America from the Dumfries' area of Scotland about the middle of the 17th. century and settled near Lynn, Mass. The older brother became a Quaker and married into the Quaker clan.

The younger brother married into a family from the North of Ireland and settled on a farm in the town of Guilford, Vermont. Col. James Maxwell was a grandson of this couple and in fact was the son and grandson of Revolutionary soldiers.

Col. James Maxwell
(Wife-Dorotha Stevens)

Col. James Maxwell said to have been born of "Puritan-stock", in Guilford, Vermont, on the first day of May, 1789, prior to the close of the Revolutionary War. He was raised as a farmer and was

married in 1811 and at the age of twenty-six, moved to Barnardstown, Franklin County, Massachusetts, a few miles south. There he engaged in business as a merchant. After a few years he again moved, this time to Cayuga County in New York. In 1824 and while there he was engaged as a sub-contractor in work upon the Erie Canal. Next he spent a couple of years in Tioga County, Pennsylvania and five years as a merchant in Oldham County, New York. Next we find him at Fountain County, Indiana, seventy-five miles above Terre Haute where he remained for five years in the milling and mercantile pursuits, one of those pursuits were a glass factory. In 1834 he took up residency in Chicago, and while there was offered three lots near the courthouse in exchange for a horse he had brought with him. He refused this offer.

James Maxwell's title of Colonel was derived from a brief service in command of a regiment of militia, sent from Chicago on an expedition against the Indians, probably the Blackhawk War. His son **James A. Maxwell** received the title of Major at the same time.

In the summer of 1836 several men of Chicago took an interest in a claim to lands and a village site at the outlet of Big Foot Lake, in the county of Walworth. It was at that time a wilderness. Among the proprietors were **Dr. Phillip H. Maxwell** and Col. James Maxwell (believed to be Brothers). **R. W. Warner** was also one of the owners and was employed to lay out the village and erect a saw-mill, make a dam and dig a race. The village was named Geneva.

Dr. Phillip H. Maxwell was some twelve years a Surgeon in the United States Army, part of the time at Fort Dearborn near Chicago. About 1842, he established himself as a practicing physician in the then frontier village where he remained until 1857, when he retired to a county seat which he had built in a beautiful spot he had reserved for that purpose on Big Foot Lake, in the suburbs of the village of Geneva. He died there in 1859.

Col. Maxwell moved to Big Foot Prairie, some ten miles southwest of Geneva, in the year 1837, and with his son, James Alexander Maxwell settled upon a farm. In 1838 the Colonel was elected the first member of the Territorial Council for the counties of Rock and Walworth without distention of party. In the spring of the

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1840 the Colonel was elected President of the Third Legislature and in the spring of that year crossed the Baraboo Bluffs, settling briefly and began an improvement of the Manchester water power which since retained his name.

The Maxwell Water Power was located at the lower oxbow located in the southeast portion of Baraboo. That area was homesteaded by Eben & Rosaline Peck in 1839. In 1840 **Chester Matson** and **James Van Slyke** attempted to "jump" Peck's claim. Being men of small means, they applied to and obtained James Maxwell, of Walworth, and Berry Haney, of Dane County, as backers. The work at the lower dam site progressed quite rapidly until it was ready for graveling (it being a tree dam.) It was then that Peck served papers upon Van Slyke & Co., and summoned them to Madison to try titles to the disputed claim. The suit went in Peck's favor. The next spring, the high waters carried the dam away. In the fall of 1840, Peck moved his family onto this claim.

Due to poor times no development was made at this site and the property came up for sale in 1846. Col. James Maxwell, his son, James A. Maxwell and **Mr. E. Estabrook** then gained control of that land by purchasing it. It is not clear what part of the purchased was affected by Estabrook.

Soon Maxwell returned to Walworth County and in 1847 returned to Baraboo accompanied by his son, James A. Maxwell. During the same year they obtained control over the lower water power, completing the dam and raceway in 1847 after obtaining another 40 acres to cover the whole water power. They then formed a stock company with **L. Briar** and erected a saw mill on their water power. The Maxwell's furnished the funds while Briar performed the mill-right work receiving a certain allowance per day which was paid with stock in the company.

In 1851 and 1853 the Colonel was a prominent candidate in the Whig Conventions of the state, and at one of these conventions was nominated for Secretary of State.

In the same year, Col. Maxwell and Major James A. purchased six lots on the north side of Third Street stretching from Oak to Ash Street for the grand sum of \$48.00. They also erected, or

had moved there, the first building upon the public square, the once well known old "**Corner Store**". The only other building in Baraboo proper at that time was the old log school house. In August of 1850, **Col. J. & J. A. Maxwell & Co.** was still operating the Country Store at this corner. It was said that the portly figure of Col. Maxwell was always clad in immaculate broadcloth, silk hat and shining footgear, which would be an ornament to any city. This was the first frame building in Adams, later to be renamed Baraboo. In May of 1853 R. M. Brown & Son opened Brown's Emporium in the Maxwell building. They were a wholesale and retail establishment and remodeled and enlarged the building.

However, the first store on the Baraboo Rapids was kept near the future site of the Maxwell Dam by **Augusteen Haraszthy** and **J. C. Grapel**, near the Peck house. This store building was the first frame building in the Baraboo valley. It was constructed in 1845. It was later discovered by the Maxwell's that the Haraszthy's store was on their claim.

In the spring of 1848, James A. Maxwell and his family moved to Baraboo, taking shelter in the Haraszthy building. Work then began vigorously on deepening and widening the race. It was during that season that the Maxwell's sold half-interest to **J. F. Flanders** and **Benjamin McVickar** of Milwaukee, with an agreement that the Milwaukee duo would build a flouring mill at a cost of \$10,000, which was finished in the winter of 1849-50.

In May of 1850, the area at the lower water-power was platted as the **Town of Manchester**. The area never grew to any size beyond the mills and a few houses.

In approximately 1850 the property was divided, Flanders and McVickar received the sawmill, surplus water power and land. The Maxwell's received the flouring mill and two acres that surrounded it, with 200 inches of water to run it, and Briar got the carding mill and water to run it.

In the spring of 1856, **Charles Cook**, an Englishman, bought of **W. P. Flanders** (former J. F. Flanders' property?), the water-power, except for the 200 inches previously sold to Maxwell, and that season put up a saw-mill on the ruins of the old one that had burned down.

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Cook also built a tannery and commenced a tanning business; and purchased of L. Briar a Carding Machine installed in that building one set of Woolen Mill Machinery. The hard times of 1857 found the property returning to Flanders and Cook losing about \$5,000.

In the winter of 1858, **John Dean**, an Englishman from Massachusetts, leased from Flanders the woolen mill building and power, purchased the Cook machinery, brought on some looms, and run with much energy, assisted by his brothers William and James as partners for seven years. He then purchased the Maxwell grist-mill building and water-power, and after some repair placed his woolen mill machinery in it. In 1865, **A. Andrews**, familiarly known as "Boss" Andrews, went into partnership with him, continued for one year and sold to **Henry Rich**. In 1869 John Dean sold to **James H. Dean**, **William C. Greaves** and **Joseph Ellis** each a one-fourth interest. This business prided itself in the fine Afghan blankets it produced. In February of 1870, **G. H. Bacon** and **Ira L. Humphrey** purchased the John and James Dean interests and in the fall Mr. Greaves' interest. In the spring of 1871 they put both building and machinery in excellent repair and during the next four months they turned out about 3,800 yards of cloth per month.

In 1870, Flanders sold his water-power to **Wheeler & Gunnison** of Milwaukee, who intended to establish paper mills. However, this ambitious project failed and in 1871 the sold to **William S. Grubb**.

In view of Mr. Maxwell's leadership in the early establishment of the waterpower here, many people always referred to the dam as the **Maxwell Dam**. A brick pumping station was constructed with private money about 1880 and used the same Maxwell Mill Race to power the pumps that provided water to the city of Baraboo. In 1880, the grist mill was owned by the Spencer Brothers. The city of Baraboo took control of the water works in 1903.

Eventually the elder Col. Maxwell turned over all of his local interests to his son James A. and in 1856 the Col. moved to the western part of the Territory of Nebraska, opening a large farm on the Platte River. He remained there for six years, contending against Indian troubles and prairie fires, without benefiting himself pecuniary,

and at that time returned to the homestead of his son in Baraboo where he died on Thursday, the 16th. day of November, 1869 (some records say May of 1869).

- See (*Baraboo Republic*, 12/22/1869 Obituary)
- Also see "Historical sketch of Baraboo, Memorials of a half Century" second volume.

James Alexander Maxwell

(Son of Col. James Maxwell)

(Wife-Susan V. Clark)

In 1856, James A. Maxwell erected a handsome stone residence on Maxwell Street, where he resided many years. The house was quite pretentious for that day, having spacious parlors with glassed-in book cases, fire places, and a large dining room where gatherings of thirty or more sat comfortably at one table. The bathroom had a zinc-lined bathtub and was serviced by a pump bringing water from cisterns. Furniture was brought from Philadelphia.

The materials out of which the building was constructed were hauled from Milwaukee by teams with the exception of the sand, which was taken out of the hill east of Ringlingville (Note: Ringlingville was located along the river at approximately the site of the Circus World Museum.) The bricks used were made from sand and lime, not burned, and hollow. They proved rather unsatisfactory as a building material for they crumbled in time. The house was razed in 1907.

Death of James A. Maxwell

(*Baraboo Republic*, 1/28/1891 obituary)

Mrs. Henry Howard Potter (the former Emma Maxwell) of Baraboo received the mournful news that her father, Mr. James A. Maxwell, died suddenly at his home in Boulder, Colorado on Thursday, January 22, 1891, in the eightieth year of his age, of

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apoplexy. The last sad rites were held Sunday afternoon and the mortal remains interred in the cemetery at that place.

The deceased was one of the sturdy and influential pioneers of Sauk county, coming here from Walworth county at a very early day, having held the office of Treasurer of the county in 1847. From several years previous to the last mentioned date until 1863, when he removed to Colorado, Mr. Maxwell was identified with all the prominent affairs of the county and connected with the important enterprises projected by the people. He was also identified with the church here as early as 1848.

Maxwell was the father of Emma Maxwell (Mrs. Henry Howard Potter) of Baraboo; Mrs. William Hill, of Neodesha, Kansas, and Mrs. J. V. Pierce, of Osage Mission. Kansas.

Note: Also see "Historical sketch of Baraboo, Memorials of a half Century" second volume.

Henry Howard Potter

Henry Howard Potter was born November 6, 1824 at Hartsville, Onondaga, N. Y. He came to Baraboo in 1849, remaining a year as a clerk for James A. Maxwell. He then moved to Pennsylvania (where his parents made their home after his birth) and remained there for five years, returning to Baraboo permanently in 1855. It was probably at this time that he filed a claim and homesteaded the property that would eventually be recognized as 626 Potter Street. Potter platted his 251 acre farm which was then called the Potter Addition.

An early path to Manchester was referred to as Potter's Lane, later to be officially named Potter Street. In May of 1872 Mr. Grubb, one of the owners of the Manchester Waterpower, constructed a bridge over the race at the foot of Potter's lane and constructed a roadway down the east bank of the race. It was noted in the Baraboo Republic that the citizens of Baraboo would then be able to avail themselves of a new drive to Devil's Lake via the roundhouse, H. H. Potter's, past the Manchester Mills and so on to the Lake.

The property bordered the river and was no doubt adjacent to the Maxwell property. In fact, it is possible that the Potter associated

himself with the Maxwell's in businesses and property in the village of Manchester.

Potter married Miss Emma Maxwell, eldest daughter of **James A. and Susan V. Maxwell**, on October 15, 1856. In conjunction with the marriage the new Maxwell house was opened. The wedding took place in the Maxwell barn and the wedding feast was the first dinner to be served in the new home. The newlyweds took up housekeeping on Seventh Avenue where the Burrington's lived in 1913 while the Potter home was being constructed on Potter Street.

Potter became active in raising hops on his farm and was an agent for major buyers. It would appear however, that he was quick to get into the hop market and also quick to get out. The following will explain why.

The Hops Industry

The cultivation of wheat was on a decline towards the close of the civil war and the eastern hop fields were decimated by their louse enemies. The prices soared and the few hop growers in Wisconsin who had been growing hops for several previous years put all their acreage into the vine. Hundreds new to the industry tumbled along after them, in a headlong rush to supply the demands of the lager beer industry, which with the heavy taxes on whiskey and the growth of the typical German taste, further assisted to create an insistent and an enormous demand almost at the doors of the hop growers. The Wisconsin breweries took all they could raise and, like Oliver Twist, "cried for more." The product which, in the New York market in 1861 sold at from 15 to 25 cents per pound, four years later brought from 50 to 60 cents. In 1865 numbers of growers in Sauk County were said to have realized from \$800 to \$1,200 per acre, and one farmer was reported to have sold the product of fifteen-sixteenths of an acre for \$1,600. Two years later hops were bringing from 55 to 70 cents per pound in the open market. On the authority of such reliable state papers as the "Wisconsin State Journal" and the "Milwaukee Sentinel," one farmer raised 3,100 pounds on a single acre which he sold at over 58 cents

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per pound, and all the hop growers of Sauk County received \$2,000,000 for their crop of which \$1,500,000 was clear profit.

The change came sooner and more disastrously than even the worst fears anticipated. In 1868, owing to an unfavorable growing season and the inroads of the recently arrived louse, the average yields of Wisconsin yards sank from 1,400 to 800 or 900 pounds per acre, while the quality of much of the crop was inferior. No sooner did the new hops begin to move than it became evident that the bottom had dropped out of the market. The eastern, growers, having successfully banished the louse, had again produced a normal crop

Prices swiftly declined to 25 to 35 cents per pound, and a portion of the Sauk county crop was stored until the next year in hopes that the situation might improve, but ultimately had to be sold for 3 to 5 cents per pound.

Hundreds of farmers were ruined; other hundreds lost the savings of a lifetime. Depression succeeded feverish enthusiasm. The hop bubble had burst!

Henry Howard Potter died January 28, 1878 and his funeral was held at his home on Potter Street, conducted by the Rev. E. P. Hall of the First M. E. Church.

Mrs. Emma (Maxwell) Potter was born July 16, 1837 to James Alexander & Susan B. (Clarke) Maxwell. at Rob Roy, Fountain County, Indiana. She moved to Baraboo at the age of nine with her family. She was educated at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, including a thorough course in Music. She was chosen a member of the Baraboo Board of Education in December of 1882 and resigned in July of 1910. Mrs. Potter was always deeply interested in educational affairs. She was a member of the First M. E. Church. Emma Potter died at her home on Potter Street on or about May 7, 1913.

Survivors of Mrs. Potter was Kate M., Mary Belle, Lyman H., Mrs. Ward Munroe and Mrs. W. C. Richards,

Max J. Hill Park

In 2013-2014, the village of West Baraboo was busy developing a comprehensive, five year out-door recreation plan and would soon be applying for grant funding from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to help with the initial phase of work on the Haskins Park and the Max J. Hill Park

Among the top priorities identified by the village were the addition of a drinking fountain to the Max J. Hill Park as well as more recreational facilities such as basketball, volleyball, horse-shoes and an ice-skating rink.

**Ochsner and Attridge Park
& The Manchester Street Bridge**

1987

In October of 1987, workmen from Edward Kraemer & Sons were busy preparing the Manchester Street Bridge's new home at lower Ochsner Park which would then connect with Attridge Park on the west side of the Baraboo River. The bridge was being moved from Manchester Street where it crossed the Baraboo River on the east side of Baraboo.

Kraemer & Sons estimated that it would take 140 cubic yards of fill--sand, dirt and rock--to backfill the abutment. It was a different story on the other side of the river where the bank had to be cut away to accommodate the abutment.

The following abbreviated history of the bridge comes from the National Park Service...Historic American Engineering Record:

Significance: The Manchester Street Bridge is a Camelback (Pratt) through truss. It was erected in 1884 by the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, a very prolific late nineteenth century firm that built bridges throughout the Midwest. This bridge has been cited by Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, the state's manual for historic properties, as one of only two Camelback truss bridges remaining in Wisconsin. Of the two it is the only pre-1900 structure. It is significant, therefore, as the state's only wrought iron, pin connected example of this unique Pratt truss.

Physical History: Date of erection...1884. This date is clearly

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established by the bridge plate, as well as articles in the local newspaper that discuss the course of its construction. Alterations and additions: The stringers and deck, both of wood, have been periodically replaced. In addition, the westernmost floor beam was replaced in the early 1970s, as were the hip verticals attached thereto.

Because no bridge was indicated on the 1877 county map, and the current bridge was built to replace the one lost in a March 25, 1884 flood (Baraboo Republic, March 26, 1884), it is probable that the first Manchester Street bridge was erected between those dates. Suggesting that the bridge had become a river crossing of some importance, the city planned immediately to replace it. A \$2,000 bid from Keyser and Ridell, Milwaukee, was accepted by the city on May 17, 1884 (Baraboo Republic, May 21, 1884). Including \$650 for abutment construction, the Baraboo Republic declared that the \$3,000 bridge would be "an excellent improvement and would in the end prove the most economical bridge that has ever been built in Baraboo" (June 25, 1884). The bridge was ready for service by September, 1884 (Baraboo Republic, September 3, 1884).

Precisely why the city and Milwaukee Bridge and Iron elected to construct a Camelback truss here is unknown. It must be noted, however, that this type of design was able to carry a longer span than a simple Pratt truss (Comp, n.p.). Perhaps that was a factor for this 128' structure. Based on the number of Camelback bridges that remain in Wisconsin, it is thought not to have been a widely used style. The Manchester Street Bridge was identified by Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin as one of only two Camelbacks left (Wyatt, vol. 2, p. 12-16). Of the two, it is the only pre-1900 structure. It is significant, therefore, as the Wisconsin's only wrought iron, pin connected version of this unique Pratt truss. The bridge continues to carry traffic as of 1987. It was shortly moved to a park in Baraboo, where it would continue to span the Baraboo River and be used as a foot bridge.

Otters Coming To Baraboo

In January of 2015, the Baraboo City Council approved a \$27,700 bid from SAA Associates, the only firm of eight to respond to the city's request for proposals to design an **Otter Exhibit** at the

Ochsner Park Zoo. The Friends of The Zoo booster group would pay for the construction.

Ref:

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/wi/wi0100/wi0181/data/wi0181data.pdf>

2014

In April of 2014, the NEWSCAPE (City of Baraboo Newsletter) mentioned that the **Ochsner Park Zoo** was in the final phase of its 10-year master plan for a new River Otter Exhibit and Education Center. Two-Thirds of the needed \$300,000 had been secured and design work would start in the fall of 2014.

The newspaper reported in May of 2015 that the initial design for the otter exhibit was finished. It was also reported that the final design would be unveiled at the Baraboo Zoo Crew Day on June 7, 2015. It would be located at the site of the former Wolf display which was established in the mid-eighties to house a white wolf.

It was also announced that the lower Ochsner Park would have the gravel parking lot paved to allow for better Riverwalk access & safer-entrance to the park.

"**Friends of The Zoo**" organization was formed in 1985 to help "Enhance, Preserve and Promote" the **Ochsner Park Zoo**. By 2014 the organization boasted the following enhancements:

- 1985 Llama Display
- 1987 Wolf Display
- 1988 Prairie Dog Display
- 1990 Bobcat Display
- 1993 Monkey Display
- 1996 Prairie Dog Informational Pinwheel
- 1997 Animal Graphic Signs
- 1999 Owl & Pheasant Display
- 1999 Zoo Entrances
- 2003 Bear Displays
- 2011 Lynx Display

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2012 Proposed Otter Display Fundraising began

Pat Liston Dog Park

On April 8, 2014, the city council approved the Park's Commission recommendation that the city dog park be named after **Pat Liston**, a longtime alderman and mayor who visits the facility daily.

Pierce Park

2013

At the end of the long hard winter of 2013-2014 the **Baraboo Youth Hockey Association** asked the city if the organization could take control of the ice skating/hockey rink. It was noted that the pavilion was constructed in 1993 and is now close to unusable due to a significant amount of repair needed including roof and wall repair and a new heating system. The problems with having the hockey group take over the building is the fact that it was constructed using a \$75,000 state grant that requires the building be open to the public.

2014

In April of 2014 it was announced that expansion to the existing rest-rooms, and continued improvements to the concession area would be made.

Ritzenthaler Park

Mayor Edward Ritzenthaler deeded 3-1/2 lots on the south side of 12th. Street in 1951 (1951 is a correction of the original Volume II which stated approximately 1955).

Charles E. Ringling Park

In May of 1911, **Charles E. Ringling** purchase from the First National Bank, the house just east and adjacent to the Yellow House on Eighth Street. The house purchased was constructed over 20 years prior by **Alfred J. Carrow**. The plan was to move the house and "park the lot" which it had occupied. About the same time, Ringling purchased the remaining two lots on the corner of East and Eight Streets which would add to the park.

School's Athletic Field

2013

On January 22, 2013, Baraboo's school district was moving ahead with plans for Phase 2 of renovations at the Beryl Newman Stadium.

Phase 1 of the project was complete in the fall of 2012 and included the overhaul of the track, infield, drainage, a new scoreboard and entry gate. The cost was roughly \$800,000 and was funded entirely by donations.

Phase 2 will require another \$550,000 and would be raised again by donations. If enough funds are raised soon, work could begin on laying a new concrete foundation for new home bleachers. From there, a press box, storage unit, concession and restroom areas would be added.

The new track surface at the **Beryl Newman Field** was put on display on Friday, April 26, 2013 when Baraboo hosted the 48th. annual Baraboo Relays.

Flambeau Athletic Field

It was announced in the June 9, 2015 issue of the Baraboo News Republic that Flambeau Inc. had purchased a 15-year naming right to the Baraboo High School's athletic field. The \$100,000 contribution was announced on the June 8 to the School Board members by Athletic Director Jim Langkamp.

Flambeau Inc's name would be placed on the athletic field and other prominent signage, and company representatives and their guests would receive four press box seats and four chair-back seats in the top row of the new bleachers.

Langkamp explained that the naming of the field is separate from the naming of the stadium and that the agreement with Flambeau Inc. is not intended to replace or diminish the recognition given Beryl Newman

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Lacrosse Comes to Baraboo

2014

During the spring of 2014 the Baraboo News Republic reported that volunteers had formed the **Baraboo Area Lacrosse Association (BALA)** of which **Dan Welch** is president. The Parks' Commission agreed in early March of 2014 to let the group use Langer Park, Lower Ochsner Park and Mary Rountree Evans Park for practices and games.

The association received a \$500 grant from the Madison Area Lacrosse Association and a \$1,000 grant from the Wisconsin Lacrosse Federation (WLF).

Cody Mayne, a geography and language arts teacher at Portage agreed to be the head-coach.

Ward Playground

2014

It was announced in the Baraboo News Republic dated May 13, 2014 that a local couple, **Joe and Lou Ann Ward** had donated nearly \$18,000 for playground equipment at the forthcoming yet to be named park located at the intersection of Mill Race Drive and Hill Street in the former Manchester development area. An additional \$2,200 was donated by the Wards in July of 2014 for additional park equipment.

The Ward Playground would set in the area later referred to as the **Maxwell-Potter Conservancy**

Weber Park

Elm and Grove Street

Probably "in memory of" or "donated by" George Weber, an ex bank president ..

Organic Garden Project

2014

An empty lot on the south-west corner of the Oak-First Street intersection owned by the Baraboo Parks and Recreation Department has been loaned to the **Boy's and Girl's Club of Baraboo**.

The **St. Clare Health Care Foundation** donated \$1,550 to the club which financed an organic garden.

Baraboo Riverwalk

2014

It was reported in the October 18, 2014 Baraboo News Republic that a discussion was going on regarding hooking the **Riverwalk** up to the **Great Sauk Trail**, which would convert 8 miles of unused rail corridor into a multi-use trail from Sauk City through the **Sauk Prairie Recreational Area** and eventually into Devil's Lake State Park.

Pierce Park Expansion

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2014

In April of 2014 it was announced that expansion to the existing rest-rooms, and continued improvements to the concession area would be made.

2014

In October of 2014 the Baraboo Parks Commission approved a bid from MSA Professional Services to design an additional ball field and concessions area in the undeveloped area of the park.

Maxwell-Potter Conservancy

2015

In January of 2015, local historian Joe Ward detailed to the Park's Commission, several families and their ties to the former so-called Manchester area of Baraboo. It was his suggestion that the area

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be named the **Maxwell-Potter Conservancy**. The commission agreed and would then send it on to the City Council for their approval.

A notice was placed in the Baraboo News Republic regarding this name on Jan. 19, Feb. 4 and Feb 28 2015 to allow citizens to reply as they see fit.

The commission also decided that a shelter under renovation on Mill Race Drive, formerly a water pump-house, should be converted into an open-air shelter rather than an enclosed shelter. A building next to the shelter will be demolished.

School's Athletic Field

2013

On January 22, 2013, Baraboo's school district was moving ahead with plans for Phase 2 of renovations at the Beryl Newman Stadium.

Phase 1 of the project was complete in the fall of 2012 and included the overhaul of the track, infield, drainage, a new scoreboard and entry gate. The cost was roughly \$800,000 and was funded entirely through donations.

Phase 2 will require another \$550,000 and would be raised again by donations. If enough funds are raised soon, work could begin on laying a new concrete foundation for new home bleachers. From there, a press box, storage unit, concession and restroom areas would be added.

The new track surface at the **Beryl Newman Field** was put on display on Friday, April 26, 2013 when Baraboo hosted the 48th. annual Baraboo Relays.

Lacrosse Comes to Baraboo

2014

During the spring of 2014 the Baraboo News Republic reported that volunteers had formed the **Baraboo Area Lacrosse Association (BALA)** of which **Dan Welch** is president. The Parks' Commission agreed in early March of 2014 to let the group use Langer

Park, Lower Ochsner Park and Mary Rountree Evans Park for practices and games.

The association received a \$500 grant from the Madison Area Lacrosse Association and a \$1,000 grant from the Wisconsin Lacrosse Federation (WLF).

Cody Mayne, a geography and language arts teacher at Portage agreed to be the head-coach.

About Section SS

About the Canepa School of Dance

There is much too much to tell about the "Dancing Canepa's" to fit on the pages I have devoted to this wonderful family. But...for your information, there is a wonderful book out, "The Canepa School of Dance" by Jane E. Canepa. It is published by "Arcadia Publishing." ISBN 0-7385-4083-8 and I highly recommend it.

-J. W. Ward-

Anthony C. and Alberta J. Canepa

Anthony C. and Alberta J. Canepa were born to dance together...they shared their talent and knowledge with their 11 dancing children, and through the 50 years of the Canepa School of Dance, over 3500 people have learned how to dance.

"The dancing Canepa's performed during the summer months at resorts, nightclubs and charity fund raisers throughout Wisconsin but particularly in Baraboo, Lake Delton and Wisconsin Dells. Chamber of Commerce statistics estimate that over three million visitors from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota vacationed annually in this area"....so stated the opening pages of Jane Canepa's book.

The Canepa Dance School was formed in 1955 in Baraboo after local tire and appliance store owner Anthony (Tony) Canepa Sr. tap-danced at the Sauk County fairgrounds as the "Mystery Merchant". Tony was a dancer at the University of Wisconsin and his wife Alberta Verthein had taken dancing lessons from Third Grade through High School.

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Eventually the dancing duo had eleven children of their own, and as the dancing school grew, so did the formation of the "Dancing Canepa's".

Tony Sr. and four brothers grew up on the west side of Madison and learned to tap dance at the YMCA. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1936 with a degree in business. During his college years he was a member of the Haresfoot Club, a student theatrical group.

Tony's wife to be, Alberta Verthein, grew up on the east side of Madison where she won a third grade physical fitness contest and entered into dancing lessons at the Leo Kehl School of Dance. The couple met on a blind date...never more to part.

Tony and Alberta were active in many social circles, including St. Joseph's Church, Knights of Columbus, Ladies Altar Sodality, the local Chamber of Commerce, the Elks Club, the Lions Club and more.

The family eventually moved to a large corner home at 704 Ash Street where they were welcomed by Clara Bohn, wife of Judge Henry Bohn and their daughter, Carol Hulterstrum. Carol's husband, Harold, designed the first dancing school logo which is still in use as of this writing.

Formation of the dance school was created pretty much by word-of-mouth, starting with 5 youngsters and some of the Canepa children in the third-floor ballroom of their rambling 20-room house. Later the lessons moved to the Ash Street first floor then the Fifth Street first floor. In the 1960's the school was moved to the basement of the Canepa Tire and Appliance Store on Fourth Street. Alberta relieved some of the strain on Tony by taking over some dance lessons, however, Tony continued giving ballroom lessons. The Canepa children were all involved in the school, with Mary and Antoinette becoming assistants.

Tony produced the 1956 dance recital and in 1957 produced "A Trip To Paris" that was held at the Baraboo High School auditorium. In 1958, two shows were held on the stage of the Al. Ringling Theater.

Many families could not afford to send their children to dance school so Tony penned an instruction booklet for home training in tap

dancing that was promoted through a television program and the school. The school taught the five basic steps; *the step, the shuffle, the hop, the brush-step and the ball-change*. The theme song of the Canepa School of Dance was "*Happy Feet*", and the words to the song were the foundation for the *Canepa Capers* television program and for *Tony's Tap Tips*. The song "*Whispering*" became the family theme song in later years and still survives as such as of this writing. Words for each can be found in Jane Canepa's book "*The Canepa School of Dance*".

Tony and Alberta organized and participated in many fund-raisers. In 1957, 1958 & 1959 Tony was the general chairman of an area wide talent show to benefit the Sauk County Chapter of the March of Dimes Polio Fund. Tony assembled committees and support from advertisers, individuals, judges, merchants, volunteers and performers, who would donate their time and talents.

Yearly Canepa dance recitals were also staged to benefit St. Mary's Ringling Hospital, the Circus World Museum and Camp Wawbeek (an Easter Seal Society Camp for handicapped children located in Wisconsin Dells)..There is not enough room here to list all the time the Canepa's spent aiding the sick and ill.

Canepa Capers represented another progressive idea generated by Tony Canepa. He arranged with WMTV Channel 33 to broadcast a half-hour live television program that featured the *Dancing Canepa's*. Wisconsin residents remember getting up early or staying up late to watch the *Dancing Canepa's* perform on television. The Wisconsin State Journal teamed up with WISC-TV to introduce the empty stocking club Christmas Charity Appeal.

WKOW-TV Channel 27 spearheaded the March of Dimes Polio Fund-Raisers and involved local celebrities, entertainers and newscasters. Tony and Alberta Canepa were in the thick of it, and their family was asked to join in.

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Following is a list of major recitals and productions :

1956	Dance Recital	1969	Revue 14
1957	A trip to Paris	1970	Shufflin Along
1958	Circus Days and Christmas Show	1971	Shall We Dance
1959	Show Boat	1972	"72 Skidoo
1960	Hello Broadway	1973	Curtain Call '73
1961	Around the World and Parisian Holiday	1974	The Entertainers
1962	Meet Me In St. Louis	1975	Steppin' Out
1963	Summer Wonderland	1976	That's Entertainment
1964	Broadway Highlights	1977	Tap Is Back
1965	Dancing Through the Year	1978	Gotta tap
1966	Variety '66	1979	The Show Goes On
1967	Step Lively	1980	Dance, Dance and Still Dancing...
1968	Happy Days		...25th Anniversary Year

In 1962 Alberta Canepa had a schedule of teaching five days a week and an enrollment of 150 students. every Monday evening the Canepa family would put on a floor show for tourists, and later in the evening, Tony and Alberta would give dance lessons to the public at the former Dell View Hotel in Lake Delton.

Within a few years, school branches opened in Lake Delton on Monday; Reedsburg on Tuesday; Baraboo on Thursday and Friday, and Leland, Plain and Spring Green on Saturday.

The Canepa children were expected to attend family rehearsals and to put a family dancing engagement ahead of all personal interests. The early 1960's brought recital performances that included students from Baraboo, Lake Delton, Leland, Fairfield, Reedsburg and Wisconsin Dells.

A tribute from a friend and loyal advertising supporter appeared in the Variety '66 program. Cyril Hoffman, owner of Hoffman's Ishnala Restaurant, stated,

"Dear Mr. & Mrs. Canepa, Rather than insert a commercial copy on this page, we at Ishnala would like to use the space to publicly complement you and your talented family for the abundant community interest which you have demonstrated in so many charitable forms. It has become increasingly apparent to us over the years that the

Canepa's are always ready and willing to dance for the benefit of any good purpose, night or day, near or far from their home.

Congratulations and Thank You from all of us.

Cordially, Cyril J. Hoffman, Manager.

Canepa's and the Chicago Bears Connection

Bear fans around the age of 40 or older may remember the **Chicago Honey Bears**--the team's official cheerleading squad that graced the side lines with their beauty and dancing talents from 1977-1985.

Did you know that there was a contingent of dancers that preceded the Honey Bears? They were known as the **Bear Essentials**, and this particular group of 20 young ladies danced for the Bears' games at Soldier Field during the 1975 season.

Two members of that team were sisters Jane and Bertie Canepa, who were both captains of their cheerleading teams for the Baraboo High School. A question begs to be answered: How did Jane and Bertie, two Packer fans, end up dancing for a group that was associated with Green Bay's fiercest rival?

Jane happened to be working at Carson Pirie Scott in Chicago when word got out that the Bears were looking for dancers to form the Bear Essentials. Someone from the P.R. department suggested to Jane that as "she was a dancer, why not try out for the team"?

So...Jane recruited her sister Bertie, who was also working in Chicago at the time. They applied at Soldier Field and once they mentioned that they were both captains of their cheerleading teams in high school plus being professional dancers...that was it; they were hired...no try-outs like today.

Jane recalls going to the Niles High School, north of the city, on the weekends prior to a Sunday home game to learn the routines. Members of the Bear Essentials received \$30 per game and two tickets that they could give to their friends or family. Jane recalls "the girls would divide into groups of five and stand at different corners of the end zone. They would then cheer the team as they entered the stadium." "We performed before the game and at half-time. We were a

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fixture. We grew up with football so we were very happy to be so close to the action."

The Bear Essentials, however, were disbanded after the season--a move that opened the door for the formation of the Honey Bears. Nevertheless, the Canepa sisters enjoyed their season in the Sun with the Bear Essentials. "We were forever tied to Walter Payton and Bob Avellini, It was exciting" they recalled.

Tony Sr. passed away suddenly on August 5, 1976, Mary passed away from breast cancer in 1988 and Tony's wife Alberta passed away on July 17, 2005. Alberta Jr. (Bertie Canepa Reifsteck) continues to operate the school locally in Baraboo and Lake Delton and organizes her own school in Colorado during the Winter months.

About Section T Continued from Volume II

Agoston Haraszthy

More information may be found on Haraszthy in the volume... "Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting held on October 18, 1906" published by the society in 1907 and of which the following was copied.

"The early records, as well as the signatures to documents that survived, show a variety of spelling of the surname. The first deeds signed by both **Charles** and **Agoston** give the spelling as **Harassthyz**; again, it is **Haraszthyz**. A lease in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society at Baraboo, executed in the fall of 1848, is signed **Harasthy**. All these seem to show a process of evolution, which culminated in **Haraszthy**. In the book on viniculture published by the state of California, it is the spelling used by the son, **Arpad**, in his contributions to periodical literature, and in his business as a wine merchant in San Francisco. Because of the permanent character thus given to this spelling, it has been adopted in papers by the Wisconsin Historical Society."

About Section V Continued

Farm Kitchen and Barn Restaurant

The Farm kitchen

1925

1925 brought the addition of attractive guest cottages. The 1940's saw the remodeling of the barn into a recreation center and on special nights there were square dances and self-service refreshments

1960

In 1960, the nationally known restaurant was sold to **Mr. and Mrs. Don Decker** and in 1973 it was owned by **Mr. and Mrs. George Culver** of **Culver's Fast Food Restaurant** fame.

1979-1981

During the years 1979-1981, and probably earlier and later, **Robert and Patricia Morgan** operated the Farm Kitchen and lived in an overhead apartment.

2015

Thomas "Tom" Kuester Sr., 74 of Cross Plains passed away surrounded by his family on March 30, 2015 at the Agrace Health Center in Fitchburg. Tom and his wife **Darla (Cizik)** owned the farm kitchen for over 30 years.

Ben Bromley of the Baraboo News Republic newspaper wrote:

"In his youth Kuester sang and strummed guitar alongside **Willie Nelson, Waylon Jennings** and **Ray Price**. In more recent years Kuester made recordings of his original country songs. **John Meitner**, close friend of Kuester's, said he "enjoyed Kuester's stories, which abound"

Some of the stories are about bars Kuester and his wife **Darla** have owned over the years, which number 20. Other stories are about the National Seniors softball championship his Hooty's team won. Still others involve being elected sheriff in his native Clark County.

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After high school graduation, Kuester went to Nashville where he landed an entry level job at a radio station and became a regular patron of the Grand ole Opry, where he met **Patsy Cline**. By hanging out with the musicians and having a few drinks with them, Kuester found himself being invited to join in some jam-sessions with them. Kuester's ability to play guitar and sing harmony made him a welcome addition. He later tended bar in Fort Worth and dealt cards in Nevada.

Kuester loved music but there was no money in it...he noticed that even the most talented ended up sleeping on park benches. Besides, he enjoyed writing ballads much more than performing them.

The call of the family eventually brought the Kuester's (by this time he was married to Darla) back to northern Wisconsin where shortly thereafter their son Tom was born. They next purchased a bar and Supper Club that started a career that lasted decades.

On the Farm Kitchen property, Kuester built a recording studio with help from **Jerry Pfaff**, a former sound man for **Natalie Cole Tours**. It was there that Kuester recorded such songs as "Boys From Baraboo," "Country Lad," and "KD Ville," about Double K-D Ranch campground in Baraboo.

Kuester said songwriting afforded him much-needed solitude, away from the hectic bar and restaurant business.

(Author's note: Tom...you will be missed..)

The Barn Restaurant

1953

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ochsner sold their home, modern motel, **Barn Restaurant** and 40-acre farm on the Devil's Lake road to **Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Drummer** in July of 1953.

2004

In May of 2004 downtown cafe owner, **Taffy Durkee** re-modeled the **Barn Restaurant** and renamed it the **Barn Bistro**. The barn originally housed the Ochsner family's horses.

About Section VV
Flambeau Plastics Corporation

In 1947, **Edwin Sauey** and his Brother **William R. Sauey** put their meager funds together and purchased a small blacksmith-made hand operated injection molding machine and co-founded Flambeau Plastics Corporation in the village of Bruce, Wisconsin near Ladysmith. The firm started out making simple items such as ice-cube trays and a frog-shaped fishing lure. In 1950 the company moved to Baraboo and located in the former county shop buildings on Seventh Street.

The firm grew and by 2014 had 10 manufacturing facilities in six states, as well as in England and Mexico. Their mainstay was injection and blow molding and employed more than 500 people in the Baraboo area alone.

Edwin C. Sauey, co-founder of Flambeau Inc., died on Wednesday, April 2, 2014 at Str. Clare Hospice House. "Ed" was born in Lavik, Norway, in 1925 to **Mathilda and Ole Sauey**. Ed grew up on a farm in Kennan with four sisters and four brothers. He married Myrle Swanson in 1947 and they raised three children, Dennis, Wayne and Jeannie. The family moved to Baraboo in 1949.

Edwin was president of **Norse Leasing Company** of which he was co-founder and was also president of **Humane Manufacturing Company**. He was preceded in death by his parents, son Wayne, his sisters Annette, Clara, Margaret and Deloris and one brother Norman.

About Section W Continued
About Baseball in Baraboo

1903 Baseball

The Pot Calls the Kettle Black

On a Tuesday and Wednesday in July of 1903, Justice Halstead's court was a busy place, the result of a ball game at the fair grounds on Sunday, July 12.

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Warrants were issued for the arrest of **Harvey Oates, Silas Erffmeyer, Floyd B. Hook, Frank Desmond, Thomas Mould, John Falvey, Chas. Rote, Wm. Beigs, and M. Power**. They were charged by Jesse E. Sarles with having played baseball on Sunday. The cases were adjourned to July 28.

Shortly thereafter, warrants were served upon **Rev. Jesse E. Sarles**, pastor of the Congregational church and **Assemblyman Franklin Johnson**, who were present at the game to collect the name of the boys. John M. Flavey was the complaining witness. Rev. Sarles' case was continued to July 25 and Mr. Johnson's to July 29.

Section 4595 of the laws of Wisconsin reads as follows: Any person who shall keep open his shop, warehouse or workhouse, or shall do any manner of labor, business or work, except only works of necessity and charity, or be present at any dancing or public diversion, show or entertainment or take part in any sport, game or play on the first day of the week shall be punished by a fine not to exceed ten dollars.

Harry SaLoutos

Harry SaLoutos, who retired from teaching in 1988, coached the Baraboo Thunderbird baseball team for 19 years and led the team to a number of Conference championships and the state tournament in 1961. He also coached the 1958 Wisconsin State Babe Ruth champions.

About Section WWW Masonic Lodge of Baraboo

The following History Of Baraboo Lodge No. 34 was written in 1952

In the year 1851, a Masonic Lodge was formed in Baraboo under a dispensation. On June 8th, 1852 the Grand lodge of Wisconsin granted this lodge a charter as Baraboo Lodge Number 34.

The minute books for the first 14 years appear to have been lost, but other records show the first officers were: Col. Jas. Maxwell, W. M.; Harvey Canfield, S.W.; G. G. Gollmar, J.W.; W. D. Truax, S.D.; G. O. Miller, J.D.; David Munson, Sec'y; M. C. Waite, Treas.; D. Schermerhorn, Tyler; also two members: Daniel Ruggles and Wm. Phelps.

In 1875 the Lodge started to pay its secretary the original rate being \$25.00 per year. Dues were \$2 and \$3 per year until very recent years. In 1875 the first Past Master's Jewel was presented to John Barker.

The first mention of a meeting place is a reference to rent paid to D. K. Noyes, which was apparently \$35.00 for six months rent. In 1882, the lodge leased quarters in the Stanley building on Third Avenue. The hall above the store at 119 Third Avenue housed various organizations, including the **W.R.C.** and the **Masonic Lodge** in 1885.

The Lodge Rooms were not modern in any way, and were lighted by kerosene lamps and heat was supplied by stoves, wood being the fuel. The Lodge remained at this location until erection of the building at Second and Oak. The cost of renting quarters for the Lodge varied from about \$70.00 to \$160.00 per year in 1880's.

The first step toward the building of the Temple at Second and Oak was taken in early 1891, when the site was acquired for the sum of \$2,000. Prior to this time there was an old building here owned by **Samuel Hartley** and occupied by the **Post Office**. Hartley was appointed **Postmaster** on April 10, 1861; 6 days after Fort Sumter fell.

On April 8th, 1891, a special meeting was called to hear the report of the purchase of the lot, and at that meeting six Ringling Brothers filled the six principal chairs. In June of 1891, the work of razing the old building from this corner was commenced.

On August 10th, 1891, it was voted to have the trustees join with the Chapter trustees and borrow \$10,000 and proceed to build the Temple, the building to be owned jointly with the Chapter.

The cornerstone was laid August 27th, 1891. Representatives of the Grand lodge were present and participated in the ceremonies and numerous articles were placed in the stone and then sealed.

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The entrance to the **Masonic Temple** was located at 110 Second Avenue, which was a side door to their building. Other orders which shared this hall with the **Masonic Lodge No. 34** was the **Baraboo Valley Chapter R.A.M.**, the **Baraboo Commandery No. 28** and the **Baraboo Chapter Order of the Eastern Star**.

On February 1, 1892, a grand opening party was held at the new Temple. It was said that if the community needed reassurance that the Masonic fraternity was first of all civic organizations, they had it in a royal whole hearted manner in which the brotherhood provided for the pleasure and comfort of their guests on this occasion. For the benefit of those who wished, cards and tables were at hand. At large expense an accomplished orchestra had been secured from Janesville, and a rich banquet was spread at the Warren House. About 300 people in all were entertained. Altogether the party excelled anything of the kind heretofore attempted in the city. The receipts amounted to the magnificent sum of \$336, netting about \$180 for furnishing the hall, far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine.

The dedication of the completed Temple took place on the afternoon of April 27th, 1892, when a special meeting was called for that purpose and to which the public was invited. The Grand Lodge Officers were present and dedicated the Temple with dignified and impressive rites.

In 1947 the Chapter deeded its half interest in the Temple to the Lodge, since which time the Lodge has been the sole owner of the building.

Very little change was made to the building thereafter until 1951, when a new stairway and entrance was built on the west side of the original building and new storage space created.

The new fireproof stairway was so built as to leave a well in the south-west corner of the building to be used for an elevator, whenever funds were made available for that purpose.

The minutes of the Lodge, show in many respects the changes that have taken place during the past century in the matter of education, value of money, and the coming of the so-called modern conveniences.

From the reading of the old minutes, one questions whether the modern Masons place as high a value their membership as did the old-timers. In those days all the applications were carefully screened and there were as many applications denied as were granted.

When a Mason died, all of the members who could possibly do so, attended, not one, but two meetings. One meeting was called to make arrangements for the funeral, and the second to conduct the services. If the mason had been an active or prominent member, a band was usually hired to play the funeral march, and the members actually marched, and a mournful procession did go about the streets.

In 1926 Bro. Chris. Dyrud was appointed Grand Pursuivant of the Grand lodge of Wisconsin, and also served as Grand Sword Bearer during 1927. Due to the press of business, Bro. Dyrud was forced to resign this office and to forego further advancement in the Grand lodge.

Bro. Robert H. Gollmar was Senior Warden of the Grand lodge of the State of Wisconsin and was very active in the affairs of that Body.

The Lodge in 1952 had three members who had belonged to the order for a period of fifty years or more. Those long time members were Bro. Oscar Altpeter, Bro. Fred C. Gollmar, and Bro. A. Ch. Reisz.

Royal Arch Masonry
History of Baraboo Valley Chapter 49

On July 5th. 1875, Companions J. H. Hull, G. S. Rockwell, W. Fox, L. H. Waldo, M. Pointon, G. M. Reul, J. E. Owen, G. G. Swain, T. D. Lang, E. A. Watkins, M. T. Williams and W. W. Woolcott met in the hall of Baraboo Lodge No. 34 and W. C. Swain, Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, presented them with a Warrant and letter authorizing them to proceed to organize a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

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The first night they elected temporary officers, received three petitions, balloted on them and gave them the first degree. These companions definitely were not going to lose any time.

The Chapter continued to work hard and the membership increased steadily. On March 9, 1876 an inspection showed them to be proficient in the work and membership was large enough for a regular chapter. The Charter was presented to them by Companion W. C. Swain who was now Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter and Baraboo Valley No. 49 was officially on the way.

The Chapter has been active ever since and has not only contributed to the welfare of the local Masonic life of the community but to the Grand Chapter including a Grand High Priest, Don Weaver.

During its 75 years the Chapter has initiated many members including all the Gollmar and Ringling Brothers of circus fame. Thirty-nine Companions have served as High Priests during this time; W. Elliot served the silver anniversary; Ben Gollmar during the golden; and D. O. Clayton during the diamond.

On February 2, 1957, the building, which also housed McGann Furniture at the time, was destroyed by fire. 16-year-old Gloria Bethke discovered the fire as she entered Mel's Dairy Bar to the north about 11:20 PM that Saturday night. The old **Curtiss Garage** at 112 Fifth Ave. was rented immediately and within 3 days **McGann Furniture** was back in business. McGann Furniture was there for 9 months, moving to the Third Avenue location in October of 1957.

In October of **1958** the contract was let for the construction of the new \$150,000 Masonic Temple building. The general contract was awarded to Schultz and Weiss, plumbing and heating went to H. W. Roser Plumbing & Heating and electrical work went to the Hill & Peterson Electric Company. Completion of the Platt & Schultz designed building, was scheduled for completion on May 1, 1959. The W. W. Deppe Company would do the clean-up work.

The new Masonic Temple, which was dedicated on December 12, 1959, was up and running with **Wisconsin Power and Light** occupying the first floor fronting on Oak. The **Whirlpool Appliance Franchised Tech-Care Service** was also located at this site between 1982 and 1989.

Past Masters of the Baraboo Lodge

Jas. Maxwell..1852	W. D. Truax..1853	Edw. Sumner..1854
M. C. Waite..1855	M. C. Waite..1856	M. C. Waite..1857
Daniel Ruggles..1858	Wm. H. Joy..1859	Henry A. Peck..1860
Frank Stewart..1861	Frank Stewart..1862	Frank Stewart..1863
Frank Stewart...1864	Levi Crouch...1865	Frank Stewart...1866
Thomas D. Lange..1867	T. C. Thomas ..1868	A. J. Cooper..1869
Frank Stewart..1870	M. C. Waite..1871	T. C. Thomas..1872
T. C. Thomas..1873	T. C. Thomas..1874	John Barker..1875
David S Vittum..1876	Wm. Andrews..1877	D. Vittum..1878
John Barker..1979	John Barker..1980	Rich. Metcalf..1881
John Barker..1882	Rich. Metcalf..1883	Wm. Blachley. .1884
John. C. Link..1885	J. H. Hull Sr...1886	J. H. Hull Sr..1887
L. Watson..1888	L. Watson..1889	Wm. Andrews..1890
Wm. Andrews..1891	Wm. Andrews..1892	L. Watson..1893
Wm. E. Briscoe..1894	Wm. Blachley..1895	J. S. Briscoe..1896
J. S. Briscoe..1897	P. H. Gibbons..1898	D. E. Welch..1899
D. E. Welch..1900	C. R. Compton..1901	G. T. Higgins..1902
J. S. Briscoe..1903	J. L. Bonham..1904	J. L. Bonham..1905
H. L. Brethauer..1906	J. S. Briscoe..1907	Wm. Springer..1908
Wm. Springer..1909	F. Warner..1910	H. G. Schade..1911
F. P. Ellis..1913	Chas. Palmer..1914	Chas Palmer..1915
J. W. Frenz..1916	J. W. Frenz..1917	J. W. Frenz..1918
P. A. Herfort..1919	P. A. Herfort..1920	C. Dyrud..1921
C. Dyrud..1922	E. F. Boehm...1923	P. A. Wood..1924
P. A. Wood..1925	H. W. Hawkins..1926	H. W. Hawkins..1927
Wm. A. Hattle..1928	C. J. Calhoon..1929	C. P. Holloway..1930
C. P. Holloway..1931	O. Doppler..1932	R. H. Gollmar..1933
D. V. Anderson..1934	W. T. Jenks..1935	H. R. Mash..1936
C. H. Brafley..1937	C. N. Compton..1938	R. V. Barnes..1939
D. W. Weaver..1940	W. H. Gropp..1941	C. Wilkinson..1942
J. T. Walker..1943	S. Rinkob..1944	J. W. Warne..1946
E. W. Grosshans..1947	A. K. Bassett..1948	O. Lippett..1949
E. C. Frost..1950	R. Newman..1952...	

About Section XX

About Clark Wilkinson Memorabilia Museum

Clark C. Wilkinson, age 89 and a victim of pancreatic cancer, passed away on Friday January 12, 1996. He was buried in a coffin resembling those in old-time horror films. Wilkinson was an owner of the **Lange-Wilkinson Agency** for fifty years. His hobby was collecting movie paraphernalia, an interest that started when he was 15 and began gathering movie posters while working at the Gem Theater in Baraboo. Later he added photos and props, which were mainly purchased between 1964 and 1986 at auctions and from other collectors. His collection was housed in the basement museum of his home on Fourth Avenue.

A Foof for 65 years, Clark Wilkinson was also big on costumes, most of them purchased at a huge 1970 MGM auction. Years ago King Cong co-producer Ernst Schoedsack gave Wilkinson his original miniature of the screen's greatest ape. The 20-inch model, a sought-after icon, was worth many thousands in the then escalating Foof market. Wilkinson stated that he sold it "cheap" to a Muppets executive because he knew it would have a "loving" home.

By the mid-1980's, pretty much everything that had been housed in his 8-room museum had been sold. He still had a stack of press-books and several costumes worn by Marilyn Monroe that he was not selling because his wife modeled them for him. He also had over \$100,000 worth of original 1950's Sci Fi posters glued to his basement wall like wall paper and impossible to remove.

He also had a coffin from Dracula (or Dracula's Daughter) and Clark said he planned to be buried in it. *An article dated August 10, 1973 from the Milwaukee Sentinel mentions that he bought a coffin from an auction at the Hal Roach Studios in 1963. He tried to keep the amount he paid a secret, even from his wife Muriel. Business Week magazine did a story on the auction and mentioned that a film buff from Wisconsin paid \$187.50 for a coffin. No mention of a film title to go with the coffin in the article.*

Clark and a movie theater owner friend purchased the following items early in his collecting years: Frankenstein's Daughter's mask, Uneathly mask, Green Og, Harold Lloyd's glasses, Peter Lorre's head and a Deadly Mantis Miniature.....he also owned Lugosi's cape from Abbott and Costello meet Frankenstein and a Mighty Joe Young stop motion puppet in amazing condition (Clark claimed it was Kong but some claimed it was Joe Young).

He was very active in the Sauk County Historical Society and contributed his time for years toward the creation and operation of the Circus World Museum. He subsequently served on the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society In addition to numerous awards from individual organizations, the Baraboo Jaycees presented their Distinguished Service Award for his community efforts, and the Wisconsin State Assembly bestowed their Citation of Commendation to him for his overall contributions.

More of Wilkinson's Records

In the April 27 issue of the Ocala Star Banner, Timothy Harper (an associated Press writer) wrote that Clark Wilkinson had a 60-year love affair with the motion picture industry. It's a love that have caused him (so Wilkinson states) to view about 3000 films and convert the basement of his ranch style home into an 8-room museum of film memorabilia. Wilkinson 69 in 1977 and a retired insurance agent assembled most of the collection --- most of it gifts from movie people he met in numerous trips to Hollywood—bit by bit since he saw his first movie in 1916. Since then, he said, he has seen an average of 50 movies a year, with 41 movies so far in 1977.

Wilkinson speaks about one piece of his filmdom collection as if he were an old friend—the hairy star of the original version of “King Kong”. The 18-inch model is made of light steel covered with bits of rubber and rabbit hair. Wilkinson received the model as a gift from Ernst Schoedsack, co-produced of the original movie.

Kong occupied a place of honor in Wilkinson's “horror monster room”, along with other prizes such as the cape Bela Lugosi wore in “Dracula”, a coffin containing the mannequin of

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Frankenstein's daughter, and life-size plastic heads of Peter Lorre and Bette Davis, used as stand-ins for the filming of horror scenes. Wilkinson said that he had received letters requesting information on little known movie industry from as far away as Greece

More from Clark Wilkinson's son Richard Wilkinson

1) Clark Wilkinson worked at the Gem Theatre from 1920-23.... James Benardis who had been a trapeze performer ...was the projectionist and later manager.

2) When the fire whistle blew, the first team of horses to arrive would pull the hook and ladder. Sherm Luce had his livery stable on Oak St. in what (was) Burke Insurance, John's Coffee Shop, and Avalon Bar. Usually he got down the alley first.

3) August Platt & Son brought your ice. You would put a large card in the window which said either 25 or 50.

4) Two authors lived in Baraboo. **Jack Boyle** lived for a time in the 700 block of East St. He wrote all the **Boston Blackie** books, a number of which were made into movies. **Stuart Palmer** lived on Highway 33 and went to BHS. He went to Hollywood and became a screen writer.

5) Motorcycle racing at fair time was popular... Rollo Steinke, L.R. Capener, Alfred 'Pete' Bayer, and Oliver Clement were participants. That's all folks!

About Section Y Continued

About the Ringling-Potter Farm

Howard Potter

In Volume II we talked about **Howard I. Potter**; there is probably more that can be added.

Potter felt that both the University of Wisconsin and the city of Wisconsin Dells would benefit if the U. W. Foundation had a part of the Dell's future. He helped to arrange the Crandall family turning their holdings over to the University Foundation. Potter served as the first president of the UW Foundation was a member of the Wisconsin Research Foundation.

In the 1950's, formation years of the Circus World Museum, **Atty. John Kelly** was having problems getting state wide interest in the project. Potter arranged a meeting between Kelly and **Irwin Maier**. Maier saw the potential of the plan and the Journal then gave the necessary publicity to put it over. The rest is history.

About Section ZZ

About William Harvey Canfield

BNR Bicentennial Edition

by Ruth Burmester

William Harvey Canfield was an early surveyor and historian of the Baraboo area. His "**Outline Sketches of Sauk County**," and "**Memorials of Half a Century**" published at intervals from 1861-1891, are the best sources of [early] local history that we have.

Later historians would have been greatly at a loss had they not had his works to draw upon. In his "Sketches" are included the transactions of the Old Settlers Association of Sauk County (of which he was always secretary) from its first meeting on Sauk Prairie in 1872 to one at Hackett's Grove, North Freedom, in 1891.

A "Souvenir" edition contains pictures of many of the old pioneers as well as the township in his earlier edition. The "Sketches" include: 1. Antiquity (Indians), 2. Upper and Lower Sauk (Sauk City and Prairie du Sac), 3. Sumpster, Devil's Lake and Guide to the Wild and Romantic Scenery of Sauk County (un-numbered), 4. Merrimack, 5. Baraboo and its Water powers, 6. Reedsburg, 7. Excelsior, In "Memorials" are given sketches, 9. Town, Village and City of Baraboo Includes some of No.5 above) and No. 10. Greenfield.

The absence of any No. 8, I attribute to his not having numbered Devil's Lake when he first printed it.

Traveled by Cart

Canfield's work as surveyor took him into many parts of the country. He traveled in a cart pulled by his faithful horse, Pedro, who in 1899 had reached the age of 31 years and had been driven over

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20,000 miles during which time his master had made over 4,000 farm and land surveys.

Canfield also helped to run the pioneer level from Madison to Baraboo when the railroad was built, 1870-1871. In 1846 he laid out the village of Lyons (now West Baraboo), the first town to be platted in the Baraboo Valley (when there were but two houses in what we now know as Baraboo.)

In this village he placed a park in the center, naming it Clinton Square after Dewitt Clinton, the progressive mayor of New York City and main driving force behind the building of the "Big Ditch" (Erie Canal.

Skillet Creek

William Canfield was born in Onondaga County, New York on April 19, 1891, and learned surveying while working with his father on sections of the Erie Canal.

In 1839 he married Cordelia Long and two years later the couple emigrated to Wisconsin first on the headwaters of Skillet Creek, west of where the present Farm Kitchen is.

After his Father's death, about 1860, he moved to Lyons lived at the corner of Lynn [Linn] and Highway 12, where he resided until his death, June 23, 1913.

Always Working

It has been said of Canfield that at the age of 90 he was still working and planning as though he would always be here. And...It must be said that here his spirit, his influence, always will be, though the flesh has been under the sod in Walnut Hill Cemetery for over 60 years [this article written in 1976].

Be it said also that it was Canfield who surveyed and platted the cemetery where he, his wife and two children, his father and mother lie. A free lot was given him for his services in laying out the cemetery.

Not far off are his old friends and neighbors--some who passed away many years before him: Rosaline Peck, Archibald Barker, Levi Moore, Alexander Crawford, Benjamin Jeffries, and other early settlers of the Baraboo Rapids.

Reserve Pioneer Lives

Canfield tried to preserve the lives and adventures of the pioneers; he collected artifacts of historical value, and gathered together family items.

As he says in the introduction to his "Sketches:" "Many of the items would have been in oblivion" had he not devoted himself to the task of saving them.

He sensed the worth of a native history so much that he often paid out of his own pocket to see that the minutes and speeches given at the Old settlers' Meetings were printed. He called his works a "heterogeneous collection of matter," in his introduction also, but "hopes it will be of some value hereafter" and "if so, then his purpose will have been attained."

Canfield's spelling leaves something to be desired; there are errata in his works, but he makes corrections and acknowledgements when brought to his attention. "Criticism" he said "is a purifier. Let me know if I have made mistakes."

His maps, diagrams, drawings, show an undeveloped artist's hand, but reveal a great love for his subjects; his writings give evidence of his appreciation of the dramatic and the droll; he saw the exaggeration in some tales, but believed them worthy of being printed as told to him.

He had the ability to interest his readers. In the relating of his own early life he told about meeting his future wife: "My father and I took a contract on the construction of the Genessee Valley Canal, lost money on that job, but secured a wife while I was living there, one of the most beautiful twin daughters in all of Livingston County, or the State of New York, or perhaps the world. I came near obliged to take them both because I could hardly tell one (girl) from the other."

Surveyed Man Mound

Perhaps the best-known platting of the ancient Indian effigy, the "Man Mound" east of Baraboo, was completed by Canfield on July 23, 1859. There is now a County Park situated at this place.

One sometimes think of Canfield standing there at the site of this long mound, conscious of his own place in time, at that of his

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contemporaries, marveling at the great earthwork spread out before him: the Wakanda, the Indian God, Hekoya, mute evidence of an early people who long, long ago lived and left their mark in the valley of the Baraboo River.

Perhaps it was while he reflected there in 1859, thinking of a people who left no written record, whose history can only be surmised, that he resolved to preserve what he could of his own times, for posterity.

At any rate he dedicated himself to that task with a zeal, a determination that never left him, and before he died at 94, there had come from his hands a wealth of the written word, the printed page, his mark, his unique impress, his contribution to this valley.

Note: The preceding article was written by Ruth Burmester of Reedsburg. Works from Ruth's pen were published by Sauk City's famous August Derleth and was a member of Wisconsin Rural Writer's Association, beginning in 1948 and a past winner of its Jade Ring for Drama, and the bard's Chair for poetry, the organization's highest honor. Burmester taught country schools eventually spending 16 years teaching third and fourth grades in Baraboo...

"Trivia" Section I Continued

In the following order:

Island Water Power including Island Woolen Mill,

Early Dams

Recent inquires permit me to back up a few years prior to the construction of the island woolen mill dam. Regarding other dams/power supplies above the upper ox-bow; there were several attempts at building and maintaining dams farther up river but all were doomed due to spring freshets and the floating of logs down the river from upstream. Bob Dewel, in Volume I of his book(s) "**Yesteryear Revisited**" writes of the possibility of one dam just upstream from the highway 12 bridge that unites West Baraboo and Baraboo proper. For more information on this subject see the "**Trivia Section I**" in

Volume II of "Baraboo Wisconsin...1850-2010 by the author of this book.

Island Water Power

In 1876, **James Albert McFetridge**, who came from Beaver Dam, as did Drown and Stewart, bought one-fourth interest in the mill from D. S. Vittum. It is not clear how the other partners were eliminated, with the exception of Henry Rich, but in the year 1887, **W. H. Hopkins** acquired a one-eighth interest and a new firm was created with three share holders.

Sometime between 1887 and 1890, James McFetridge obtained the one-eighth interest held by Hopkins. McFetridge died in 1893 and his heirs held to his interest, until 1900 when they bought out Henry Rich's five-eighths interest, giving them the entire property.

The city of Baraboo took over the main office building years ago, last using it as a youth center until 2002. In 2006, the Sauk County Historical Society acquired the deed for the building. On May 18, 2013, after years of planning, fundraising and the completion of the phase two renovation of the upper two floors, the building was dedicated as the new History Center of the society.

Among those in attendance for the ribbon-cutting was **James Delacour**, a descendant of **William Henry McFetridge**.

"Trivia" Section II...Continued

Baraboo Fire Department

In the early years, the fire whistle was called the "Goose Neck". It consisted of a long pipe sticking out of the roof of the Power Company's gas house on the south side. It had a big brass shrieking steam whistle on the end. It alerted the firemen with a series of blasts to tell them in which ward the fire was located.

Later after movies were being shown, a number would be flashed on the screen which meant that any firemen in the audience should head for the fire station.

Efficient fire service perplexed the village of Baraboo throughout its existence, but finally a satisfactory solution happened under city government. Property owners built large cisterns, especially

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in the business section. **George Gollmar** built one in 1861 having a capacity of three to four hundred barrels. The same year the village put one in the courtyard and supplied it with a pump.

A hook and ladder company was also organized and equipped with 200 buckets, hooks, ladders and a truck. These measures helped but fire service fell far short of efficiency. However...this did not cure the problem.

The problem was helped when the Baraboo was granted a city charter. The council organized a fire department, voted that saloon license money would be used for buying equipment and instructed **Fire Chief Harry Abbot**, to purchase the property on the northwest corner of Ash and Fourth for the housing of the fire apparatus

"Trivia" Section III Continued

1939

Marriott Service Station burns

John Geoghegan, a young lad of 17, was an eyewitness to the conflagration described in Volume II of *"BARABOO Wisconsin, 1850-2010"*, *Trivia Section III*.

An addition to that article is as follows: Geoghegan reported that gas was being pumped from a bulk carrier down a pipe in the ground to a buried tank when it ran over and started to run across the parking lot to Hiway DL where it then flowed east down the hill. Sitting in its path was an Illinois vehicle with four men in it. One of the men tossed a cigarette out the window and "BOOM"! a big blaze ensued. Before firefighting equipment could reach the scene...the scene was gone.

1941

Badger Ordinance Plant

Credit goes to **Jeanne Wallendal Jessie** for the following article on the Badger Ordinance Plant...Jeanne is a genealogist and belongs to a paid genealogical web site that has newspaper archives on it. She searches for information on the area where she grew up, which

includes Baraboo, Prairie du Sac/Sauk City, and Valton, Woodland Twp., in Sauk County. Her family moved from Valton to Gate 10 on the plant property in 1953 when her father, Clarence Wallendal, went to work there. She has a lot of family from the North Freedom and local areas.

**Wisconsin State Journal, Madison,
Tuesday, November 18, 1941**

Powder Plant Area Cities Organize:

Group Elects Law Chairman.....18 Municipalities Discuss Problems.....By Irene Underkofler (State Journal Correspondent)

Baraboo - Action in preparation for the establishment of the proposed \$65,000,000 powder plant at Merrimac was taken here Monday night when representatives of six cities, four villages, and eight townships met with state department officials to take up some of the problems which would arise from such a project. The meeting was called by F. N. MacMillen, executive secretary of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, who stated that the league stood ready with concrete plans for solving the problems which the various places are bound to meet.

Law Heads Group

Discussion resulted in a decision to form from the group present a tentative committee made up of one man selected from each place and when this had been done, this group met to elect Mayor Law, Madison, chairman, and to name MacMillen secretary. It was decided that from this committee, Mayor Law name an executive committee whose membership shall be made up of the three different types of municipalities involved, to carry on the business of the committee.

MacMillen was directed to set up a program, outlining the various problems which had been under discussion and to supply these to each place so that each might have a chance to analyze them. It was also suggested that the group send someone to a plant

Members of the tentative committee are : Cities - Baraboo, City Atty. R. H. Gollmar; Lodi, Mayor T. C. Goeres; Madison, Law;

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Portage, Mayor William Mohr; Reedsburg, Mayor Alfred Bernien, and Wisconsin Dells mayor T. J. Hawley.

Villages - Dane, Pres. J. W. Jacobson; Merrimac, Pres. F. Schultz; Prairie du Sac, Trustee R. J. Schwartz, and Sauk City, Trustee W. Coenen.

Townships - Baraboo, Robert Hansch; Caledonia, Wallace Towers; Delton, Henry Dowd; Greenfield; Fred Schlender; Merrimac, Nean Shanks; Sumpter, Garth Premo; West Point, Alvin Chrisler; and Prairie du Sac, Conrad Nolden.

Topics Manifold

Topics taken up by the league secretary and his assistant, Philip S. Habermann, included the problems of rooming house ordinances, traffic regulations, trailer regulations, federal aids available to communities with needs arising from defense expansion, fire district regulations, inter-municipal fire assistance, building, plumbing, and electrical codes, zoning controls, food and sanitary controls, taxicab regulations, amusement device regulations, and police problems.

Dr. Carl N. Neuport of the state board of health told of the board's experiences during national guard maneuvers in northern Wisconsin a year ago and said that it was the board's observation that local governments must ready **Topics Manifold** ahead of time for the necessary control of health conditions arising from housing and feeding this number of people. He pointed out that the state already has laws governing the licensing of living and eating places and that his department was prepared to help each community in its respective problems.

M. W. Torkelson, state planning board director, stressed that it was necessary for the communities to act now to protect themselves against what they don't want. Sauk County, he pointed out, has been working for two years on a zoning ordinance; Dane County already has one. J. M. Albers of the planning board also discussed help which the department stands ready to give.

R. R. Crosby, supervisor of food inspection, department of agriculture, stated that his department would be interested in food 'eaten off the reservation' since eating places would be under regulation through licensing. Stands which 'mushroom up' are the greatest problem faced, he believed.

Others from the agriculture department present at the meeting were W. N. Mackin, state food inspector, and A. C. Hillstad, state dairy inspector.

Col. J. W. Jackson of the Madison and Wisconsin foundation, urged readiness. He suggested that at Camp McCoy some splendid work has been done by having an engineer on the ground and he believes that such a plan might work out here.

Among the 68 men who registered at the meeting were Robert C. Myers, department of sociology, University of Wisconsin; August Derleth, Sauk City board of education; Vernon S. Hamel, Portage, representing the villages of Merrimac and Poynette, and most of the Lodi council and officers.

Capital Times Monday 26 January 1942 Pg. 5

Daily Auctions Clear Way For Power Plant

100 Farm Families Preparing to Move to Clear Site

Baraboo, Wis. - The chant of the auctioneer rings across Sauk Prairie these days as some 100 farm families prepare to move from their homes to make way for the powder plant.

Starting Jan. 29 there is nearly an auction a day noted on the books of the Thorp Finance Corp. Sales and their dates are given as follows:

Jan. 29 - Jake W. Gasser, retiring

Jan. 30 - Charles Herr

Feb. 2 - Arthur Luetscher. He sold to brother Irvin of the Sumpter area. His 240-acre farm on county trunk PF. Nine miles west of Prairie du Sac, is to be replaced with a smaller farm for his family.

Feb. 3 - Fred Kurtz

Feb. 4 - Ray Ederer

Feb. 5 - Rudolph Zins. He rents August Lehman farm near

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Denzer which has been sold to Edwin Schweppe of Sumpter

Feb. 6 - Walter Kindschi, retiring.

Feb. 9 - Edward Mockler, a tentative date.

Feb. 10 - Alex Steuber

Feb. 13 - William Eschenbach, also tentative.

In between dates will probably be filled in with some of the farmers' auctions who have reserved Thorp's services but without setting a definite time as yet. These include Fred Kirner, John Zins, Charles Kunz, W. M. Stangohr whose farm has been purchased by Roy Mather, Ben Gasser, who is moving north of Madison, Paul Patrick who will reside near Columbus, Wallace Bullin near Arlington, William Burckhardt, George Eckstein, Christ Huber, Fred Waffenschmidt Jr., Richard Heimlich, Arthur Weirich, Raymond Jessie and Waffenschmidt Brothers.

Capital Times Monday 26 January 1942 Pg. 5

Powder Plant Builder Ready to Begin Works surveying Equipment For Project Arrives In Baraboo, Wis.

Preparations for actual work on the Badger Ordnance works, a huge Sauk County powder plant, continued here over the weekend as H. M. Buck, executive of Mason and Hanger Co., returned here from Wilmington, Del. Buck will direct work for the New York architect-engineering firm that is to build the powder plant. He arrived with two other Mason & Hanger executives Saturday afternoon to direct final preparations for construction.

Surveying equipment for the project also arrived here Saturday. There were 43 boxes sent from Charlestown, Ind., site of the Hoosier Ordnance works; the equipment included surveying instruments, sledges, axes, water jugs and rain coats.

Trailer camps are beginning to take shape in the area. Sauk City residents discussed location of a trailer camp site in their community when they conferred with Roy B. Ormond, state director of the Farm Security administration, in Madison Saturday. Other

trailer plans will be discussed this week by the Baraboo citizens' committee.

A branch office of the United States employment service will operate in the county board room of the court house here. The office will be open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 4 p.m. daily, and will close Saturdays at noon. Applications for work will be received from residents of Sauk and Columbia counties and the lower tier of townships in Adams and Juneau counties. Persons who have previously registered with this service may renew their registrations.

Wisconsin State Journal Madison, Sunday, June 28, 1942

'Evacuees' Again Start to Farm

Arnie Betts (State Journal Correspondent)

Columbus - On the fertile prairie land 5 1/2 miles southeast of Columbus is being written the closing chapters of a Wisconsin saga which has much in common with Longfellow's lines: *Waste are those pleasant farms, And the farmers forever departed.*

Nine months ago the first devastation of war fell on Wisconsin farms when Sauk Prairie farmers learned they would be evicted from their beautiful rolling acres. A gigantic government powder plant was to be built on the site. More than 15,000 acres, more than 100 separate parcels of land, would be government appraised and government purchased, and they had to be off the land by March 1.

Today Sumpter Township resembles the shambles of a no man's land. Along Highway 12 and off toward the Baraboo bluffs neat white homes and impressive cattle barns have disappeared, leaving crater-like stone foundations, and occasional tottering silo, heaps of wreckage and rubbish. Giant 'cats' and dirt movers have torn gashes in the black earth where once stood fields of waving grain.

Farmers Pleaded.....

In their struggle to save their homes and lands the Sauk Prairie farmers turned to tall, rugged, colorful Garth Premo for leadership. When the army, with a war to be won, stepped in to claim the rich prairie soil it was Premo who worked for a just price, Premo who, with his neighbors, circulated petitions and signed letters pleading with

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army chiefs to build their powder plant on the poor, barren soil farther north. But army engineers, after months of search, had chosen Sauk Prairie and Sauk Prairie it was to be.

Today the Premo's, the Steidtmanns, the Mathers, and three other town of Sumpter families are starting over again in the Columbia area. Others have settled on farms all over southern Wisconsin. Strangely enough, each of the six who settled near Columbus chose a farm which is within an acre or two of the same size as the farm he left. Premo has 152 acres; Swain Mather moved his family on a 240 acre place down the road a bit. J. P. and son Lewis Steidtmann took 80 acres adjoining Premo. Paul Patrick, another evacuee, purchased a 90 acre farm; Alvin Hoppe settled on a 120 acre place, and Eddie Shimniok settled on a 120 acre piece in nearby North Bristol.

Crops Do Well...

The reactions of the Premo Family are typical. Garth's parents moved on their Sauk Prairie farm 49 years ago when he was 4. He grew up there, took over the homestead when his folks passed on. There his two sons, Roscoe, 24, and Rollin, 19, learned farming; there his wife came to the great white frame home that cost more than \$10,000. There Garth, for 16 years was clerk of his township and for 12 years served as town chairman, a post he held when his farm was taken away.

In the big barn of the new Columbus farm are 55 head of fine Holstein cattle; back of the buildings, 95 healthy little Duroc pigs, born a few weeks after the March moving day, run and squeal. One hundred and fifty of the 152 acres are under the plow and the crops, despite recent deluges, are doing beautifully.

All members of the six families feel badly about having to leave their old homes. The wives and mothers feel, perhaps more than any others, the vacant place that the passing of the old homes has brought.

Nobody knows how hard it is," Mrs. Premo stated, "to leave such a lovely home as we had. Last summer we put in a brand new heating and water system; every door and window in the house was weather-proofed and every inch insulated. And only last fall I bought

new shades and curtains for every window. Now every bit of it is torn down."

Grandpa Won't Return

The one who has taken the blow the hardest of all is 78-year-old Grandpa Steidtmann, the father of Mrs. Premo. Steidtmann was born and raised on the prairies of Sumpter Township. His beautiful pressed brick home, admittedly the finest in the entire community, was one of the few saved from the wrecking bar. It is being used as one of the Badger Ordinance Works Office Buildings. Grandpa Steidtmann never has gone back to Sauk Prairie and vows he never will. He prefers to remember the old home as it was in days

Still there is little or no bitterness among the evacuees. Sadness, yes - and disappointment. And a genuine yearning for the fine homes and the fertile black soil. But in no case is there despair. Every one of the folks from Sauk is pitching in with vigor.

In the meantime Columbus people are becoming acquainted with their new neighbors. Civic clubs have entertained the newcomers. They have been welcomed into the churches. "Visiting around" the neighborhood has begun.

Note: More can be found on the subject in the original *BARABOO Wisconsin 1850-2010* book, Volume II, Trivia Section III.

1942

Baraboo Concrete Company

The old **Baraboo Concrete** building located at 751 Highway 136 was demolished in May of 2015 to make room for the new Highway 12.

1956

Zachary Onikul Scrap Yard

Trivia section III of *Volume II of BARABOO Wisconsin 1850-2010* speaks of **Zachary Onikul** purchasing buildings of the railroad yards. The old roundhouse was constructed in the early 1870's and though it was enlarged later it was unable to handle the volume by 1933. That year the division headquarters was moved to Madison and soon after that a new roundhouse was constructed in Madison also.

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1960

Gunnison Manufacturing Company

In the 1960's, **Seaman Corporation** was advertising "Asphalt Distr." They may have produced asphalt laying equipment.

Don Simonds of Baraboo remembers that Seaman made soil stabilizers also at this location. When Don would go to the swimming pool field for gym class the machines would be lined up out back of their building. There were two types of machines, self-propelled and tow.

Trivia Section IV Continued

In the following order:

- Manchester and the Lower Water Power...
- Hop raising in Sauk County...
- Ringling's Travel by Rail...

Manchester and The Lower Water Power

Early historical reports written in "BARABOO...Wisconsin 1850-2010" Vol. II, Trivia Section IV, re: Lower Water Power, p.-3-, mentions the officers of the new **Baraboo Waterworks Company** being **T. T. Moffett**, **H. C. Hodgkin** and **C. T. Moffett**. The following paragraph takes acceptance to the earlier report(s).

William H. Canfield's, Second Volume, Ninth Historical Sketch indicates that in 1886 the city issued bonds in the amount of \$100,000, for the construction of the water works, which were commenced in the fall of that year and finished in the spring of 1887 by contractors **Maffett**, **Hodgkin** and **Clarke**, at a cost of \$75,000.

The water was obtained from a group of living springs located about a mile Northeast of the city, there is some indication that the springs were referred to as **Potter's Spring** near the Baraboo River. It is believed that the correct location would have read Southeast of the City, not Northeast.

The pumping station, which was built of brick, stood about 700 feet from the springs, and contained two Dean pumps, whose

pumping capacity was 1,000,000 gallons each, every 24 hours. The pumps were propelled by water power from a large dam race one-half mile long leading from the river and had a fall of 12 feet producing 100 horsepower. The race was developed by the Maxwell Dam.

Two large Northwestern turbine wheels complete the propelling power. The stand-pipe was located in the north part of the city, on an eminence of 142 feet above the level of the main street of the city and was 52 feet high and 30 feet in diameter and had a capacity of 150,000 gallons.

The average pressure on the main streets was 85 pounds and on Linn Street, on the south side was 98 pounds while at the pump house it was 108 pounds. A separate main leading to the railroad shops had its source from the river.

When the works were finished there were seven miles of mains which were shortly extended to 10 miles. There were 98 hydrants and 500 patrons using the water, the gain being steady over 100 being added in 1891.

The contractors had over 50 other plants in different cities which were generally giving satisfactory service and the Baraboo works were considered one of the best.

The first superintendant of the Baraboo Water Works was **J. W. Reade** who served until the time of his death which was thought to have occurred in May of 1890. **J. M. Strasser**, who had been in the employ of the company for several years, filled the vacant position.

C. F. McLain was the general manager. The pumping station engineer was **Mr. Wm. Quinn** who had been with the company since the plant was founded.

The company also does a plumbing business in conjunction with the water works, keeping in stock a complete line of brass goods, pipes, etc. and has in their employ **Mr. John Arnott**, said to be one of the best plumbers in Wisconsin. The water works also furnished motor power for several establishments in the city.

There is a small creek just SE of the pumping house which flows into the Baraboo River. This creek was once known as **Draper Creek**, named after **John Draper**. It was also formerly named **Crawford Creek** named after **James Crawford**.

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The old pump house was feeling the tooth of time back in 1912. The bricks were crumbling and it was necessary to come to the rescue with repairs. First, a covering of wire mesh was nailed on, then two coats of plaster followed by a covering of crushed quartzite.

The following, posted in a local newspaper in 1919, may contradict some later reports. Obviously this sale never happened as the house and remaining property was sold to Farmer's Union many years later.

-o-

In 1919 it was reported that **Joe R. Piehl** of LaValle had purchased the Potter place near the Chicago & Northwestern shops. For some months Supervisor H. H. Potter had not been in normal health and was expected to go to the hospital again. His two sisters, **Miss Kate** in the library and **Miss Belle** in the schools, desired to be nearer their work and for those reasons they decided to part with the homestead. Another sister, **Mrs. Ward Monroe**, resided in Baraboo and still another sister, **Mrs. Ida Richards**, was in Florida.

The farm originally contained about 70 (other data claims 251 acres. A portion went to the Chicago & Northwestern for shops, acres have gone into city lots and recently 10 acres were sold to the city in order to provide a place to store water for power at the pumping station. There is now something like thirty acres in the farm.

The place was first occupied by the late **H. H. Potter** and family about sixty years ago and prior to that time the Potters lived on Maxwell Street.

Mr. Piehl planned on taking possession in September and planned on making improvements to the residence.

With an eye on its future as a park shelter and gateway to the city for hikers, cyclists and canoeists--and possibly even a riverside wine cafe--the Parks & Recreation Commission agreed this week (March of 2012) to spend \$33,000 to restore the Spanish tile roof of Baraboo's historic waterworks pump house.

During July of 2013, the Baraboo Parks & Recreation Department crews plus some contractors were busy working to renovate the pumping station with the end goal being to turn it in to a park shelter. In 2012 the Park's department authorized the replacement of the roof.

Hop Raising in Sauk County

More on the Hop Industry

We know from the original "**Volume II, Trivia Section IV**" that **Henry Howard Potter** was involved in hops raising. Potter was one of a few that got out when "getting was good".

According to a Wisconsin Historical Publication, Volume I study dated 1916....

The hop craze swept over the state of Wisconsin between 1864 and 1870. The hop vine had arrived in Wisconsin, carried by pioneers from the great hop district of the Empire State. In 1860 the product of Wisconsin was but 135,587 pounds.

A discriminatory tax on whiskey and the development of a new taste for lager beer stimulated the numerous breweries of Wisconsin to increase their output. The hop growers of Wisconsin found a profitable market for their produce at their very doors.

Prices paid for hops soared towards the end of the war due to the arrival of the "louse" in the eastern states, a traditional enemy of the hop. In 1861, the best Wisconsin grade of hops ranged in the New York market between 15 and 25 cents a pound; by 1865 they were 50 to 65 cents per pound, and in 1867, 55 to 70 cents per pound.

In 1865 growers realized \$800 to \$1,200 per acre, one farmer reported to have sold the produce of 15/16th's of an acre for \$1,600. In 1867, the *Wisconsin State Journal* contained an account of a farmer who was reported to have raised on a single acre 3,100 pounds of hops worth 58-1/2 cents per pound. It was estimated at the time that \$2,000,000 was paid to Sauk County hop growers that year, \$1,500,000 clear profit...probably exaggerated.

In 1867 the product of the state was between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds valued at \$4,200,000; by the next year it had leaped to nearly 11,000,000 pounds. Sauk County alone produced in 1867

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upon 2,548 acres of land approximately 4,000,000 pounds or one-fifth of all the hops raised in the entire country. The following year, the product was even larger. At that time the Wisconsin hop district ranked, according to the *Wisconsin Mirror*, as "the greatest primary hop depot in the United States and perhaps in the world.

Far and near from the surrounding country girls and women of every class and condition, in response to the call for pickers, streamed into the hop fields. The railroad companies were unable to furnish cars for the countless throngs who daily found their way to the depots.

In 1868 the *Wisconsin Mirror* estimated that 30,000 girls were at work picking hops in the Kilbourn (Wisconsin Dells) area of whom 20,000 had been brought in from the outside.

The girls, in addition to receiving their board, were ordinarily paid at the rate of 50 cents per 10-pound box, which permitted industrious workers to earn readily from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day.

Each night was a time of feasting and merrymaking when darkness put an end to labor and the fiddle was fetched from its case.

Alice Kent Trimpey's book "*BECKY My First Love*" published in 1946, speaks of hop raising; *"In no other part of the Middle West were the years that followed the Civil War so filled with color and romantic charm. The hop boom of 1865 came -- when farmers almost overnight became rich. Well do I remember how as a child with wondering eyes I watched the hop pickers who danced to the tinkling music of the dulcimers in my Uncle John's barn. It was the largest barn on the prairie and every night during the season the pickers from the adjoining farms gathered to take part in the merriment. The huge barn still stands as do the log hop-houses of fantastic shapes, and I never pass them without recalling my awe and admiration of these silk-gowned young women, dressed in their hoop skirts, with their beaux, the young dandies, resplendent with waxed mustaches."*

The magnificent profits were usually royally spent. If one may credit the tales told in Sauk and adjoining counties, farmer's daughters rustled in silks and satins, purchased pianos, and visited foreign courts, while sons exchanged overalls for broadcloth and sported blooded horses and fancy phaetons. Hop growers, who at first proceeded

cautiously, soon threw caution to the winds and sank not only their profits, but as much more as they could raise on credit, into the purchase of more acres and the poling of more yards. No words of warning or advice could at such a time gain a hearing. Even the farsighted, who realized that a crash must inevitably come, took a gambler's chance of winning before luck changed.

However a change came soon and in 1868, owing to an unfavorable growing season and the arrival of the dreaded "louse", the average yield sank from 1,400 to 800 or 900 pounds per acre of inferior crop. Also, the eastern growers had managed to banish the "louse". Prices dropped to 0 between 10 and 20 cents...the hop bubble had burst...depression succeeded feverish enthusiasm.

"Streets and Avenues" Volume II Continued

Includes in the following order

(Ash Street) (Athenaeum Place) (Broadway)

Ash Street Continued

120 Ash Street

An article written by Kathy Waddell for the Baraboo News in 2002 remembers that "100 Years Ago" **F. Effinger** was granted a permit to erect a brick building on the SE corner of Ash and Water Street. We also know from the Sanborn-Perris insurance maps that this building was constructed between 1898 and 1904. The building obviously encompassed three shops, each fronting 28 feet on Ash Street.

Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Zipsie purchase the building at 120 Ash Street from **Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Harvey** in June of 1961. The commercial building consisted of a commercial first floor, a basement and a 6-room apartment on the second floor.

124 Ash Street

During the winter of 1891-1892 the **Ringling Brothers** turned the building at 124 Ash Street into a carpenter shop where workmen built new seats for the Big-Top.

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In June of 2014, a liquor license application was made by the **Red Zone Bar & Grill Inc** (doing business as the Gem City Saloon) at 124 Ash Street.

220 (Formerly 208) Ash Street

A former brick feed store near the **Noyse Corner** on Ash and First Streets was used by the **Ringling Brothers** in the winter of 1891-1892 as a paint shop. Canvas for tents was stored in the rear of the building.

Leon Braun had an office at 220 Ash Street in 1973.

322 Ash Street

It was announced in June of 2013 that **Walt Smith** had purchased the building at 322 Ash Street for his accounting firm, **Smith CPA & Consultants**. The previous owner was **Dorothy Brissette**, widow of the late **Denis A. Brissette** and occupied by **Projected Planning**.

It was announced in July of 2013 that **Projected Planning Company** was moving from this address to 414 Broadway, Suite 202B.

402 Ash Street

A grand opening was held at **Beckett's Salon** located at 402 Ash Street in September/October of 2014.

403-405 Ash Street

In September of 1903, a new shuffle board was added to the list of amusements at the YMCA. This was the second large addition to the list within a year, a parlor croquet set being added in the spring.

417 Ash Street

Dr. Robert Dewel spent 1 year at Grinnell College, 5 years at the University of Iowa. BS and DDS, December 1942. He served the country during WW II as a First Lt and later a Captain in the U. S. Dental Corp, Feb. 1943 to Aug. 1946. Both assignments qualified for "Battle of the Bulge" ribbons. Dr. Dewel remained in the inactive reserves.

619 Ash Street

The following are remarks from Facebook...

Sandra Cushman Steinbrecher: This was the Evangelical church. I went to Sunday School there for many years. The house to the right was the parsonage. The Reverend Koch and his family lived there. They had a daughter, Miriam, who went to grade school with us.

Ann Effinger: "I was "brought up" in that church also... **Evangelical United Brethren**. Our family knew **Rev. Karl Koch, Esther Koch**, and the family: Charles (deceased), Miriam, and Bruce. **Rev. Pardun** came after Koch's transferred to Two Rivers. When the city took over/bought the property, the church built on 14th St. between Oak and Ash. Shortly thereafter, a merger developed with the Methodists - "New" church became the "**Evangelical United Methodist**".

Betty Latoyzka Terbilcox: "This looks like Emanuel Evangelical Church that later became Evangelical United Brethren Church. Not Lutheran.. I went to Sunday School there. My sister was married there in 1944 and I was married there in 1951"

701 Ash Street

Chiropractors **Dr. Michael Zolper** and his wife **Dr. Angel Zolper** opened **Zolper Family Chiropractic** at 701 Ash Street in 2000.

704 Ash Street

The April 29, 2014 Baraboo News Republic made mention of an application to change the zoning of the residence on the NE corner of Fourth and Ash Streets from Residential to Downtown Business in order to convert the building to an office building.

Athenaeum Place

Athenaeum Place was a continuation of Depot Street and ran south from Potter Street to Withington Street.

Athenaeum Place
300, 400, 500 Blocks

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In 1889 the **Ringling Brothers' Circus** decided to travel by rail and **Otto Ringling** purchased eleven surplus cars from the **Adam Forebaugh Circus**. A short while later he purchased additional railcars and a band wagon from the former **Burr Robbins Circus** of Janesville bringing the rail total to 16 cars.

However...the circus then needed a place to store the cars; so...in November of the same year they negotiated a lease with **Emma (Maxwell) Potter** for some space on the **Potter Homestead** where they laid a spur line for their cars. The **Chicago and Northwestern Railroad** had earlier purchased property from Emma for a roundhouse, water tank, wood yard, and a switching yard.

In 1891 the circus laid more tracks on the land it had leased from Potter and obviously named the road leading to the yards **Athenaeum Place**. Athenaeum Street's location was described as being the sixth street east of Quarry and extended southeast from Potter Street to Withington as a continuation of Depot Street. Their rolling stock department and paint shops were then located in the 300, 400 and 500 blocks of Athenaeum Place.

It was at these addresses that in 1891 the Ringling's leased the Chicago and Northwestern railroad buildings including the roundhouse. These buildings were used until the Ringling's constructed their own shops in 1893 and hired Carl and George Isenberg to construct a paint shop where they painted and repaired their then 29 railroad cars that included 3 advertising cars.

Broadway Continued

110 Broadway

Gordon B. Cafilisch of Baraboo died on July 27, 2012; he was born on October 16, 1936. In 1984 Gordon established the **Gordon Cafilisch Auto Repair Shop** at this address, conducting the operation there until 2002.

202 Broadway

Resale Therapy LLC and **Hair Therapy LLC** opened shop at this location in March of 2012.

Sylver Salon was opened late in 2013 by **Tish Foulker** after extensive remodeling. Foulker hand-picked her six associates, paying close attention to their personalities and their sense of humor. The associate's stylists are **Erica Mazerek, Brittany Diaz, Stacy Medina** and therapist, **April Smith**. A key addition was **Delmy Menendez** along with her feature, **Delmy's Glamour Nails**. The salon offers everything a client would ask for including haircuts, waxing, spray-tanning, massages, tanning beds, pedicures and manicures. The salon also offers purses and jewelry.

304-308 Broadway

In June of 2009 it was announced that a restored diner was set to make its home on the empty lot at this site. In November, restaurant founders, **Jeff and Vinnie Castree** set out to fulfill a lifelong dream kicking off construction of the **Broadway Diner** at this site. They had just returned from Cleveland Ohio where they were having a 1954 diner restored by Steve Harwin of Diversified Diners. Harwin stated that "diners from the 1950's are uniquely American but attract attention from around the world".

The historic diner is of a variety called a "Silk City" diner. It was built in Patterson NJ. and served the people of Groton, Conn. as "Rosie's Diner". The diner was delivered to Baraboo in April of 2012.

The diner had its opening on Thursday, May 24 but...too many customers! The Castree's decided not to open Friday and as they stated, "re-order, re-group and re-open the following Sunday."

314 Broadway

The **Broadway Cafe**, located at 314 Broadway was purchased by **Mr. & Mrs., John Young** in May of 1939 from **Mrs. P. A. Wood. Mr. & Mrs. Gus Stites** had been operating the cafe, having leased it from Mrs. Wood. Mr. Stites was going to transfer to the Dellview Hotel where he would act as assistant manager. Mr. Young had been employed as chef at the Warren Hotel.

A sign in the window of **Christian's Standard Service** and **Christian Amoco & U-Haul Service** in August of 2011 stated that the business was closed.

In the May, 2015 issue of the Shopper-Stopper, an ad announced that "**Midway Oil** now has two locations, Complete Auto and Truck Service

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Center". One of them was located at 314 Broadway and the other was at 105 Water Street in Prairie du Sac.

315 Broadway

In April of 1963, **Sheriff and Mrs. Mike Spencer** learned that they would have to vacate their residence in the Sauk County Jail building soon as a new jail was being included in the court house addition and the old jail will be razed.

Farm Credit Services eventually changed their title to **Badgerland Financial** and in September of 2011 the company announced that they were building new headquarters in the North ridge business park in Prairie du Sac. Their new building would be located at 1430 Northridge Drive. The park includes the **Culver's Headquarters** as well as the **Schwartz Insurance Agency**, also under construction in September of 2011.

401 Broadway

About 2008 **DMH Construction** began the remodeling of the building on this corner to be used as a design center. Later, in July of 2011 **Schwartz Insurance** moved to this location from 701 Oak Street.

402-406 Broadway.

Hawkin's first name was **Clair....Chappie's Service Station** was named after **Mr. Chapiewski**.

414 Broadway

It was announced in July of 2013 that **Projected Planning Company** was moving from 322 Ash Street to 414 Broadway, Suite 202B.

515 Broadway

In 1953 **Reuben Prothero** bought out his partner Rollo W. Prothero and thus became the sole owner of the local Buick Agency which for 40 years had borne the Prothero Name

By 2012, **Kruse Motor Sales** had been conducted by three generations of the Kruse family. Second generation owner, **Fred Kruse** and third generation owner, **Karll Kruse** are in charge at the present (2014).

**615 Broadway
Methodism in Baraboo**

(Check 620 Broadway and 202 Fourth Avenue for more Methodist data)

- 1841 First preaching service in Baraboo (Then called Adams) by Rev. Fullerton of the Rock River M.E. Conference. His sermon was held in William Hill's log cabin to 11 persons. They later met in homes and/or the court house.
- 1842 First Methodist Class organized; Muscoda Circuit
- 1843 Circuit divided; became part of Sauk-Prairie Mission.
- 1848 Union Sunday School organized; J. A. Maxell, Methodist Superintendent.
- 1849 Separated from Sauk Mission and became head of Adam's Mission.
- 1850 Chapel built, Methodists separated from Union Sunday School
- 1850 The German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1850 in the Town of Freedom. In 1870 they purchased the former Presbyterian Church across from the High School (SW Corner of the 2nd. Ave. and Oak St. intersection).
- 1851 First church building started. Became Baraboo Mission.
- 1853 Building completed and dedicated. Wisconsin Conference met here.
- 1856 West Wisconsin Conference organized.
- 1857 Sewing Society organized. Later became ladies Aid. First parsonage was located the intersection of 7th. Avenue and Broadway.
- 1860 West Wisconsin Conference met here.
- 1866 South Side Church erected new building.
- 1885 Some church records indicate that a small church was constructed on the south side to serve 1300 people there??
- 1890 Larger brick building erected on south side. This happened due to the Ladies Aid Society which raised money from chicken pie suppers and sociable's. A shed was constructed at the rear of the church where horses could be tied and protected from the weather.

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| <p>1891 Parsonage at 7th. Avenue and Broadway was sold and a new parsonage house at north end of Broadway was purchased.</p> <p>1896 German Methodists tore down old building & built a new brick church and parsonage. North side erected a parsonage at 4th. and Broadway at a cost of \$2,400.</p> <p>1898 New brick church built; \$17,000.00</p> <p>1899 Church dedicated...Bishop McCabe...over 1000 people attended.</p> <p>1912 Pipe Organ installed; South side merged with North Side.</p> <p>1914 A bronze memorial tablet was erected on corner 5th. and Broadway on Friday afternoon, October 16, 1914. The tablet was fastened to a quartzite boulder and bears the following inscription:</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The First Church
in Baraboo
Was Erected on this lot
by the
Methodist Episcopal Society
in 1850</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>This Memorial Tablet
Erected 1914 by the
Sauk County Historical Society</i></p> | <p>1970 Wall-to-Wall carpeting installed.</p> <p>1971 Basement remodeled...50 volunteers. Pony Express financial drive.</p> <p>1972 New Parsonage...405 14th. Avenue
Old parsonage used for church school classes.</p> <p>1992 Old parsonage razed to make way for church addition, which included Singer Fellowship Hall, mezzanine, kitchen, expanded basement.</p> <p>2010 New roof installed...new updated insulation installed, improving heating and cooling efficiency.</p> <p>2012 Sanctuary repainted and new carpeting and media screen installed, electrical wiring up-dated, organ refurbished, two new stoves (one convection) purchased for kitchen.</p> |
|--|--|--|
- Changes continue... the First Methodist Episcopal Church became the First Methodist Church; next it became the First United Methodist Church of Baraboo.
- 617-621Broadway**
- The story regarding the Elk's ownership of the Al. Ringling mansion was touched upon in Volume II of this series. However more information has come to light. The Elk's club room was located at 106 Fourth Avenue when the purchase of the Brownstone mansion was arranged. A booklet produced by the Elks provides the following.
- The Brownstone was quarried near Superior, Wisconsin. The general contractor was George Isenberg, a local contractor and took 2 years to build at a total cost of \$100,000 and was completed in 1905.
- During the latter half of the nineteenth century brownstone was the fashion for the elaborate and stately mansions of the well-to-do. It was this Cambodian sandstone, quarried in the Lake Superior region, which was extensively exported to Boston, New York and other eastern cities, giving its name to houses of that era. However, the city of Ashland, Wisconsin was booming in 1877 as Brownstone quarrying started on a large scale. This is probably where the Brownstone came from for Al Ringling's mansion.
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1925 Basement placed under church... Rev. J. E. Kundert.</p> <p>1934 South side German Church joined First Methodist Episcopal Church September 16, 1934.</p> <p>1942 Centennial...Rev. Chas. Emery, Bishop Cushman.</p> <p>1960 Sunday school rooms remodeled for education unit & study. Consecration service March 6...Rev. Harold Singer...Bishop Northcott.</p> <p>1962 120th. anniversary...Rev. Archie Henry...Bishop Alton.</p> <p>1965 W.S.C.S. 25th anniversary...memorial carillon installed.</p> <p>1966 Rev. J. Wm. Shepherd...associate minister</p> <p>1967 New hymnals</p> <p>1968 Bethel series Bible study began. Rev. C. James Weis. Remodeled sanctuary consecrated. Signing of new W.S.C.S. 1 charter of Emanuel Church.</p> | |
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The purchase of the mansion was made in October of 1936 and possession was taken immediately. The home was purchased for approximately \$7,000. The agreed purchase price accepted by Ida Ringling North was \$4,000 plus back taxes and interest on \$2,000 due the city of Baraboo

The dedication was held on January 14, 1937. Exalted Ruler at the time was L. C. Welch who led the efforts to convert the building into an excellent club facility.

During the late 40's it was decided to erect an addition to the club house in the form of a large auditorium/lodge room, kitchen facilities and a complete bowling alley. The expansion cost approximately \$250,000.

The Elks was founded in 1901; the charter was granted on April 17 of that year with the following charter members.

C. H. Evenson	W. A. Warren	E. S. Erswell
J. Van Orden	W. M. Langdon	A. Reinking
C. P. Riley	G. L. G. Cramer	M. A. Warren
C. St. Clair	F. C. Gollmar	H. C. Okern
B. F. Gollmar	B. Cramer	H. A. Whippel
H. H. Thomas	E. A. Evans	F. E. Morey
H. W. Abbott	A. C. Buckley	E. Sherman
G. B. Dash	J. H. Pierce	C. A. Ballard
J. McGann	C. A. Gollmar	W. H. McFetridge
J. G. Seaman	W. Gollmar	L. E. Hoyte
H. H. Potter	A. F. Fisher	M. F. Foley
E. G. Marriott	C. Ruhland	E. G. Marriott
C. Ruhland	E. P. McFetridge	P. D. Cramer Jr.
E. L. Ross	W. Allen	M. H. Mould
H. E. Halsted	W. J. Power	H. M. Acott
H. O. Merritt	J. E. Bonham	T. M. English

There is some new evidence that the Elks held their meetings in the Knights of Pythias Lodge rooms over 127 Third Street in the beginning (1901) which were rented at \$100 per year, however it is not clear at this time where that address may have been. It is possible that

it may have been in the 100 block of Third Avenue as we know it today. This was all due to the renaming of the western portions of Streets to Avenues in 1905.

At the risk of repeating other information given in Volume II, it appears as though the lodge moved to 106-1/2 Fourth Avenue in 1911 but continued their meetings in the K. P. Hall at 127-1/2 Third Street for a year and a half. In 1911 the club rooms were moved to 117-1/2 Third Street. They remained at this location until October of 1936 when they moved to the Ringling Mansion.

620 Broadway
FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH BELL

(Compiled by Jerry Bullard 2007)

(Also..see **202 Fourth Avenue** later to have its entrance address changed to **615 Broadway**.)

The Baraboo Methodist Episcopal Church congregation (now Baraboo First United Methodist Church) is recognized as having the first house of worship in Baraboo, a small, rough, cabin chapel erected in early 1849 at the SE corner of Broadway and Fifth St. It didn't take long to determine that the chapel was too small for the job so the group undertook to build a bigger building at the same place.

The new building was completed during the summer of 1853. The summer of 1853 saw the arrival of the first church bell in Baraboo – but it didn't belong to the Methodists! No, the Presbyterians got there first. The Sauk County Standard reported in July of 1853, "*The First Bell in Baraboo – We had the pleasure yesterday of listening for the first time in this town to the peal of the church bell. It has been obtained by the Presbyterian society and will soon be placed upon their neat little church. The tones are rich and silvery, and upon the return of each Sabbath morn, they will be a joy to all our citizens.*"

In April of 1854, the Sauk County Standard reported that "the Methodist Society has ordered a bell for their house to weigh 700 lbs.: The Bell arrived just in time for the 4th of July celebration in 1854.

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Not to be outdone, the Methodists got right to work to arrange for a bell for their fine new church. The bell was to be bought from a Chicago firm and brought to Baraboo. To pay for the new bell, a capital funds drive was held. The estimated price of the bell, its hangings, transportation from Chicago to Madison and then from Madison to Baraboo (where it had to be hauled laboriously up the Sauk Hill), and all other expenses came to \$342.00. A document listing the contributions to the capital fund exists, recording promissory notes, and reads in part, "*The undersigned for the purpose of purchasing a bell for the M. E. Church in the village of Baraboo promise to pay to the Rev. William H. Thomson on his order the sums set opposite our respective names on or before the first day of May next. Signed at Baraboo Wisconsin, February 1st, 1854*".

There are more than ninety names on the list and it reads like a "who's who" of Baraboo. James Maxwell, merchant; James A. Maxwell, creator of Maxwell's Mills on the Baraboo river near the intersection of Manchester St. and Race Rd., John B. Crawford, farmer, Benj. L. Purdy, grocer, bookseller, and former postmaster of Baraboo; William Chapman, farmer; William H. Clark, attorney, and judge. The list goes on and on with carpenters, painters, farmers, a printer or two, etc. The donations range from \$20 to Fifty cents. Using the CPI as we would today (2007) for a comparison, the fifty cent pledge would be worth about \$12. If one uses the "unskilled labor wage" measure, however, the value jumps to \$190! That measure is probably more accurate for comparison purposes.

The newspaper for July 5 reports as follows:

"The new bell for the Methodist house arrived Saturday evening and was immediately hoisted into its place when its deep but sweet tones were heard. The only fault we found with it was that it kept its tongue ageing too fast. There is as much science in pulling a bell rope as there is in pulling a tooth. The bell alone weighs 795 lbs."

In the same issue of the paper:

"There was plenty of "music in the air" Saturday evening. Soon after the new bell of the Methodists commenced ringing, the smart little bell of the Presbyterians pealed forth, to show what it

could do. In a short time some roguish boys procured cow bells and commenced opposition in good earnest—together with the firing of firecrackers they kept up a din and clatter until about 11 o'clock."

1857-1869

The **Sewing Society** was formed. This later became the **Ladies Aid** and the forerunner of the **Women's Society**. It was begun with the objective of raising funds to assist in building and furnishing a parsonage. Women's dues were 25 cents, but men could also belong for dues of 50 cents. Women who brought their personal sewing were fined 5 cents. One of the strictly enforced rules read, "No one shall be at liberty to speak evil of any person." Projects included a communion tablecloth, a rag carpet, curtains, and dishes for the church. Money was also allocated from the treasury to buy currants or grapes and for sugar to make wine for sacramental purposes.

1887-1890

The **Busy Bee Mission Band** was organized with 30 men and women, probably as a social group. Dues were 6 cents per meeting.

An account by a parishioner who attended the old church on Fifth and Broadway occupied until 1898, tells that there was an "Amen Corner" in the church as one member usually sat there and by a nod of his head indicated whether or not he agreed with the minister.

The Bell continued to summon the faithful to worship for years thereafter.

In 1898, when the present structure was built, the board of Trustees paid \$10 to have the bell moved from the former building to the new one. Sixty years later, the bell fell into disuse and sat silent for 30 years. In 1995, the bell and its "hangings" were refurbished and the bell rededicated. It hangs there in the bell tower today. A symbol of the dedication of this congregation was to provide a house of worship in this place for now and always.

(COMPILED BY JERRY BULLARD 2007)

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620 Broadway

Mailbox Moving LLC was the recipient of a ribbon cutting at 620 Broadway on October 9, 2012. Owners **Dave Christian and Nick Elmer** provided experienced moving, packaging and hauling.

623 Broadway

It was reported on July 3, 2013 by the stockholders of the **Al. Ringling Museum Mansion LLC**, **Joe Colossa**, a trainmaster with Ringling Bros. circus, and his wife **Carmen Colossa**, a circus motorcycle performer, have jointly purchased the Al. Ringling mansion at this address, along with **Donald G. Horowitz**, owner of the New York-based **Wittendale's Florist and Greenhouse**.

There goal was to transform the mansion into a museum and tribute to the Ringling family. That eventually would mean restoring the interior of the home to its 1910 appearance. By late July of 2013 the B.P.O.E. sign was gone from the front of the building.

701 Broadway

On November 13, 2014, and probably earlier The former service station at 701 Broadway, Owned by **Robert Smith**, son of **Mr. & Mrs. Mel Smith**, is again occupied, this time by **Home Town Auto Repair**.

710 Broadway

The **First National Bank and Trust Company** planned on opening their new Drive-In Bank on the NE corner of the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue in November of 1980. This bank would later become **The Wells-Fargo Bank**.

801 Broadway

The building located at this address formerly housed **Broadway Auto Care LLC** and is owned by **Scott Turner** and his father **John Turner**. Early on the business was referred to as the **Baraboo Mini-Mart**, later **Turner's Broadway Liquor Mart**.

The grand opening of the Broadway Turner Station was held in July of 1959.

When I. C. Turner and son **John Turner** were planning to construct a service station at 801 Broadway in 1958 their application to Phillips 66 is summarized as follows:

Justification:

I. C. Turner and son John have been Phillips jobbers since April 1, 1932. John is in his 30's and since World War II has gradually taken over the operation and is now the main factor in the operation. They were strictly gasoline until after the war when they started handling fuel oil. Until a couple of years ago, they never had a company owned outlet. At that time they constructed a new station on U. S. Highway 12/Wis. State Highway 13 which passes just west of the city.

Two and a half years ago, they sold out a small bulk plant that they owned at Gotham, Wisconsin which is ten miles southwest of Richland Center, Wis. This sale was just prior to John taking over. For the last year, John has realized that this was a mistake and because the present operator at Gotham has cancelled our contract, John wants to go back to Richland center with a new bulk plant and build that area up along with Baraboo.

The jobber already has an operator picked out; he hopes will operate the station for him and is expected to do 20,000 gallons of gas per month.

Along with the proposal it was noted that the property was on the NW Corner of 6th. Ave. and Broadway. It had 132 ft. of frontage on Broadway and 66 ft. on 6th. Avenue. I. C. Turner's home was located on the opposite corner, south across 6th. Avenue and John Turner's home was south of and next to I. C. Turner's.

An article in the Baraboo News Republic (dated Feb. 7, 2014) stated that **People Helping People**, a non-profit **Work-Ready** organization was considering this site and building for a job training program. At that time, Bill Harris was the president of the organization and was looking to obtain a three-year lease with an Option to buy.

Volume VI... "Baraboo Wisconsin 1850 to 2010" ... Section II

808 Broadway

It was announced in the April 25, 2014 issue of the Baraboo News Republic that **Home Instead Senior Care**, a Baraboo based home care agency, located at 808 Broadway was planning on hiring up to 40 caregivers in 2014. The Baraboo office, which opened earlier in the year, is part of a national company with 1,000 offices and 65,000 caregivers and serves Adams, Columbia, Juneau and Sauk counties.

locations before that. A total time in the area of 25 years because they were operating out of their home outside of the Baraboo city limits.

Commerce Avenue

420 Commerce Avenue

It was announced in the March 12, 2014 issue of the Baraboo News Republic that "A network of locally grown, international agribusinesses bought land from the city of Baraboo for a new headquarters and manufacturing facility".

The city sold five acres on the corner of Hatchery Road and Commerce Avenue to the **SureFire Group** for \$1.00 which the city purchased from **Jeffry Sorg** for \$156,480. SureFire acquired the land on behalf of four agribusinesses owned and operated by **Landis Brozak** and **Karl & Melanie Burgi**. All of the companies are in the dairy-hoof health business, doing business in 40 countries. Preliminary plans call for a 25,000 square foot building.

The network of businesses started with **Comfort Hoof Care**, established in 1989, which develops products that aid in hoof trimming and hoof care analysis. **Dairyland Hoof Care Institute**, launched in 1995 offers courses on hoof care for students from around the world. **Synergy Metalworks**, established in 2008, manufactures products for Comfort Hoof Care and other customers. **Sure Step Consulting**, created in 2010, works with dairy farmers to develop hoof health solutions.

On July 14, 2014, the Baraboo Plan Commission approved SureFire Group's plan to construct a 34,000 square foot building at this site.

For the past 5 years, the company has been operating out of the property owned by Brent C. Hesselberg located at 1660 Water St. The property is in the City limits. They were operating in other

Remember Those Old Days... ?

Island Woolen Mill; c 1910

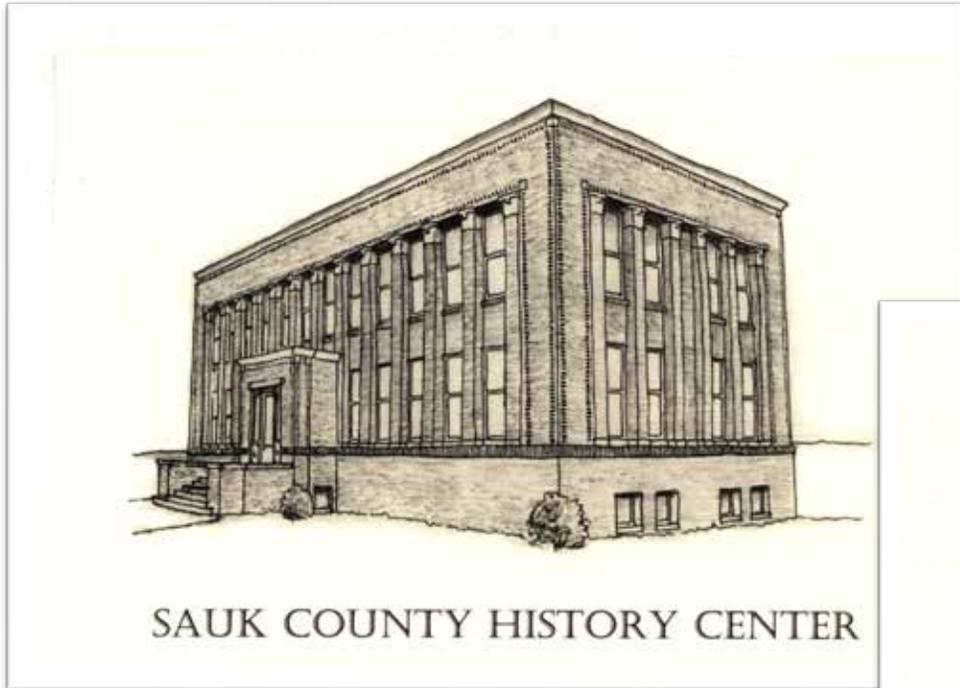


Left to right: (front row) Linn Loomis, Clay Alley, Harry Kohlapp, Ernest Haskin, George Golding, Henry Smith and John Meyers; (back row) Alma Smith, Zelda Holapple, Eva Wright, Kate Dougherty, Gustie Johnston, Clara Golding, Eva Watkir, Velma Perkins, Blanche Perkins, Henry Starr and James Rundle.

Industry In Baraboo Has Changed

Clay Alley has brought us in the above picture, made at the main entrance of the Island Woolen Mill back in 1910, and no doubt it will bring back memories to many local residents. It also illustrates how times have changed for many of the employees appear to be mere boys and girls.

Also preserved by the Baraboo man is a statement of employee earnings and payroll deductions—and to some it may seem surprising that back in 1940 there were deductions. It shows that Clay had worked a 40-hour week at a 62 cents hourly rate, as a loom fixer, that there had been 25 cents deducted for "Old Age" and \$1.11 for insurance, and his take home pay had been \$23.44.



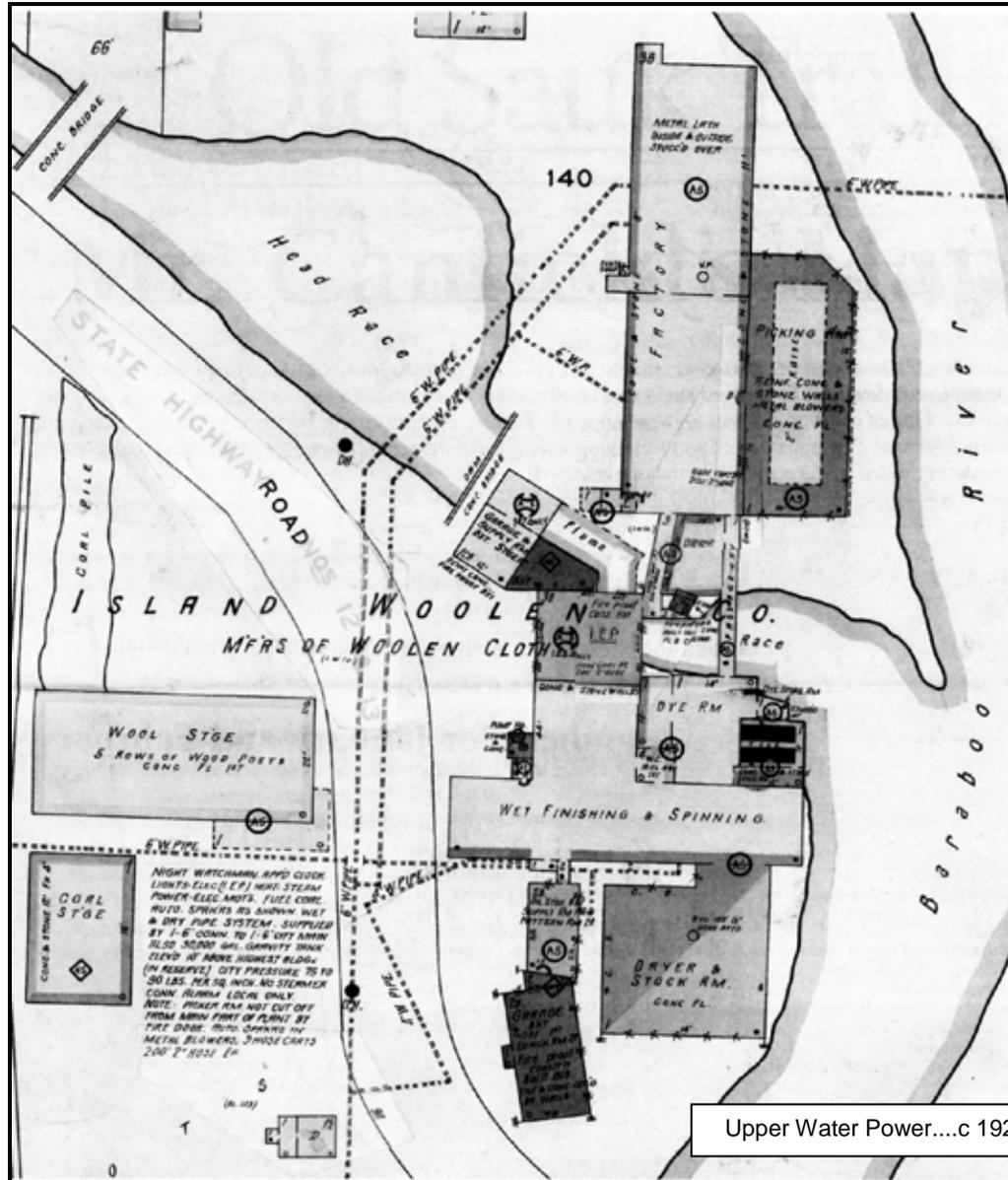
You are cordially invited to the
**Sauk County History Center
Dedication Day**

Saturday, May 18, 2013
at 2 p.m.

900 Second Avenue, Baraboo

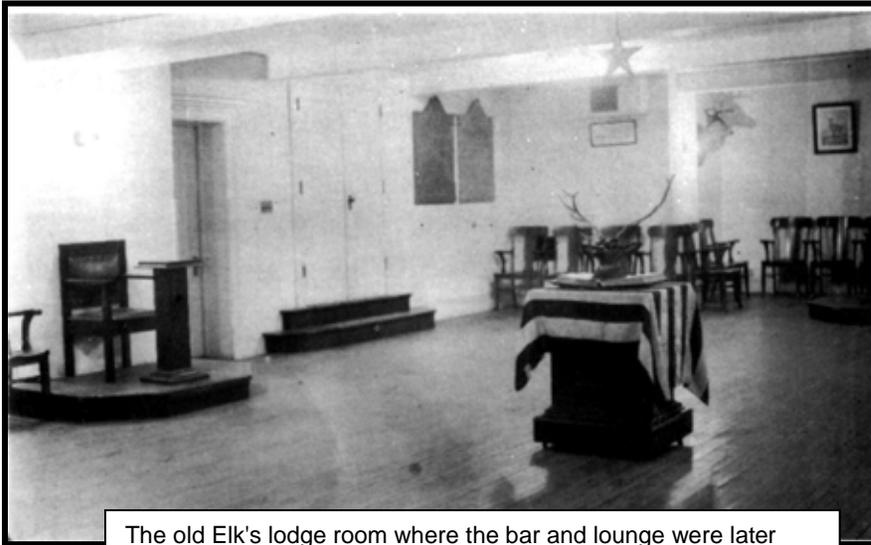
*The work, support and effort of many people
will be acknowledged. We would be
honored if you could attend.*

The Sauk County Historical Society
Board of Directors



Upper Water Power....c 1927

Depicted on this Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1927 is the site of the Island Woolen Mill complex. The office building is now the Sauk County History Center.



The old Elk's lodge room where the bar and lounge were later located.



The Elk's first bar...formerly the kitchen, located off the formal sitting room on the main floor. Old timers are Fred Junk...bartender, Ernie Ross and Martin Arndt



L-R...M. H. Mould the first B.P.O.E. Exalted Ruler; H. M. Acott the first Secretary of the Lodge; Fred Morey passed away just prior to the Golden Jubilee; Adolph Andro...lodge secretary for 28 consecutive

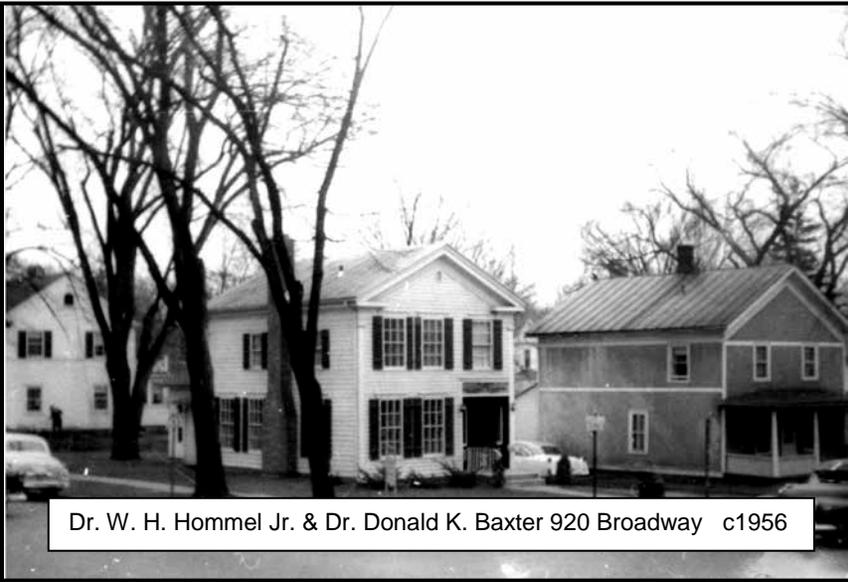
Baraboo Hometown Baseball Team of 1874



L-R: M. E. Spring, Rube Baldwin, Sam Briscoe, Ira Harris, Grant Lippit and Will Dodd.



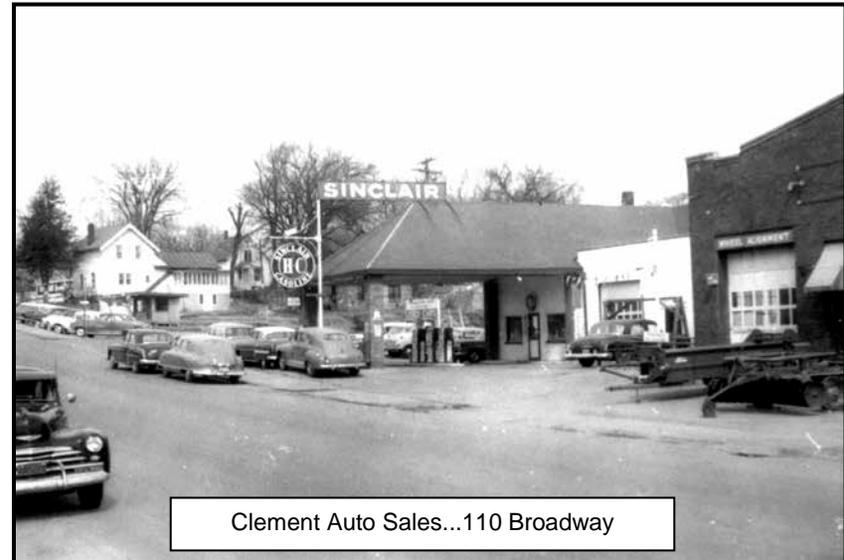
Conoco Station 518 Ash Street c1956



Dr. W. H. Hommel Jr. & Dr. Donald K. Baxter 920 Broadway c1956



Swanson's Standard Service 312-314 Broadway c1956

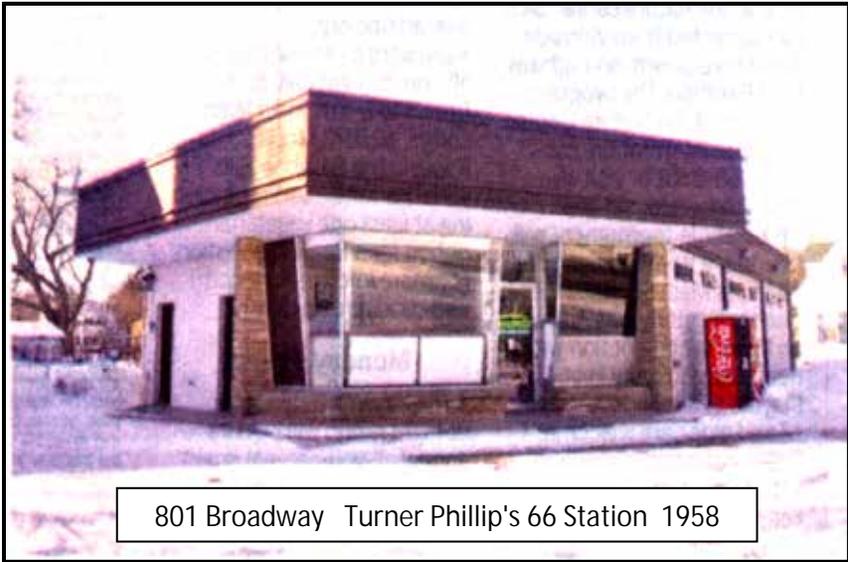




801 Broadway 1956



Schwartz & O'Brien Cities Service 401 c1956



801 Broadway Turner Phillip's 66 Station 1958



100-104 Fourth Avenue...1973-1993



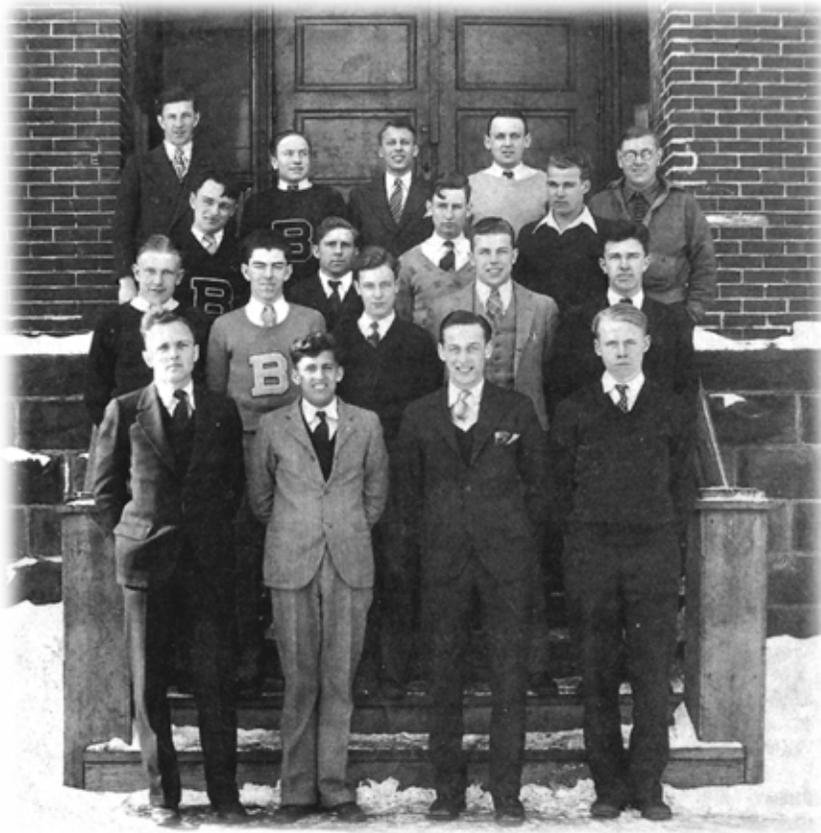
Mitchell/Foster Allstate Agency...100 Third Street..c2013



108 Third Street...1950-1993



112 Ash Street...1973-1978

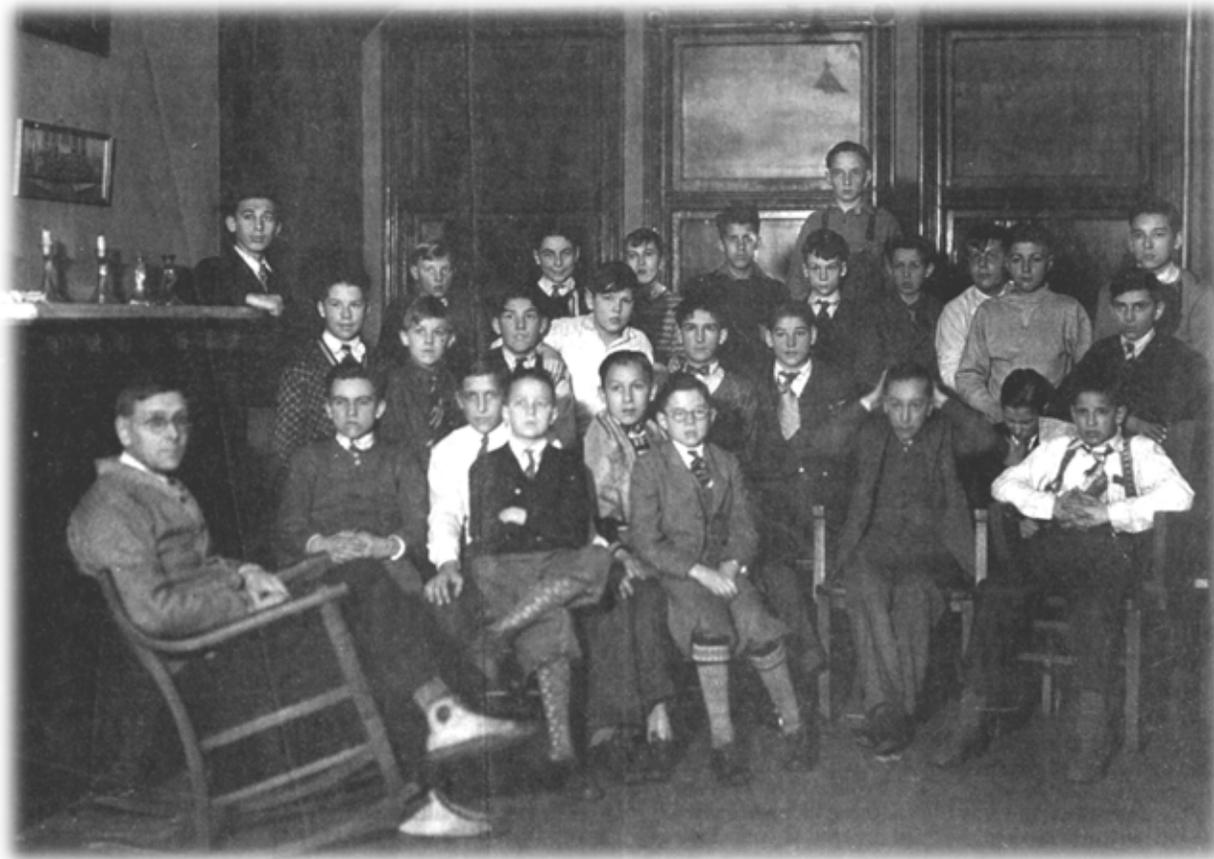


(Photo shown at left)

Hi-Y Club taken on the steps of the YMCA Building in 1930
(front row) future schools superintendant Gordon Willson, Ray Wickus. Milton Feinberg, Robert Harding,
(second row) Martin Luther, Ed Horkan, Hubert Scales, Gordon Inglebritson, Carl Effinger,
(third row) Jack McGann, "Shorty" Engilman, Merle Hanley, Kenneth Morley,
(top row) Robert Mead, "Shorty" Schierholtz, Tom Ocherhauser, Lyle Corsaw and YMCA Director Fred Babcock.

(Photo shown at right).. Taken in the lower level of the YMCA in the late 1920's, (seated) Harold Wickus, Sidney Wakefield, Tom Okerhauser, Earl Geyman, Carl Okerhauser, Iris Federman, (standing) Ezra Schaefer and Merl Hanley





(In front, from left) Fred Babcock...in chair, unidentified, Carl Ocherhauser...(white shirt & tie), John Turner...(sweater & tie). Dick Koepp...(bow Tie), Phil Scheible...(glasses), Lyle Coles and Bob Wickus.

(Second row) Warren Glover, Bill Ott, "speed" porter, Billy Johnson, "Windy" Hatch, the rest unidentified.

(Third Row)...Charlie Adams, Marvin Hanley, Francis Flemming, John Dithmar, Ray Wickus, Joe Rocher, Robert Tobler, unidentified, Bill Frenz, John Platt and Iris Federman.



At left...Anthony C. and Alberta J. Canepa taught over 3,500 people to dance over a period of 50 years.

Below..Alberta (Verthein) Canepa (middle row..second from left) fresh out of high school was selected to join the 1936 *Revelations*, a 36 member dance troupe that toured the national vaudeville circuit. Later she joined a spin-off professional dance group pictured below.



The Dancing Canepas, the Wisconsin Easter Seal's chair, display an oversize check from the 1971-1972 Easter Seal campaign.



At left: The Dancing Canepas performed at many supper clubs in the area..here they are shown at the Chula Vista resort in Wisconsin Dells.
L-R (First Row) Thomas, Anthony Jr., Joseph, Claire, Alberta Jr. and Diane; (Second Row) Christopher, Anthony Sr., James, Jane, Antoinette, Alberta Sr. and Mary.

At right: Most of the dance recitals took place at the historic Al. Ringling Theater. The Dancing Canepa's usually ended their routines dancing to the music "Whispering".

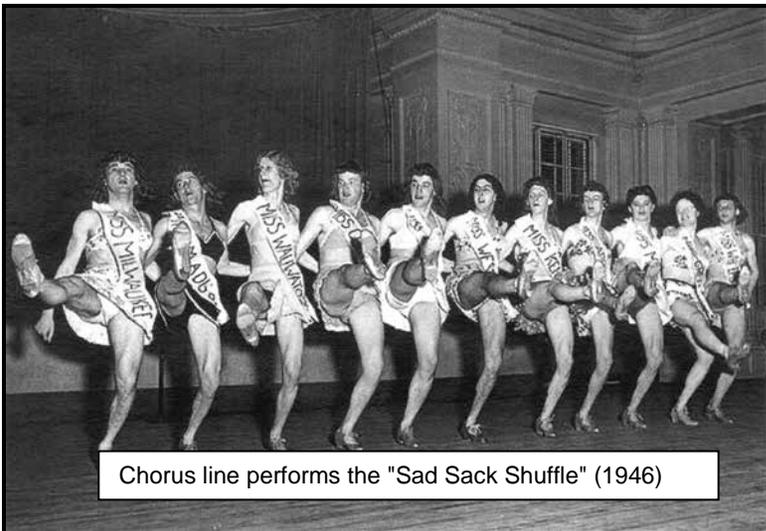




In 1980 the dancing Canepas presented a 25th anniversary recital at the Al. Ringling Theater.



The Haresfoot "ponies" form a chorus line in their production of "Call Me Madam" (1957)



Chorus line performs the "Sad Sack Shuffle" (1946)

CAST	
Klipklop -----	George Stanek, Louis Ruch
Arthur Pierce Jay -----	Charles Adair
Louise Martin -----	Reynolds Tjensvold
Mrs. Phipps -----	Everett Baker
Georgianna Schultz -----	Leo Porett
Charley, reporter -----	Jack Cole
Dean Hornblower -----	Charles Wason
Batten -----	William Engel
Abercrombie -----	Hugo Autz
Fitch -----	William Roper
Durstine -----	Charles Wason
Osborne -----	Jean Thorel
Burton -----	Walter Meyer
Chief Oliver C. Titmarsh -----	George Hampel Jr.
Indian Girl -----	John Doolittle
Slapyaback -----	Alfred Klaber
Shakeyahand -----	Garth Gray
Miss Whimsy -----	Richard Marter
Mr. Cole, artist -----	Hugo Autz
Photographer -----	Walter Meyer
Caller -----	Harold Jury
Pete -----	Ralph Guentzel
Fraternity Boys -----	W. Engel, C. Nuesse, H. Autz, R. Guentzel
Brothers Minestrone -----	W. Sondheimer, J. Thorel, W. Baumeister, A. Canepa
Specialties by The Haresfooters -----	Mark Catlin, Charles Yonts, Kenneth Brown

ENSEMBLE	
<i>Men</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Jack Anderson	Roland Biersach
Robert Ball	Anthony Canepa
Walter Baumeister	John Doolittle
Emanuel Bernstein	William Jones
Jerry Crawford	Jean Thorel
Samuel Schein	Paul Wiemer
Walter Sondheimer	Kenneth Wollaeger
Myron Thompson	Andrew Zwaska

Upper Right..Cast of Haresfoot dancers Ensemble;
 Tony Canepa in the "Girls" column...1933.
 Left side..Later Haresfoot productions.
 Upper Left.. "Call Me Madam"; Lower left "Haresfoot Follies"



Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Ellison and a friend at home on Cheeks Hill. This house was later purchased by Al. Ringling and occupied by "Bunn the Baker" of Baraboo.

BARABOO
Wholesale Food Distributors for- **Food Products, inc.**

1947

1973

Chefs BEST

BARABOO
Wholesale Food Distributors for- **Food Products, inc.**

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Ribbon cutting ceremony held on April 23, 2015 officially opening the Maxwell-Potter Conservancy. Mayor Palm with scissors, Lou Ann Ward far right holding ribbon, Joe Ward to her immediate right.



Ribbon cutting ceremony held on June 26, 2015 officially opening the Ward Playground section of the Maxwell-Potter Conservancy. L-R Greg Wise, Jody Ward, Jana Brezinski, Mike Hardy, Joe Ward, Bryan Ward, Lou Ann Ward, Denise Statz, Joel Petty, Mayor Mike Palm, Pete Premo and Debra Bauer.