

Trivia Section I, Island Water Power

Island Water Power

The island water power, also called the upper-water power, was located on the inside of the upper oxbow below what is now the Ochsner Park. It was not an island until a mill-race was developed.

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Addendum to Island Woolen Mill

Generally speaking, there was very little fire protection in the 1800's. There were horse drawn water wagons that would race to the scene of the fire. These wagons were generally drawn by teams of horses that were first to arrive at the fire station. When the fire bell would ring the race was on...any one on the streets were really not safe as the horse drawn buggies and wagons came racing, cutting across lawns etc. for the chance to draw the water wagon and the \$2.00 reward.

In 1885, the Island Woolen Mill had on hand, 40 "Fire Grenades". A fire grenade was a bottle of thin and fragile glass that was designed to be thrown on the fire and to break easily, therefore, the contents would extinguish the flames. You could often find them in homes and buildings around the turn of the century. The grenades were filled with various liquids; however, carbon tetrachloride seemed to work the best. The grenades are very collectible today. They may come in many different colors and shapes. If you are lucky enough to find one, remember, they were made to be broken and destroyed, so use extreme caution in handling these grenades.

In the 1900's they were replaced by pump-type brass and copper extinguishers produced in large quantities, of which far more have survived.





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Island Woolen Mill Part I

With the help of the writings of an old settler, **William Canfield**, who was also an early surveyor plus the **McFetridge Woolen Mill's** company newspaper, "**Wool Nubs**"; an attempt to recall the chronology of the growth of mills that operated in the upper ox-bow of the Baraboo River will be made. An ox-bow refers to any horseshoe shaped path taken by the river. There exists an upper and a lower ox-bow of the river in Baraboo. The upper ox-bow in Baraboo lies beneath Ocshner Park in the western part of Baraboo.

About Abraham Wood: he was from Missouri or Kentucky. His wife was a Winnebago half-breed; she was a great cook and a very fine woman. Early on, Wood migrated to Illinois where he may have had a brother. He is known to have been in Madison about 1836 or 1837. His good friend was Wallace Rowan.

It is reported that Wood conducted a grog shop in Portage and it is recorded that White Pawnee, an Indian, sometimes referred to as Vane Blanc, tried to obtain some liquor from Wood by force and with knife in hand. Wood, who was a very strong man, objected and hit Pawnee with a club, crushing his skull and killing him. Soon Indians surrounded Wood's place of business, their goal, to get even. Wood survived and eventually went to trial in Greed Bay where the grand jury evidently found that Wood had acted in self defense. However, in order for Wood to make peace with Chief DeKaury, he had to marry the chief's daughter. His new wife, Sarah, was partially white. There was no ceremony. However, after the couple moved to Baraboo, Eben Peck, being a justice of the peace, married them.

Prior to this marriage, Sarah had a Frenchman for a husband and they had a daughter Hannah who was 10 years old when Sarah married Wood. The newly married couple resided on the south shore of Lake Monona in early 1837 in an area referred to variously as "Old

Indian Garden", "Wood's Point", "Strawberry Point", "Squaw Point" and as of late, "Winnequah." It was here that Margaret, Wood's only child, was born on March 7, 1837.

It was probably in 1839 that the Baraboo rapids drew Wood and his family to Baraboo. Here he constructed a small 12 X 12 cabin for the four to survive the first winter in.

Wood was a very even tempered individual except when he was drinking. Then he was liable to explode at the slightest infraction, or at least what he considered an infraction. He was a large man and a strong man and also an early inhabitant of the first jail in Baraboo.

About 1850 the family moved to Prairie du Chien and it was there that Wood saw his wife for the last time. It is not known what took place but Mrs. Wood and daughter Hannah moved to Minnesota to live with the Indians there. Wood and his daughter, Margaret, would later return to Baraboo along with Wood's brother. Wood's daughter became acquainted with Charles W. Perry and they were eventually married. Soon thereafter, the family went on a trip to visit Perry's family in Milton. It was during this trip that the team, pulling the wagon, started up suddenly and the jerk caused Wood to fall over backwards, off the backless seat striking his head. His spine was injured and he died in great agony about a month later on September 25, 1855 at the age of 60 years. Wood was buried in a little church yard in Albion and was later moved about 1-1/2 miles north to a new cemetery....no marker exists.

About Wallace Rowan was a long-time frontiersman from Tennessee and came to the zinc and lead mining area near Platteville as early as 1830 via Morgan County, Illinois with his wife and two small children. Rowan's wife's maiden name was Metcalf and it is said that the Rowan family could all speak Winnebago fluently. The family lived at the north end of Lake Mendota, vacating that property just prior to the grand powwow between General Henry Dodge and the Winnebago's. The confab was held in the cabin that Rowan had just

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deserted. The family moved to the vicinity of Portage in Columbia County and then to Baraboo.

Like Rowan's friend Abraham Wood, his burial site is unknown as no marker exists.

Abraham Wood and **Wallace Rowan** laid claim to this land and commenced building their dam there during the winter of 1839-1840. The dam was placed just above where the Island Woolen Mill would later be erected.

Draper & Post were the mechanics that constructed the mill. Draper later became a partner, just prior to the start-up of the mill. Draper quickly disposed of his shares to Wood and Rowan in 1842. In 1843, **Levi Moore**, father of **Valoo More**, bought out Rowan, and **Moses Nulph** and **Henry Perry** bought out Wood. Rowan, being the frontiersman that he was, then moved into the woods near Elroy and went back to his old life as an Indian trader. The family lived in the Elroy area many years prior to Rowan dying in Baraboo and being buried on what would later be termed, the James Hill farm, north of the river.

In July of 1844 a flood washed out part of the dam and the mill and sections of each were carried down the river. It probably started when A. Barker and James Christie made the first drive of logs down the river from the Baraboo Pinery. The logs were contained in a boom. The boom broke away and the logs, in going over the dam, probably caused the first breach.

There were two men on a raft below the narrows. **Fred Blabern** drowned but **Ed. Willard** survived. Shortly after the flood Wood took back his half of the property. On August 19, 1844 Wood and Moore defined their claim by having it properly surveyed. The duo then decided to build a new low-dam farther up the stream, at the head of the bend and carry the water across the "bow" by means of a raceway. The race was laid out in October of 1844 and during the following winter the ditch was dug by **Anderson & Polson** and the

"Island" was formed. Old timers tell that the race was not entirely dug but was sluiced. The sluicing must have been done after the dam was constructed or there would have been no water to sluice with.

The following summer of 1845, **Jabish Clement** constructed the dam and the mill and later purchased Wood's share. Moore & Clement operated the mill for about two years however their partnership was not successful.

The property then laid idle between 1847 and 1859, when **M. J. Drown** and **G. H. Stewart**, of Beaver dam assumed control of the Clement claims and in the spring of 1860 those of L. Moore. Their goal was to build a woolen mill on the property. Stewart soon withdrew from the partnership.

It was reported that a dam was constructed in the summer of 1860...this must have been a new dam? At the same time a factory building, 40 X 90 was constructed, machinery installed and production started in the fall. In 1865 **William Andrews** came into the firm; 1866, **Col. D. S. Vittum**; 1867, **Henry Rich**; subsequently, **A. A. Avery** and **William Rich**.

This building, as late as 1924, was referred to as "the old main building" and was the most central of all the buildings. An "ell" or wing was constructed on the north end of the building in 1887 and extended to the west in 1889 and in 1917 was extended eastward to the bank of the river. An office building was constructed on the south end and another story was added to the office about 1904.

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.

During 1887, the factory was enlarged to double its capacity, and new and improved machinery was installed in all departments. By

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then the company owned all the land and water power supply which was formerly owned by the Baraboo Manufacturing Company

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.

In January of 1923, the mill changed from line shaft power to electricity and at the end of 1923 the company changed from a partnership to a corporation.

Ryan & Hollenbeck

In 1844, **George** and **Edward Willard** came to the Baraboo Valley and made a claim on the river about two miles above the then Baraboo western city limits. A dam and saw mill were constructed and placed in operation. The proprietary interests of the Willard's soon passed to **Culver & Conkey**, who a year or two later sold out to **Metcalf and Crossman**. In 1850, **Nathan Paddock and Martin Waterman** purchased Crossman's interest, and for thirteen years the firm remained unchanged. However, competition and the depressing effects of the war resulted in creditors taking measures to secure them from a loss. **Captain Levi Moore** took charge of the property as a legal creditor.

The firm had previously constructed a second building and installed machinery for the manufacturing of furniture, which was rented and operated by **Ryan & Hollenbeck**. In 1866 the firm of **Thomas, Claude & Thomas** purchased the entire property, and established a hub & spoke factory in the furniture department, the furniture machinery was moved to the Baraboo Manufacturing Company on the island.

A **Mr. McDonald**, of Chicago then purchased the buildings and the remaining equipment. McDonald sold the whole works in 1875

to **Jacob Hespeler** of Ontario, Canada and in 1878 **M. J. Drown** became the owner, still owning it in 1880.

Baraboo Manufacturing Company

(Also known as the "Chair factory")

The **Baraboo Manufacturing Company** was organized by a number of prominent business men as a stock company and their charter was approved on March 22, 1867.

The officers were as follows: President-**William Andrews**; Treasurer-**B. F. Mills**; Secretary-**Henry Rich**; Board of Directors: **B. F. Mills**, *H. R. Ryan*, **M. J. Drown**, **Henry Rich**, *William Andrews*, *Frederick Hertel*, **S. W. Ryan**, **Levi Crouch** and *William Palmer*. Those members whose names appears in *italics* soon disposed of their stock. Others joined the company... **A. A. Avery**, **William Hill**, **Charles A. Sumner**.

Construction of the factory was commenced in the spring of 1867 with available capital of \$35,500. A 40 x 126 ft. factory, which housed a sawmill, was erected about 200 feet above where later the McFetridge Island Woolen Mill would stand, which was below Ocshner Park. They also had a blacksmith shop, warehouse, paint shop, dry house, steam rooms, sheds, barns, Etc. Part of the machinery came from the old Ryan-Hollinbeck factory. Henry R. Ryan was the first manager and was soon replaced by M. Partridge, then C. A. Sumner followed by M. J. Drown.

Material used was largely Oak which came from the Town of Freedom and were taken from a flat area about two miles south of the village of North Freedom. Pine logs were first launched in Seeley's Creek, and floated in high-water down the Baraboo River. The Pine was generally not used in the furniture but were used as a raft to float the Oak logs. The factory produced bedsteads, tables and chairs mostly and did an extensive business.

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It is not easy to write without touching on the inner workings of this factory. Wages in the paint shop were 75-cents a day in 1871. After a certain period wages were increased to \$1.00 per day. These were "prevailing wages" at the time.

Beds were priced at \$2.50 with a like sum for for a table. Dining room chairs sold for \$1.00 each and rockers were \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Ryan & Hollenbeck had an outlet in the up-town shopping district of Baraboo.

The factory also attempted in 1873 to manufacture threshing machines, which were known as "Agitators". During the same year they also produced fanning mills. Castings for the machinery were made by the Walker Foundry located at the south end of the high bridge. The machinery's colors were red, yellow and black. However, the machines did not prove to be succesful and the project was dropped.

The factory building was two stories with a basement and when in full operation employed 60 men. The paint shop was 22 X 60, two stories. It burned in 1885. In the early days, the race had two branches at the lower end, one for the woolen mill and one for the chair factory

McFetridge Home

McFetridge Home On Oak Street Nears completion; To Be Occupied In July, *Baraboo Weekly News*, April 26, 1928

The new home which Mr. & Mrs. E. P. McFetridge are building is nearing completion and the house is attracting the admiration and attention of many visitors to Baraboo, probably more than that of local people who have watched it grow and scarcely realize how truly unusual it is.

Decorators arrived today to undertake this phase of the work on the new home of Mr. and Mrs. McFetridge. Installation of the floor

has been practically completed and Mr. and Mrs. McFetridge hope to occupy the house by the last of June.

Beautifully situated on the slope of upper Oak Street, overlooking the entire sweep of the Baraboo valley, the house is ideally suited to the site it occupies. Of Elizabethan architecture, the materials used throughout have been selected with an eye to the giving of an aged effect. A wide variety of building materials in the outside construction gives the house an unusual charm, the buff of the cement blending with the deeper stone and brick, while the long and narrow construction is exceptional, giving the house a spacious effect without undue size.

It has been the aim of Mr. and Mrs. McFetridge in building their house to use whatever possible the materials common to the region, and incidentally Baraboo men have done most of the work. Some of the most unusual stone in the outer construction is from the Seibecker quarry, southeast of Baraboo. Unusually hard sandstone of beautiful polish in places and of lovely tone was quarried here..

Briarhill sandstone is also largely used in the construction and the shingles of the gables roof are hand rived. All the walls are 15 to 18 inches thick giving perfect insulation.

Terraced Lawn

The grounds comprise more than an acre and a half of land and the terraced slope on which the house stands has been beautified by natural stonewalls and a winding approach, and shrubbery is to be used at various places.

The Elizabethan arch of the doorway gives into a vestibule of hospitable size and thence into the hallway of the house. A curved staircase and slate floor are pleasing features of this room. The slate, which is laid in the irregular shaped pieces in which it is quarried, is in several shades of gray-greens and follows the graceful curves of the room in an unusually charming effect.

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At the left is the living room whose chief charm is the French doors, which practically form two walls, and frame glimpses of the marvelous view while at one end they open into the formal garden making this seem almost a part of the house. At the front is a flagstone terrace, which is to have piers of rock at intervals, joined by an iron rail, the whole to be protected by an awning in the summertime.

A fireplace in this room is beautifully paneled in wood, and bookshelves of unusual carving carry out the same note.

Unusual Dining Room

A fireplace, which is the exact reproduction of one in Rudyard Kipling's English home, occupies an entire end of the dining room and beyond this room is the kitchen and a breakfast room. The laundry also opens off the kitchen and is on the main floor.

The second floor is divided into three units, the guest quarters, the section occupied by the owners, and the maid's room. The two quest rooms open into an adjoining bath room which is finished in shades of peach color and one of the rooms will be furnished with a French theme while the other will be old English.

There are no closets in the house, built-in wardrobes offering every convenience while the linen room is likewise fitted with sliding drawers and enclosed cupboards.

In the owner's room a sleeping porch within a house is a convenient feature, French doors making it possible to shut off one end of the room into a sleeping porch. A fireplace of quaint tiles in this room is one of the pleasant associations of the house, having been made from tiles which were formerly in the fireplace of the children's room of the McFetridge home on Fourth avenue 51 years ago.

Casement windows of the second floor throughout are of leaded panes while the entire house is equipped with rolscreens, which are built into the casements and are removed as easily as rolling up a window shade.

The bathroom of the main bedroom is one of the unusual features of the house. It is built of glass squares, similar to tile but of a dull finish glass in unusual violet shades, no two pieces alike, while the border is of buff and green. The glass is imported from Italy and the bathroom is not yet completed due to, the fact that more of the glass must be secured.

Garage Is Built-In

A spacious garage is located under the north end of the house and this is of fireproof construction. A stairway leads directly to the upper hall.

There are many bits of Baraboo's history connected with the house, making it truly part of the countryside in which it stands. Parts of the outer construction of the chimney are built from the old stone abutments of the iron bridge, which was recently replaced, by the cement bridge on Second Avenue. The brackets, which support a rear balcony, were the work of an old German iron-maker who once plied his trade here. The original curbs, which surrounded the city park before the city streets were paved, have been built into the house and all of these details add to its character and interest.

Even the architect, Frank Riley of Madison, is closely associated with Baraboo while it was Louis Siberz, a Baraboo boy, who had much to do with the drawing of the plans.

Note: See the following pages for more information on the Island Woolen Mill...

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Island Woolen Mill Part II

The following was found on-line and may be of interest to those doing research....I do not know if it corroborates what was written on early pages. That is for the reader to decide, but the writer believes that the earlier pages are correct.

“The predecessor of the Island Woolen Company was a firm established at Baraboo, Wisconsin, by **M.J. Drown** in 1863-1864. Drown was a local entrepreneur with numerous business interests and affiliations such as a saw mill, furniture factory (“Baraboo Manufacturing Company”), and a newspaper. Drown erected a building on the banks of the Baraboo River and solicited wool from customers. Drown apparently had several partners over the next ten to twelve years. Consequently, the company's name varied and was at times “**Drown, Humphrey, and Company;**” “**Drown and Childs;**” “**Drown and Andrews;**” and “**Drown and Vittum.**” Drown sold an interest in the company to William Andrews and D. S. Vittum in 1865. Andrews was subsequently bought out by Drown and Vittum. In 1867, the mill became a joint-stock company with the owners Vittum, Drown, and **Henry Rich**. Later, in 1873, Drown and **Alfred Avery** sold their interests to Rich and Vittum. The company then ceased to operate as a stock company. During this time, the company's product was not restricted to woolen goods and included colored and twisted yarns; cassimeres; tweeds; blankets; and doeskins.

In 1875, **James A. McFetridge** sold his interest in a nearby woolen mill at Beaver Dam and purchased 3/8 interest in the woolen mill at Baraboo. At that time, the remaining 5/8 interest was controlled by Henry Rich. The partnership formed between Rich and McFetridge existed until 1893. From the mid to late 1870s **William Rich**, brother of Henry, was a partner. Also, in the early 1880s, **W.H. Hopkins** temporarily owned 1/4 interest in the partnership.

James A. McFetridge died in 1893. McFetridge's share in the mill, 3/8 interest, was evenly divided among his four children and wife. The sons, **Edward P. McFetridge** and **William H. McFetridge**, assumed responsibility for the McFetridge portion of the partnership. Most of the business, however, was conducted by Rich and Edward McFetridge. William McFetridge's involvement in the day-to-day operations was minimal. Later, he became involved in the McFetridge Lighting Company, interior building design and landscaping, and west coast sales.

During the late 1880s, business became poorer and poorer mostly because of eastern competition and changes in wool industry practices. Accordingly, for a year, Rich attempted to sell his 5/8 interest and was unsuccessful. In about January 1899, the partners decided to discontinue operations. Rich moved from Baraboo and continued to seek disposal of his interests.

The McFetridge heirs, in approximately January 1900, began to operate the mill again with the understanding each had 1/5 interest. Rich's 5/8 interest in the plant was rented by the McFetridges. The McFetridge brothers and the overseer, **Fred E. Morey**, put out a small line of samples and received some orders. “**The McFetridge Company**” was adopted as the name.

Meanwhile, Rich increased his efforts to sell his shares. The McFetridges, initially, were not interested in acquiring the shares because they did not intend to be in the business permanently. By 1901 Rich still had not found a buyer, therefore, the McFetridges agreed to purchase the 5/8 interest in real estate, buildings, and machinery for \$10,000. Upon this transaction, the old name of “Island Woolen Company” replaced “The McFetridge Company.”

Initially, the Island Woolen Company manufactured wool, plain and double twist cassimeres, doeskins, tweeds, blankets, and yarns. The company's activities were centered in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, and Iowa. Raw wool was purchased from

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local farmers on an exchange system. That is, the mill would purchase the wool and in return the farmer was able to select payment from the mill's line of finished goods. The mill began selling some goods in the east in 1889. By the mid-1900s, the focus of their markets had shifted to predominantly the east, particularly New York. Later, in 1919, the mill dispensed with the purchase of local wool because it was too costly. Raw wool could be purchased from the east in the exact grade required, eliminating processing. The majority of other supplies were also purchased in the east.

Beginning in 1893, Island Woolen mill also operated the **McFetridge Lighting Company**. The latter was established when power from the mill was used to light the McFetridge family home. Eventually operation was expanded to other customers, primarily employees. The lighting company was incorporated in 1913. Attempts were made to sell the lighting company in 1919-1920. Finally, in 1923 the McFetridge Lighting Company was absorbed by the Wisconsin Power, Light, and Heat Company.

The **Island Woolen Mill**, in 1915, was receiving extensive orders on its low grade woolen materials while nearby Reedsburg Woolen Mill could not get business on its high grade fabrics. Therefore, an agreement was reached which provided for Reedsburg's handling of the surplus orders and Island's furnishing raw materials, dyes, and superintendents. The Island Woolen Mill paid Reedsburg a pre-determined price per yard of finished goods. This agreement was discontinued in 1918 because the Island Woolen Mill expanded its capacity.

In 1917, the company's management agreed with the United States War Department that it should continue producing low grade civilian goods, in the form of suiting fabric, rather than war products. The woolen company operated on a two-season cycle. The lightweight season (spring) ran from August to January. In turn the heavyweight season (fall) ran from February to July. Goods were sold and booked,

through selling agents, during the first four to six weeks of each season. Delivery was throughout the six-month period.

The volume of the company's business fluctuated considerably from 1918 to 1920. The business was closed intermittently because of the 1918 influenza epidemic; strikes among garment makers in New York City; and unseasonably warm weather which delayed spring orders from customers. Edward McFetridge, in his account of the company's history, attributed the sporadic closures to the abrupt ending of World War I. The slump in the woolen industry and poor market conditions continued through 1921. Consequently, the mill turned to the production of various types of blankets to keep the organization intact. In the early 1920s, the mill's management proposed to its principal selling agent several new lines, such as collars, clothing, and automobile fabric, as well as expansion to include western and Midwestern markets. Little action was taken on these suggestions. Despite the occasionally poor business conditions, the mill expanded its physical plant considerably from 1915 to 1925. During this time, office, storage, factory, and picker buildings were constructed.

By 1922, the woolen industry had improved; the company had increased the number of employees, and had more business than it could manage. In fact, the company once again proposed that the Reedsburg Woolen Mill produce some of its overflow since Reedsburg lacked business. This agreement was not made. During this time the mill had one general product, woolen goods used in the manufacture of children's and men's lower priced suits. Overcoating [Overcutting?] fabric and fabric for knickers was also made. The Island Woolen Mill's goods were sold directly to principally eastern wholesale clothing manufacturers who in turn sold a "ready-made" product to retailers throughout the country.

In December 1923, the operation determined it was advantageous to incorporate. Beginning in January 1924, the business operated as a corporation rather than individuals in a co-partnership.

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The company was incorporated in Delaware and had a license to do business in Wisconsin. The corporate officers and board consisted of the McFetridge family as well as company's superintendents, Fred Morey and Frank Rachor.

From 1925 to 1927 the company attempted to expand its product lines. Plaid flannel production was added in 1925. This product, however, was apparently not sold under company's name. Consideration was given to purchasing the Wisconsin Garment Company so the mill could manufacture finished goods as well as the fabric. At this time, the Island Woolen Mill also tried to expand its line to include women's wear. Blankets were still produced for the government, state institutions, and outing purposes. Less than one percent of the mill's product during this time was sold in Wisconsin.

Beginning in 1930, the company produced automobile fabrics. By 1939, the production breakdown was 60 percent automotive, 30 percent overcoating, and 10 percent men's and boy's suiting. In 1942, the Baraboo Company was awarded a government contract for overcoating. After World War II, the mill produced medium-priced Scotch tweed fabric, but business began to falter in the mid-1940s. Management attributed this decline to its production of coarse woolen material, suitable to Island's equipment, when the market demand was for material of a finer weave. In an attempt to remain in business, in the late 1940s, management investigated the possibility of exporting fabrics to South Africa and Rhodesia.

Until the plant closing, efforts were also made to renew production of automobile fabrics, but failing business, coupled with Edward McFetridge's poor health and inactivity, caused the owners, throughout the 1940s, to consider selling the woolen mill. In 1943 consideration was given to turning the management of the mill over to factors. In 1946, Edward McFetridge was reportedly interested in disposing of the mill if the purchaser would maintain the mill for the community's benefit. The mill closed sporadically throughout 1948,

and in April 1949 closed permanently. The Island Woolen Company property was purchased in 1951 by **Joseph H. Makler** of Chicago. Eventually Makler donated the property to Circus World Museum, Inc. with the understanding that it would be managed by the Baraboo Industrial and Expansion Group. All of the buildings, except the office building, were subsequently destroyed in a fire.”

Note: The office building eventually ended up in the hands of the Sauk County Historical Society.

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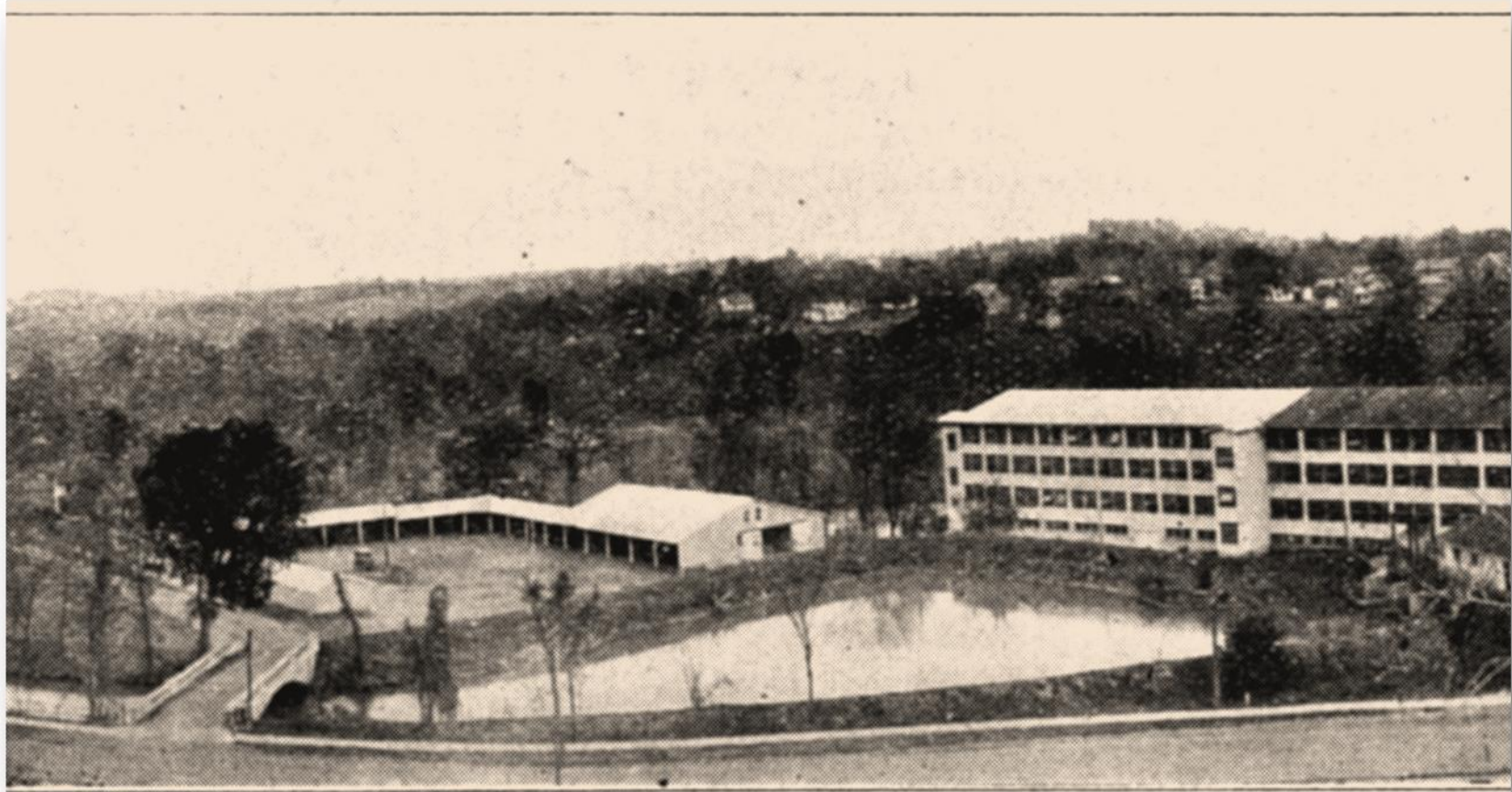
Section I, Island Water Power, Illustration #2

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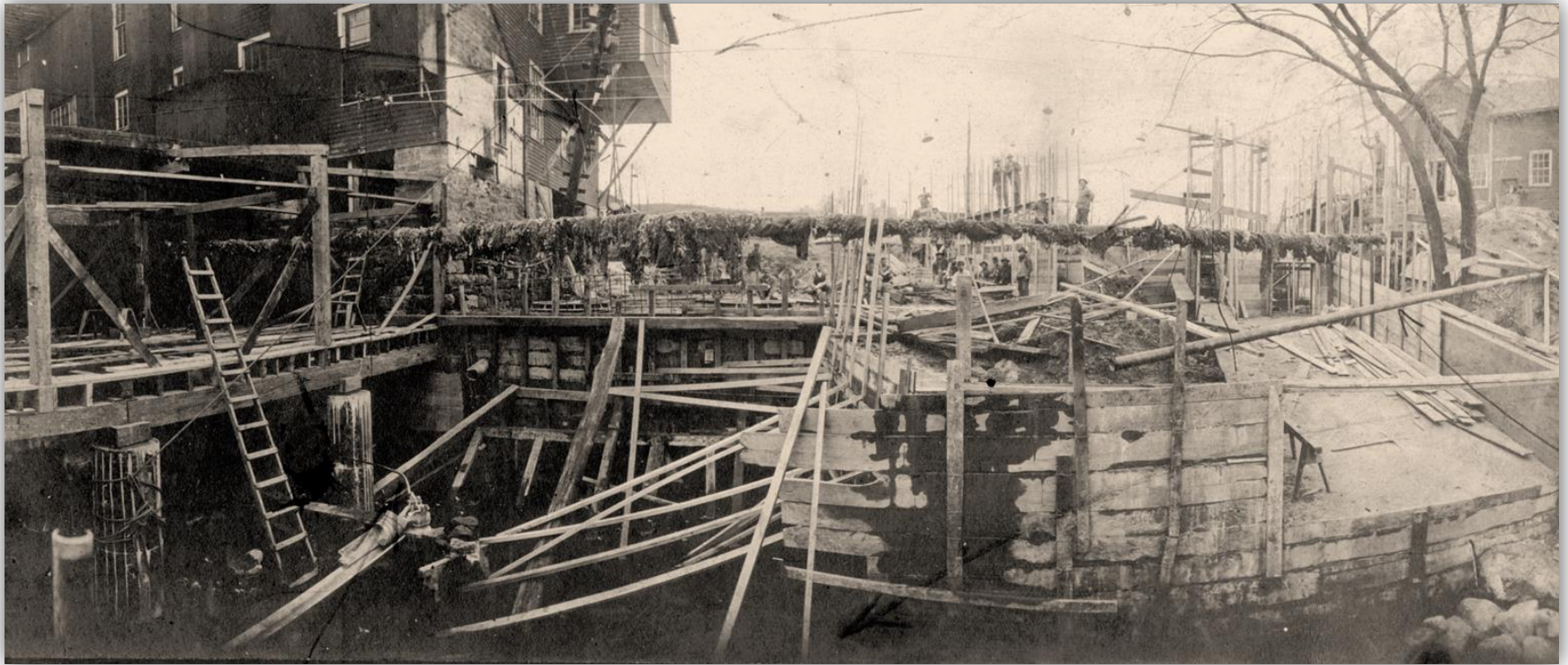
Island Woolen Mill circa 1891

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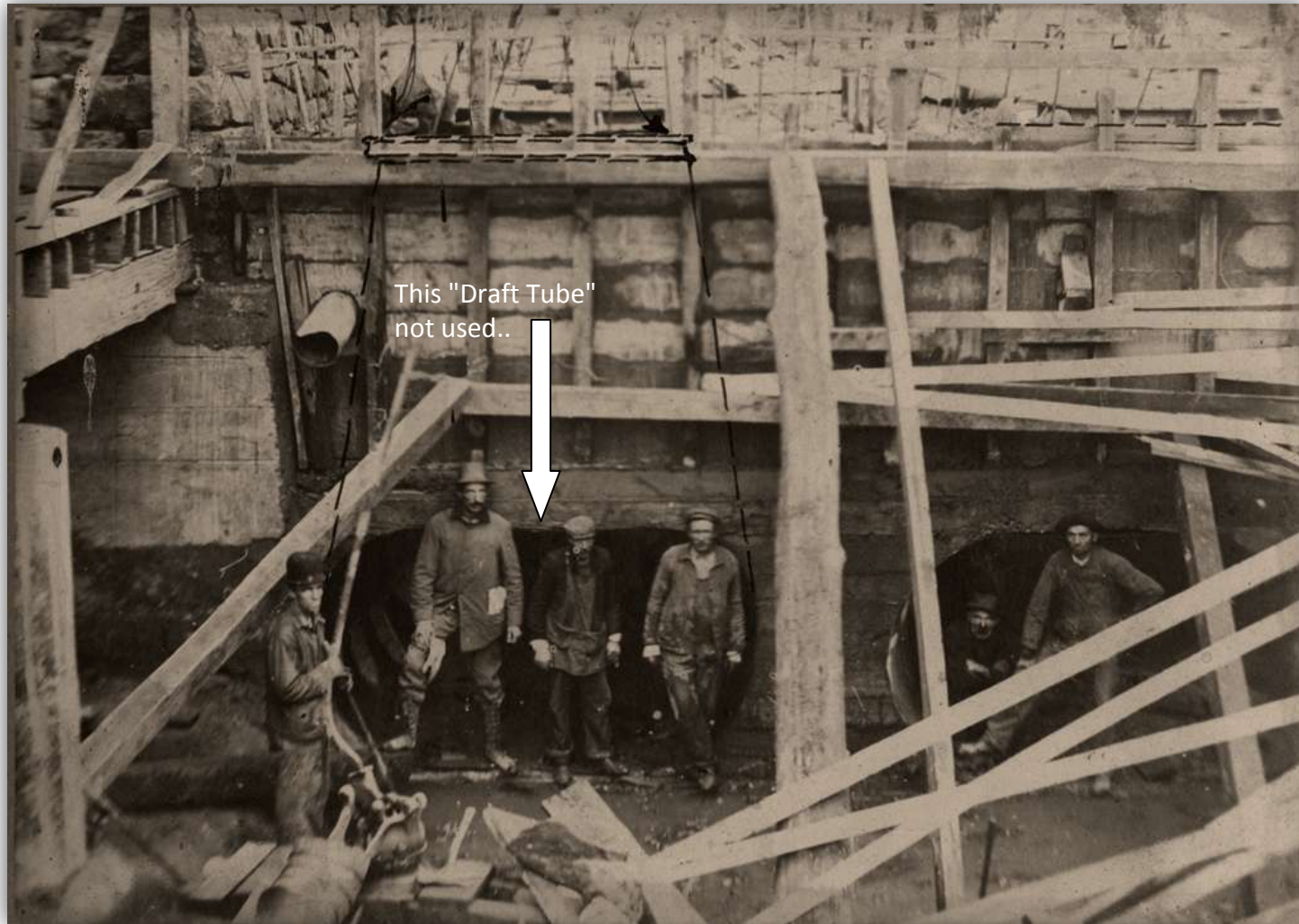
Island Woolen Mill North Section

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Woolen Mill in the throes of construction & expansion c1911

Island Water Power (circa October 1911)



L-R Fred Smith, Wm. McFetridge, Jed Howard, Amiel Smith, Frank Foster, Bill Patrick

Island Water Power (Spillway 1913)



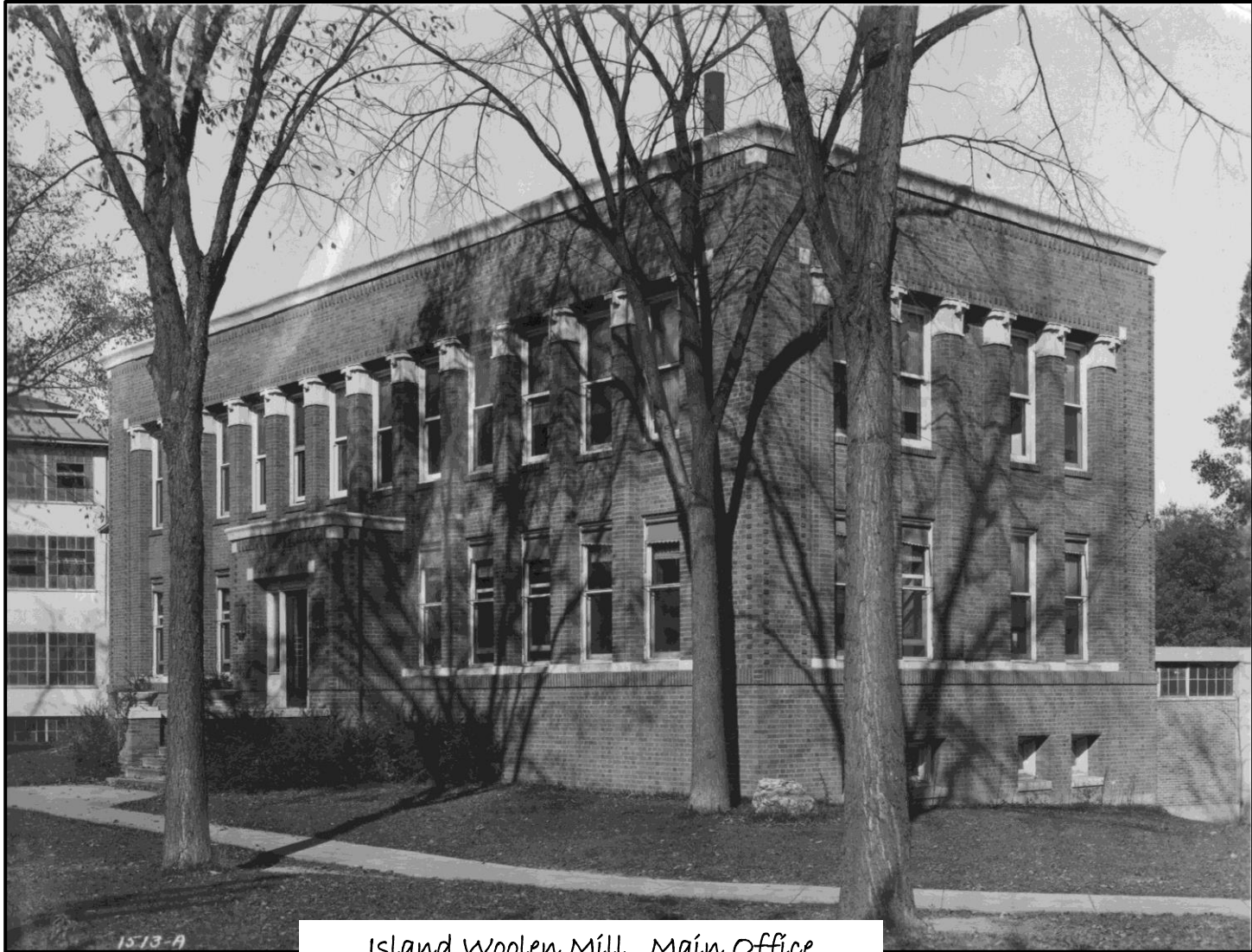
Woolen Mill Spillway c1913

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Island Woolen Mill Front Office

Island Water Power



Island Woolen Mill...Main Office

Island Woolen Mill.....IWC Baseball Team



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Island Woolen Mill South Section



Island Woolen Mill Dam Removal