

HISTORY OF WATERLOO

WISCONSIN

Gc
977.502
W299d
1408251

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

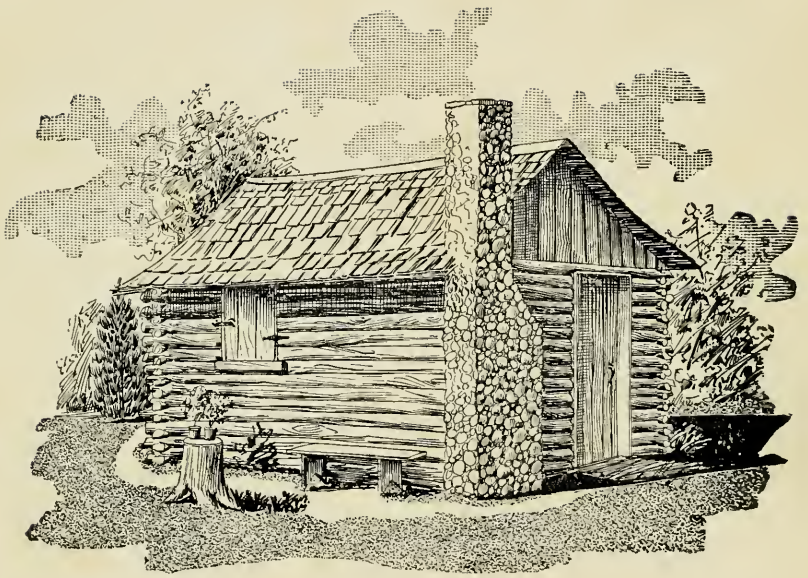
M. L



3 1833 01715 9044

Miss Beulah J. Seiber
Aug. 26 1915-

From, Mama Bell



Pioneer log cabin

HISTORY OF WATERLOO

Published by

MAUNESHA CHAPTER



Daughters of the American Revolution

WATERLOO, WISCONSIN

June, 1915

1408251

FOREWORD.

A short history of Waterloo was issued by P. H. Bolger in 1897, and after the Home Coming in 1905, a more comprehensive one was written by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sheridan and published in the Waterloo Democrat. We are very largely indebted to those two sources for our material, copying much of the text just as it was written, thereby preserving the facts and incidents which they took so much pains and trouble to get together. We thank them for their work, and to all others, who helped us in any way, we are very grateful. A brief sketch of the history of the town of Waterloo is first given because the town and village were one until 1850.

The pleasures of life are not all of the present and future. Much enjoyment comes from the ability to see, and hear, and know of the days and their events, long gone by. Knowing this, we ask all who are interested in Waterloo and its history, to join us in retrospect for a short time and,

“See the same scenes
And view the same sun
And run the same course
That our fathers have run.”

721776 \$ 3.00
6-15-67
Sh. 9461-B
P.O. 3997



Homecoming in the '50's

CHAPTER I.

PREHISTORIC WATERLOO.

Prior to the coming of the European, nothing is known of the events that transpired on Wisconsin soil. Its groves and prairies were the home of the Indian in the same sense that they were the home of the badger and the deer. Permanency of settlement was not a fixed habit of the red man. Each Indian tribe usually established its village in some locality favorable to the growing of corn and at some considerable distance from its neighbor, especially where hostile relations existed. The surrounding district was the tribes hunting grounds. Constant warfare often caused villages to be removed to distant parts. In such an event a forfeiture of hunting grounds followed.

Indian Occupation.

In 1634 Jean Nicolet visited Wisconsin territory. He was the first white man to ride upon its rivers and to traverse its hills and prairies. The Indians nearest to the present site of Waterloo were located in villages on the Fox river northeast of Portage. Near the site of the city of Green Bay were the Winnebagoes; farther to the southwest, near Oshkosh, were the Sacs and Foxes; and still farther to the west, on the Fox, were the Mascoutens and Kickapoos. On the south, the nearest Indians were the Illinois whose village was north of the present site of Peoria. Waterloo is in the great intervening space. It is probable that the dusky huntsman from the prairies of Illinois

shared the game of its groves and streams with the sterner tribes of the Fox. No doubt mischievous bands of the fierce Sioux from beyond the Mississippi often lit their camp fires upon its hill tops. Any attempt to ascribe this locality to the sovereignty of a particular tribe would be purely conjectural.

Mounds in the Vicinity.

The mounds in the neighborhood of Waterloo village are evidence of the permanency of settlement at some remote period antedating by centuries the coming of the Europeans. Some of them still exist, though greatly diminished in size, and may be seen on the east of the highway leading south from the village and now on lands partly owned by John Neupert, and others may be examined near the west line of the Hugh Stokes' farm. Some have disappeared because of the plow and the elements. No trace remains of the several mounds which once stood on the present site of the Catholic church and the cemetery to its south. Further cultivation will deprive future generations of an acquaintance with these mute reminders of a vanished race whose customs, religious emotions or other characteristics led to their formation. The mounds were of Indian origin. They may have been burial places of chiefs or may have served some place in the observance of religious rites. The frequency of their occurrence in this immediate vicinity indicates a settlement hereabouts of their builders. The level stretch separating the groups specified was treeless when the settlers of the forties took possession of it. This was good soil for the growing of corn, pumpkins, squash and beans, all of which were grown by the Winnebagoes. The proximity of the Maunasha offered the advantages of a water supply. These argue that this was once the site of an Indian village of considerable numerical strength. In such case the site of this community was covered with wigwams of the savage and was teeming with Indian life. Troops

of resident Indian children may have bathed in the waters of the Maunasha, and lustily cheered with childish glee upon discovering the ripened grape peeping in great bunches from beneath the wealth of vine which grew upon its banks. Frequently a squad of bucks returning from the chase may have forded it where now it is spanned with bands of iron for our accommodation. However this may have been, Bradford Hill, the first white settler in the village, discovered no other traces of such occupation and nothing but the mounds justify the hazard of a guess that such was true.

The Indians of the Forties.

Prior to the settlement of Waterloo, the government attempted to remove the Indians to localities west of the Mississippi. Famished bands of the Winnebagoes wandered back to Wisconsin, the beloved hunting ground of their fathers. The Indians met by the early residents were mostly the pathetic remnants of this noble tribe. D. Ostrander, in his instructive letter, says: "Our neighbors in those days were seldom permanent. Most of them consisted of the wild Indians, who were always moving on. They caused us no trouble and we pursued our daily avocations without fear of the untutored savage. He was as honest as most of the whites and much safer in his lawless life than a large part of the population of large cities. I cannot recall in our long experience with them a single act of violence or inhumanity." This is a grand tribute to the Indian. The Indian was prone to beg and on his visits he would learn of the family's presence by peeping in at the window. Mothers and children often suffered fright upon suddenly seeing a half dozen blanketed natives gazing in upon them. The rapid arrival of immigrants left no hunting grounds for the Winnebagoes. Years come and go but no red man with blanket and moccasin is seen upon the streets of Waterloo.

The First European To Traverse The Town.

Jean Nicolet, upon the occasion of his first visit to Wisconsin, may have forded the waters of the Maunasha at or near the present site of the village of Waterloo. This adventurous Frenchman came to Wisconsin in 1634. Acting on the advice of Indians from the lake country, who had visited Montreal, he travelled to the west where he expected to reach the Cathay of Marco Polo, that is, China. His Indian guides led him to conclude that the Winnebagoes were the Mandarins of the Celestial empire. Upon approaching their village, he donned his court attire of scarlet, preparatory to his expected reception at the royal court. He met the uncultured savage instead, who looked with awe upon his gorgeous robes and shuddered with superstitious fear as he discharged his brace of pistols to announce his presence. His visit was brief; he shook hands with the Winnebagoes, smoked the calumet with the Sacs and Foxes, and feasted on turtle and dog with the Mascoutens and Kickapoos. Upon departing from the village of the latter tribe, he walked overland to the country of the Illinois. He undoubtedly pursued the shortest route consistent with the geographical features of the land, as his object was to visit the Indians rather than explore the territory. A line drawn from the reputed locality of the Mascoutens and Kickapoos on the Fox to the village of the Illinois will pass through Jefferson county and very close to, if not across, Waterloo.

There are some considerations that lend plausibility to this claim and there is none available for its refutation. The Kickapoos occupied territory near the western boundary of Green Lake county. A pedestrian, heading from this district for Rockford and Peoria, before the land was cleared and the streams bridged, would of necessity pursue a course West of the Crawfish until reaching the Rock, south of its confluence with

the Crawfish. Nicolet did not discover the Wisconsin river. His route, therefore, lay east of the Portage marshes towards Columbus and within a short distance of the Crawfish, its marshes confining him, however, to the uplands on its West. The lands east of the Crawfish were heavily timbered while those of Waterloo were more prairie-like and admitting of easy travel; hence such open district would naturally be selected as offering the fewer causes for delay. A traveler at present making such trip would pass through this vicinity as it lies in the nearest and best route between those points. It is not improbable that Nicolet followed this natural line of travel and hence was the first European to visit this vicinity, exactly two centuries before Edwards became the first white settler of the town of Waterloo.

Animals and Plants.

It may be presumed that the period which separated Nicolet's walk through the shaded groves of Waterloo, and the building of Edward's humble abode amidst its silent surroundings, was very much of a repetition of the many centuries that preceded it. Decade after decade the Indian hunter had wandered at will over its trackless fields, drunk refreshing drafts from its numberless springs of pure, sparkling water, bathed in the waters of its beautiful streams, and pitched his tent of skins under the spreading branches of its sturdy oaks. But the Indian was not alone in the enjoyment of a district rich in nature's blessings. There were other tenants of the groves; the meadows, too, were teeming with life. Deer by the score grazed on the hill sides, cautious alike of the crafty huntsman's arrow and the deadly spring of the famished wolf. The fox with his cunning avoided the sluggish badger as he made for some unsuspecting mother quail, or prairie hen, with her brood of young. Occasionally the shaggy monarch of a buffalo herd

would try conclusions with the troublous bear. The muskrat and the mink played upon the dam of the beaver; the rabbit and the squirrel claimed every grove as their home. The birds, too, were numerous. The duck and the goose literally swarmed upon the lakes, rivers, and flooded marshes. Every bird known to us was a contemporary of the savage. Harmon Chase in his letter states: "I have counted as many as eighty-three deer in a herd. All the way to count ducks was by the acre."

There was practically no change in the natural products of the soil. The limited cultivation for the growth of corn by the Indians did not lessen the product of nature. The groves and the forest offered an abundance of nuts and fruits. The wild crab and the plumb wafted their perfume on the May breezes and in September their ripened fruits gave luxury to the Indian feast. Wild grapes and cherries, black and red raspberries, were everywhere in profusion. Early Spring covered the meadows with richest blossoms and June brought with it countless acres of delicious strawberries. These were nature's gifts to her untutored children.

All these were here when the Hills, the Chases, the Vanderpools, the Ostrandens, and their contemporaries began to turn the sod and harvest the hay. The vandalism of modern cultivation has swept away the many sources of pleasure which the Indian indulged without effort. A few hickory trees, a struggling plumb or cherry tree may now and then be seen, but the great wealth of nature's gifts is gone with the Indian and the early pioneer.



Mrs. W. D. Stiles



W. D. Stiles

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT OF TOWN AND VILLAGE.

The patriotism and foresight of George Rogers Clark and his sturdy associates from Kentucky determined that people from the Original Colonies should become the pioneers of southern Wisconsin. The great majority of those who found their way to this vicinity were from New York, Vermont and Massachusetts contributed a minority. Their journey to Wisconsin must have been tiresome, even to those inured to travel in the covered wagon. Their route lay across trackless stretches of prairie, over timbered hills, and required the fording of streams and the skirting of swamps. Mrs. J. W. Smith who was nine years old when her father, Reuben Streeter, in 1841, left Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y., says: "It took us five weeks to come to Waterloo." On their way to Wisconsin Territory, the immigrants passed over the beautiful prairie regions of Illinois. Much of this was not taken at the time. However it failed to attract the earliest immigrants. It was treeless; besides, its vast level expanse presented a monotony of prospect that was to them an unfavorable contrast to the scenic beauty of the diversified landscape of their eastern home; hence they pressed on to the Eldorado offered by the rolling lands of Wisconsin, covered with forest and groves, bordering on rich meadows and open vales.

Franklin Giles, who arrived on the banks of the Mauneshia at an early date, telling of his journey thither in his over-land Pull-

man, said that, when passing the present site of Chicago, a settler there begged him to squat upon an adjoining quarter section of a prairie now comprising part of the great city of Chicago. Mr. Giles refused because of his desire to find the rich oak openings of which he had heard, in Wisconsin.

The present township of Waterloo was a promising district for permanent occupation; its uplands were covered with a fine growth of young timber alternating with well watered stretches of meadow. Much of it was known as "oak-opening" a sort of prairie district, growing trees separated by a considerable space.

The first name given to the level land extending south from the village was "Grove Prairie." Harmon Chase, who as a boy, assisted in turning the sod of the virgin soil in 1843, writes from his present home in Bangor, Wisconsin, that his father's family located at Jefferson in 1838, when he was six years old, and shortly thereafter removed to a section of "Grove Prairie," now a part of the town and village of Waterloo. In his communication, dated September 17, 1905, he speaks in flattering phrase of the country: "Nature had done her best to give us good soil with a lovely face—groves with rich, smooth prairie land adjoining—suggesting the name of Grove Prairie by which it was known when our family made a portion of it our home." James W. Ostrander, writing from his home in Knoxville, Tennessee, under date of October 12, 1905, says: "The country about Waterloo was prairie with small groves of oak, poplar and cherry timber, and oak openings, which had the appearance of an old orchard and which could be plowed in the fall and the timber cut into rails in the winter."

Such was the topographical setting of the cottages of Waterloo's earliest settlers. It was an inviting landscape which has continued to the present, although time has largely shorn it of its delightful groves and converted its flower-covered meadows into profitable pastures and productive hay fields.



Bradford Hill's arrival in Waterloo

When the first white settler erected his modest mansion of logs upon lands now in the town of Waterloo, he was a citizen of the Territory of Michigan. Joseph Edwards and his companion, a Mr. Williams, in 1834, made their way to section twelve of the township of Waterloo. Mr. Edwards chose a homestead here, while Mr. Williams took to the woods on the east bank of the Crawfish river, now a part of the town of Milford. Mr. Edwards, therefore, became the first settler of the town. The land he selected is still the home of his son, Guerdon Edwards.

A little later the Stony Brook neighborhood received its first settlers in the families of Daniel Folsom and John Twining. Mr. Folsom was for many years a prominent character in Waterloo. Mr. Twining was a Quaker, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a striking and typical character of those early days. He took an active part in the starting and development of town and school affairs. He was a strong abolitionist. When the slave question became an issue he refused to celebrate the Fourth of July as long as men were in bondage in our country. The Crosby and Wood families soon followed. About 1843 J. C. Leonardson bought government land in this neighborhood. He took an active part in political affairs and served in the State Legislature. In these early days Andrew Betts, who later moved to the Village, and was active in support of issues for public welfare, passed through the town and settled just across the town line in Medina.

The period from '40 to '45 witnessed the occupation of practically the whole town by people from the eastern states; a few foreign immigrants came sufficiently early to buy government land. The names of the first upon the ground include none of the subjects of European nations. Among others of the earliest comers were Asa Faville, Henry Faville, Ed. Crump, W. D. Stiles, Dan Storey, Masina Cone, John Perkins, Peleg

Burdick, Dean Chase, Josiah Drew, Phillip Brush, J. H. Ostrander, Abraham Vanderpool, Moses Kenyon and A. E. Hayes.

In 1844 the first of the European immigrants came in the persons of M. Ferge and A. Langlotz, who purchased farms east of the marsh then known as the "Blue Joint," and George Berry and John Berry from Saxony, who took up lands on Section 9, later known as the Sheridan farm. Their appearance marked the beginning of the end of the ownership of the town of Waterloo by the sons and daughters of the American Revolution. About the same time, Bernard and Thomas Heil located on The Island on Section 17, and in 1847, John Sheridan located on Section 9. The buying out process was thus begun and has continued until few bearing the names of the original settlers now remain. A few from southern Germany became residents of the east Island in the 40s. Among these were Phillip Daum in 1846, Gottlieb and Charles Menz in 1848; a little later, in 1852, Conrad Setz with his sons, Joseph and Higen, arrived from Wurtemberg, Germany, and bought out C. H. John, and were soon followed by Tobias and John Kurz and Felix Lutz.

The effort to fix the distinction of the first settlement in the village met with some difficulty. The honor is claimed by the families of Bradford L. Hill and Reuben Streeter. Several of the survivors of the earlier settlers were requested to give their recollections on this disputed question. The responses confirm the general impression that has always prevailed here to the effect that Mr. Hill was the first settler of the village. The following letters give much interesting information bearing on this question:



Pioneer home of John Sheridan

Mr. Hill's Letter.

"Bradford L. Hill, the first settler of Waterloo, Wisconsin, was born in Middlebury, Addison county, Vermont, July 8th, 1805. And with his parents moved to Pavillion Center, Genesee county, New York, in 1812.

"He was married to Catherine Cummings in 1831. His third child was born January 13, 1837. The following summer he went with a team to the lead mines in the vicinity of Galena, Illinois, where he sold his team and returned home on foot that fall. The next spring he started for the mines with his family by team. On arriving at Michigan City he was detained on account of the non-arrival of his household goods, which had been shipped by water; navigation having closed, he was compelled to wait till spring. His stay was prolonged on account of sickness until the summer of 1841, when he embarked his family (then consisting of wife and four children, all suffering with fever and ague which they had endured for two and one-half years) in a prairie schooner, two yoke of steers and a cow (all he had left of \$1,200.00); his main object was to get away from the ague.

"We stopped on Bark river in the town of Hebron, Wis., and followed logging in the Bark river woods that winter. In March, 1842, he took his team and some lumber and went in search of a home, which resulted in his locating on the present site of Waterloo. He had with him a Mr. Brayton who assisted him in erecting the body of a log house before returning for his family.

Bradford Hill.

"On the 14th day of April he arrived with his family and established their settlement. The river, being too high to ford, the goods were unloaded on the west bank near the site of the

middle bridge and the wagon was run into the stream, the tongue placed on a large rock and with the lumber, previously hauled for the house, a foot bridge was constructed, over which the goods and family were transferred to the other bank and the unfinished domicile was occupied by the family on April 14, 1852, as before stated.

"I am the only survivor of the family who lived at that date. I was past five years old at the time and remember the circumstances as to the crossing of the river distinctly, and the only person with us or in any way connected with crossing the river was the Mr. Brayton before mentioned. The house of Mr. Pickett on the north bank of Rock Lake was the nearest habitation.

"Others followed that spring among whom were the Kenyons, Carters, Streeters, Brushes, Ostranders, Vanderpools and Thompsons.

"The honor of being the first settlers has always been conceded to our family and was never disputed by anyone to my knowledge."

JEROME D. HILL.

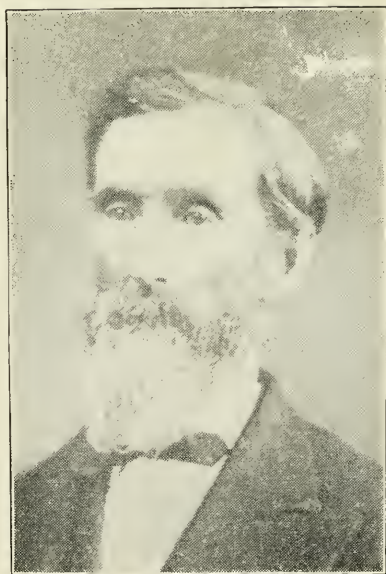
P. S. The claim of Rebecca Streeter Smith, which I hear has been made at this late day, is an error, no settlement having been made in 1841 nearer than Lake Mills, and the statement that the Streeters ferried us across the river in a wagon box is a "Fairy Tale" and utterly impracticable."

J. D. H.

D. Ostrander, who was seven years of age in 1842, writes: "Bradford Hill was, I think, the first settler of Waterloo. Certainly he went there before the Streeter family made their appearance. "Harmon Chase in his communication says: "I will say I stayed over night, ate supper and breakfast at Hill's log house before Streeter had his house raised. I failed to see Streeter's house when father and I went to Hill's. I shall always hold that Hill was the first settler." Franklin Giles told



Mrs. Bradford Hill



Bradford Hill



the writer nearly twenty years ago that Bradford Hill was the first settler and his statement at the time was corroborated by Cyrus Perry, who said that he drove from Galena to Columbus early in the spring of 1842, and that Pickett's residence near the site of the Newville church and Bradford Hill's house were the only houses between Lake Mills and Columbus. Both Mr. Chase and Mr. Perry had seen this vicinity after Hill's house was built and prior to the coming of Streeter.

The claim is made for Mr. Streeter by his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Smith of Marshall, Wisconsin. In her communication she states: "My father, Rueben Streeter, moved his family from New York state when I (Rebecca Streeter) was about nine years old. It took us five weeks to come. We were accompanied on our journey as far as Illinois by four families of Phelps, Kenyon and Dewey. We made our first stop at Lake Mills in the fall of 1841, shortly afterward moving to Waterloo. At that time there was but one house between Waterloo and Columbus owned by Mr. Pickett. Father took up a farm of 160 acres, ten acres of which is now owned by Dudley Humphrey and a part of the present village of Waterloo. There was a little stream of running water on that portion of father's farm. It was a nice little stream for many years and that is what took father's eye in choosing that farm. Our house occupied the same site as that of Dudley Humphrey. We settled at Waterloo in the fall and a little later James Thompson settled a little north of us and the next spring Bradford Hill and family moved to Waterloo. We had to use a wagon-box as a sort of a ferry to get them and their goods across."

Such is the nature of the information received on this disputed point. Mrs. Smith is not supported by those of that early period who have given expression to their recollections. It is a difficult matter to carry such events in the memory for so long a period; the memory is treacherous and is often faulty. The

fact that Bradford Hill was always reputed the first to settle here must be given great weight. All things considered, it seems that the claim made in his behalf is fully justified.

Mr. Hill had the first choice of a site for his home in this vicinity. It is not strange that he made his way for seven or eight miles beyond the last settler's house, which was that of Mr. Pickett, through the beautiful stretch of country south of the village reserving his selection until the Maunesha was reached.

It is certain that Bradford Hill was not long without neighbors: Harmon Chase says: "The same summer, 1842, a man by the name of Nelson Holden, located one-half mile north of Hill, a family named Sweeney one-half mile east and Reuben Streeter one-half mile south." In the same year, Moses Kenyon located about two miles south on a farm which in 1850 became the property of Austin Squires. He further states that Phillip Brush also located near Kenyon, while in 1843, came Ed. and John Crosby, Dan Folsom, Frank Carter, A. G. Phelps, Abram Vanderpool and James H. Ostrander. Mr. Vanderpool located on the farm recently sold by Thomas Squire to Bernard Motl, and Mr. Ostrander settled on the place now occupied by Henry Stokes in section 18. Those who settled near the creek were James Thompson, Abram, Ira and Porter Brooks, E. Penn, and John Walker. Mr. Chase arrived in 1843 with his father, Dean Chase, and located on the place adjoining the farm of Franklin Giles.

Among other early settlers were: Nelson Holden, Mr. Sweeney, Frank Carter, A. G. Phelps.



The first bridge. Hill family at Waterloo.

CHAPTER III.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The land now comprising the town and village of Waterloo was, prior to 1845, a part of the town of Aztalan. From the best data available the political organization of Waterloo as a town was effected in 1845 or 1846, with Abram Vanderpool as its first chairman, and P. M. Brooks its first clerk. J. H. Ostrander was the first superintendent of schools and laid out the school districts of the town.

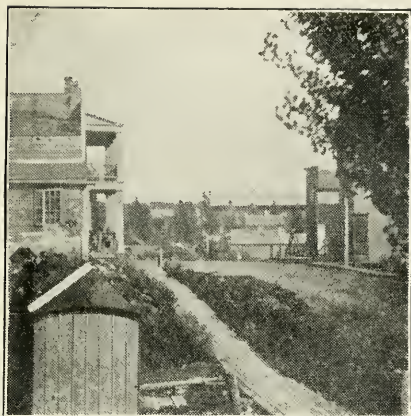
In 1856 the first movement was started for the building of a railroad, a special town meeting being called to vote on the question of issuing bonds to aid such movement. The proposition was defeated at this election but immediately thereafter a second meeting was called to vote on the proposition of issuing bonds to the amount of \$35,000 to aid in the construction of a railroad. From all evidence obtainable this meeting was the result of well laid plans and was carried through with a high hand, and the vote canvassed behind locked doors. The vote was announced as being 160 in favor of and 146 against issuing the bonds. According to the proposition submitted the railroad company was to issue to the town shares of its capital stock equal to the amount of bonds. The promised stock was issued, but when delivered the road had been sold by foreclosure of a mortgage thereon and the stock was worthless. For these reasons the bond issue was repudiated and the bonds have never been paid.

The Post Office Established.

The additions to the village during 1845 and 1846, were small. Nevertheless it was thought advisable to ask for a local post office. Prior to this time, the mail for the villagers was obtained at Aztalan. It was customary for a visitor to Aztalan to call for the mail for all the settlers. Its volume was not great. It cost money to send a letter to the old home. Each letter called for twenty-five cents postage. For some time the only newspapers were copies sent from relatives in the east. Upon their reception they became a sort of community property and were circulated from family to family until read by all.

Franklin Giles used to tell of the meeting held to select a name for the post office. Among the names discussed was Hillsdale because of the Hill family's priority of residence. Maunsha was also mentioned as a suitable name. It was finally concluded to recommend the name of Waterloo. On January 12, 1847; the Waterloo post office was established. Charles D. Topping became the first postmaster. A cigar box was used to hold the mail. The mail was received once a week from Aztalan, "if the roads were good." The post office was not a money order office until October 12, 1868. James Cushing bought the first money order for \$50.00, which he sent to A. G. Allen, Fairfield, Illinois.

The post office has grown with the population and industries of the village. In 1904 rural mail delivery was added to the service of the office and since then has been serving the surrounding rural people. In 1912 a postal saving's bank was added to the service. The office is now ranked as a third class post office, and is housed in a modern stone front block built for that purpose by Alex. Archie in 1912.



Madison street in early days



Madison street

Village Organized.

In 1859 the village of Waterloo was organized under a special charter which was amended in 1861. The original charter provided for a plat of one square mile; the amendment gave the village its present boundaries embracing an area of four square miles. Its separate political existence was consummated in April 1859 by the election of Ira R. Rood as President; John Mosher, A. F. Mattice, William Gillet and William Munson, as trustees; William Wright, assessor; C. P. Mead, clerk; Thomas Currier, treasurer; Samuel Parkhurst, marshal; W. D. Smith, superintendent of schools; S. W. Budlong and W. D. Smith, justices of the peace. There was but one ticket for which sixty votes were cast. The village continued under its special charter until March 20, 1906, at which time a vote taken at an election held for that purpose, surrendered the special charter and brought the village under the general village charter law of the state.

Both the town and village have taken an active interest and have been represented in county and state affairs. A number of their citizens have represented them in constitutional conventions, legislatures, and various offices.

CHAPTER IV.

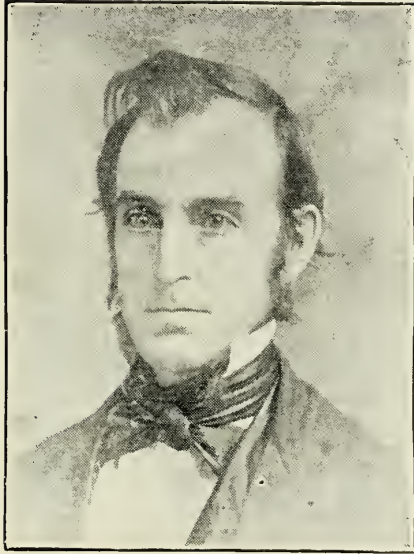
SOME PROMINENT CHARACTERS OF EARLY
DAYS.

Mr. M. J. Rood located in the village in 1847 and played an important part in its development. His first investment was in the old Waterloo house. Later he operated a brick yard for a number of years, and then purchased the old mill property, on the lower pond. He and his son Frank established the first electric lighting plant in the village.

Abram Vanderpool came in 1840 and helped work out the political development and growth of this locality. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention which drafted the state's constitution, and later of the state legislature and, together with J. H. Ostrander, organized the first school in this neighborhood.

John Helmes came to Waterloo in 1853. He was a builder and several brick blocks now stand as a monument to his memory. Among the first structures on which he worked was the old Methodist church erected in 1854. He erected the first brick block in the village, it being now occupied by Julius Henke. For a while he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. He served the village in a number of official positions, including that of president, and was an active leader in civic matters. He died in 1903.

Carl Haese was among the early business men of the village and built up a large mercantile business, starting in 1858 by



Abram Vanderpool

buying out one Biggs for \$2.00 and opening a harness shop in a little log shanty near the site of the old Waterloo house.

In the 50's Harlow Pease "hung out his shingle" as a lawyer. He was very active in securing the incorporation of the village. He was elected to the state legislature to accomplish this.

Z. C. Lindsley became a resident in 1850 and remained for twenty years. He was a lawyer. He exerted his influence in securing the railroad for Waterloo and became the owner of the only railroad bond that was ever paid by the people.

In the early 50's C. P. Mead became the owner of the only drug store in the village. He was the postmaster under President Lincoln as the successor of Mr. Mattice. He was a brother of H. M. Mead who became a hardware merchant in the early 70's.

Rev. Isaac Heaton was one of the pioneers of the town, coming to this state in 1838. He was a minister of the Congregational church and served in that capacity. He was a graduate of Brown university and one of the founders of both Beloit college and the Rockford Female Seminary.

S. J. Conklin was one of the striking characters of the earlier days. He was a shoemaker and tanner and later entered the practice of law. He was active in politics and at one time an internal revenue collector. After many years of active participation in public and civic matters here he moved to South Dakota, which state he served as adjutant general. He died in 1914.

John Mosher was a prominent figure among the early settlers. He was a lawyer and a ripe scholar. The grounds on which our public school buildings stand was donated by him to the village for school purposes. To encourage the building of the railway from Watertown to Waterloo he donated the depot grounds, and also loaned his credit, secured by a mortgage for \$1,000, which in the end resulted in the loss of the property

on which the mortgage was secured. He represented the village and district in the legislature.

Dr. Ira R. Rood, a settler of the 40's, was a leading physician of Waterloo for many years. His contributions for the public good were ready and liberal.

Charles and William Boorman were among those who contributed to the early business development of Waterloo; the former in mercantile lines and the latter as a miller.

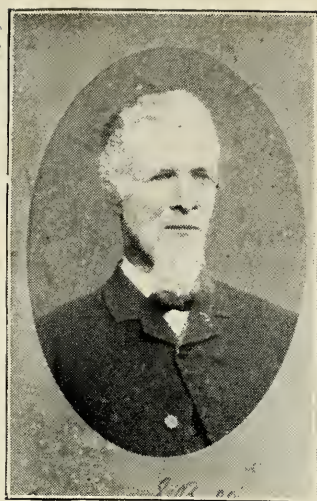
S. W. Budlong was many years a resident of the village and very active in its affairs. He was at one time owner of the Waterloo House. He was elected and served in the state senate. He was the first agent for agricultural implements in Waterloo.

S. M. Cone came to the village from Portland and entered the practice of law. He was active in politics and at one time a member of the state legislature.

In the early 50's William Schmidt established a cabinet business in Waterloo. He was an excellent workman. Later he and his wife conducted a boarding house.

In its early days Waterloo had in Mr. Van Vechten a man of a noticeable character who was said to have a peculiar gift of locating wells. For many years he was a well known character. Without mentioning him the memories of early Waterloo would be incomplete.

Joseph Raedle, a blacksmith, was another well remembered character of the early days. By his industry he accumulated some property and added to the business life of his day. He became active in his line of work in the 50's. He was one of the promoters of the organization of the Catholic church. As a typical illustration of the early settler the following sketch is given:



Harvey S. Galloway



The Galloway cottage

Harvey S. Galloway.

Among the faces familiar to people of Waterloo for many years was that of Harvey S. Galloway and family. In January, 1854, accompanied by Wm. Bateman and Mr. John Chipperfield, he drove to Waterloo in a covered sled from Medina, Ohio. His two daughters, Sue E. and Ella, were among the charming young ladies who made up Waterloo society during the 60's. The accompanying cut represents his home at whose hearth and beneath whose shaded surroundings, Waterloo people of those days were made doubly happy. Mr. Galloway was an expert gardner and made the sand bank on the Portland road a spot of tropical richness. There are those still in the village who enjoyed the luscious melons—by moonlight—raised by Mr. Galloway; scores of others enjoyed them beneath the refreshing shades of the grand old oaks that embowered this pioneer cottage, which was among the first dwellings erected in the village. It was built by the Brooks Brothers, in 1843, on Mill street where C. R. Mead erected his home in '86. In the 50's it was removed to the Galloway farm on the road leading to Portland.

Of the men of a little later day who played an important part in the development of the school, business and civic interests of the community mention must be made of D. A. Seeber, W. F. Lum, J. H. Harger, and A. J. Humphrey. In 1863 Nicholas and Adam Brandner opened a store and continued to run it until a few years ago. In 1885 they erected what has since been known as the Brandner block, a two story brick building on the corner of Madison and Monroe streets. Three men who, although not residents of the village, for many years took an active interest in its growth and welfare, and without mention of whom this history would be incomplete, are Cyrus Perry, deceased,

J. A. Clark, deceased, and L. P. Knowlton whose presence still graces our village.

Of the older residents of the village still living here may be mentioned the following: Mrs. Sophia MacKenzie, Mrs. Mary Mead, Mrs. D. A. Seeber, Mrs. Jane Harger, Mrs. J. C. Leonardson, Mrs. Andrew Betts, Mrs. Augusta Wagner, Mrs. Wm. Harte, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Williams, Mrs. S. McCracken, Wm. Buth, Sr., James Freeman, Sr., Jos. Lutschinger, Sr., H. P. Whipple, John Fischbach, Sr., F. J. Vick, Frank Fiebiger, and C. Failinger. Mr. Failinger started a general store in 1866 which he continues to operate.

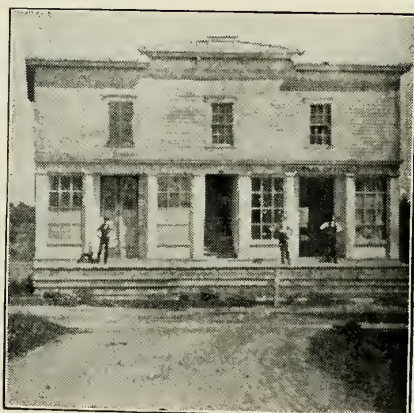
Some of the oldest residents who now live in other places are well remembered and deserving of notices on these pages. Among them are Mrs. M. J. Foster, of Madison, Mrs. Dutcher, of Dakota, Mrs. Sumner Rice (now nearing the century mark), of California, "Uncle Billy" Schmidt, of Iowa, and Mrs. Budlong, of Milwaukee.

Neighbors.

There were several families living near the village who took such a part in its life and activities and won such a place in the estimation of its people that they have ever seemed to belong to the village, and whose names must be recorded here. Among such were the following families: Wilts, Dudleys, Lewellins, Chipperfields, Ballards, Tracys, Burrs, Thayers, Halls (of whom F. W. Hall, of Madison, was one), Hyers, Coles, Chapins, Pettys, Ghastins, Lindermans, Andrews, Carskadens, (Orson Carskadden for years being a particularly noticeable character and without whom, as a leader of the calithumpians no fourth of July parade was complete), Dodges, Bromleys, Clarks, Vene Knowlton, Brookins, Dowds, McCormicks, Griffins, Knapps, Squires, Huntingtons.



Old gravel store



Union block

CHAPTER V.

LANDMARKS AND ADORNMENTS.

The village has been singularly happy in landmarks and adornments which have helped to endear its memory. The oldest landmark is the creek. Its name, "Maunesh," is an Indian name meaning "winding" or "crooked," and full well does the stream merit that name. Before it was made sluggish by dams thrown across its course it was said to be exceptionally clear, its waters rippling over a pebbly bottom and its banks verdant with green sward, shrubs and trees.

The lapse of time has witnessed the passing of many old landmarks, such as the old school building which formerly stood at the corner of Washington and Polk streets, the Waterloo House, the Old Gravel store, the Union block, the Keller home at the corner of Madison and Washington streets, and other structures which have given way to more modern ones.

The Old Gravel Store.

The Old Gravel store was certainly a landmark. It occupied the spot where stood the log house of Bradford L. Hill. It was erected in 1848 by Milton Caldwell and was intended as a rival of the Waterloo House. In the early 50's James Giles, the father of Dan Giles of Stevens Point, Wis., and the grandfather of Mrs. John Simmons of Frederick, South Dakota, was the genial host that welcomed the traveling public to

the "Gravel Inn." It, too, had its hall for amusements and many were the social gatherings that enjoyed a night of dancing there to the music of Wm. (John) Burton's String band.

In 1854, Barnes & Dickinson used the building for a general store. Their enterprise proved a failure. Sam Smith, whose daughters are Mrs. M. M. McDonald and Mrs. Sam Phelps of Mitchell and Alexandria, South Dakota, respectively, succeeded to the business of this firm but soon disposed of his stock to Munson & Bradley. These were followed by Moak & Peabody and these by Roy and Till Bashford who sold to Phil Carples, now of Milwaukee. S. M. Wiener was his successor who for a time conducted his business as Wiener & Co. All of these parties ran general stores. In the 70's H. M. Mead established in it a hardware store. He was followed by Adolph Koblitz who used it for a harness shop. Its last tenant was A. J. Roach. At its corner stood the old town pump that slaked the thirst of many a boy whose bare feet trod the streets of Waterloo. The Old Gravel store long maintained its superiority as the center of the commercial life of the village. Its porch made welcome those who sought respite from the burning sun and, and in the evening on it were perched the village folk who sought a social hour after the labor of the day. On the Fourth of July, it was always gay in its display of bunting and on its porch, the vendor of a barrel of lemonade was usually the center of attraction. The youth of those days will never construct a mental picture of the streets of Waterloo omitting the Old Gravel store.

Union Block.

Another landmark which has passed away was the Union block. This business block, pretentious for its day, was the result of the co-operative idea which found expression in Water-



Badger state house



loo in 1858. William G. Munson was the promoter of a mercantile company known as the Union Store Company. Shares of stock were sold to the people of the community at \$25.00 each. The officers were to act as middlemen to market the farmers' produce and purchase and handle the mercantile stock. To house the business the Union block, a two story frame building was built and for a number of years was a center of trade. On the second floor was a hall used by the Masonic lodge, and offices. In the early 60's these offices were occupied by the law firm of Conklin & Cone. D. C. Stam was a student in their office. The store business failed as the result of too liberal buying and slow collections. Mr. Munson was the heaviest loser. This block was occupied for a time by *The Journal*. In 1885 it was destroyed by fire, *The Journal* outfit burning with it.

The Topping House, Now Commercial Hotel.

The present Commercial hotel is a landmark of the 50's. Charles D. Topping, Waterloo's first postmaster, erected this building in 1855. The brick of which it is built was made by Mr. Topping and is an article on which he procured a patent. They were made of clay from the immediate vicinity. Although the building is now somewhat altered in form and appearance it still stands as a reminder of days gone by.

Other Landmarks.

The old mills at the upper and lower ponds, and the stone bridge, commonly called the Arch bridge, which spans the Maunasha on Madison street, are among the few old landmarks which still remain. Many others have passed and live now only in the memory of the old residents.

Cemeteries.

The old village cemetery has long marked the site between Washington and Monroe streets, and stands as a silent reminder of many of the former residents of the village who now sleep beneath its verdant sod. Adjoining this cemetery until 1891 was the Catholic cemetery which, in that year, was removed to the southwestern part of the village to more spacious and beautiful grounds. The village cemetery, too small and inadequate to permit of beautifying, and early surrounded by residences, has been tolerated for years by the public. Not until 1904 was any movement started to give Waterloo an adequate and proper public cemetery. In that year Oak Hill Cemetery Association was organized by Gus Fox, Albert Christen, Edw. F. Vick, John Fox, Alex. Archie, A. W. Reddemann and Ray C. Twining. This association purchased and platted what was early known as the Conklin grove, and later as the Mead Grove in the eastern part of the village. On this site was laid out a modern cemetery with about three miles of drives and two miles of walks. Allowances have been made therein for the future erection of a receiving vault, soldiers' monument, artificial lake and other adornments. Praiseworthy, indeed, are these accomplishments and plans, whereby we mark and beautify the closing scene in life's drama. May the hand of time touch lightly the work thus nobly done.

Village Adornment.

The work of street adornment began with the 70's. James Freeman and others of Portland have for a quarter of a century enjoyed the shaded walk along the roadside leading to Portland. One spot on this road that will always be remembered by the older residents is the former home and nursery of Mr.



Lover's lane

Carter. The same is true of the road leading to the east. But the best known and most enjoyed walk is

Lover's Lane.

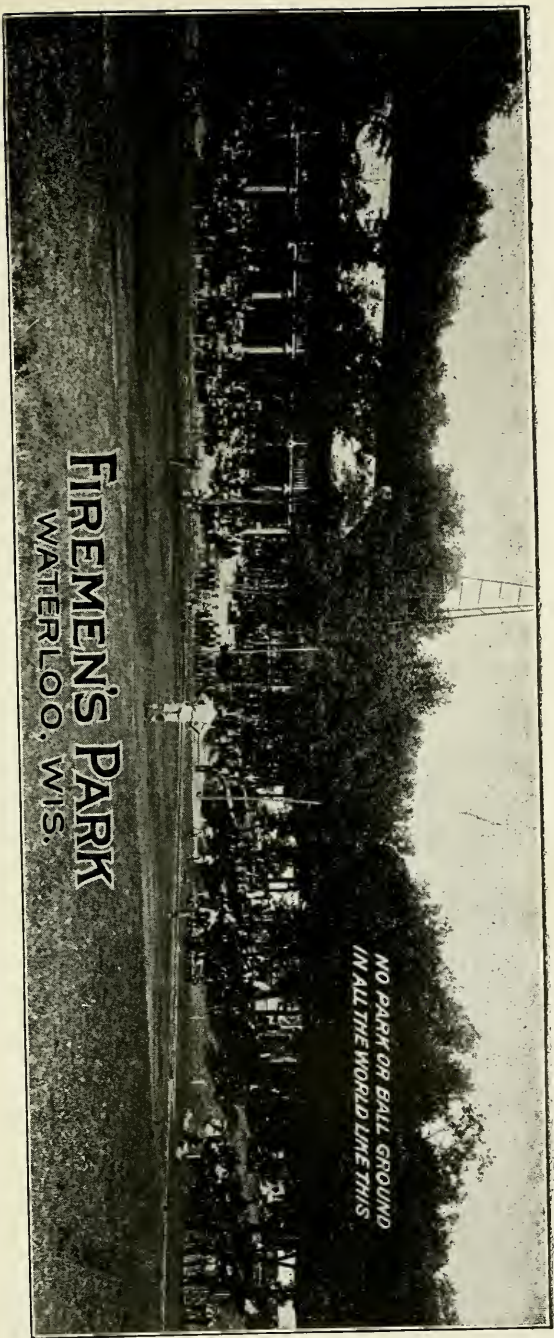
It is the result of the combined efforts of S. J. Conklin and M. J. Rood. Mr. Conklin gives its history as follows:

"Originally the road along by where the so-called "Lover's Lane" now is was in the spring and fall wet and boggy, so much so that the people on foot could not get over it in places without getting over their shoes many times in the mud and water. S. J. Conklin who lived east of where the road turned off toward Portland and who had to travel very much over the bad road proposed to M. J. Rood who was similarly situated and owned and occupied the land the whole length of the walk on the south side that if he, Rood, would help grade for a sidewalk and set a row of maple trees the whole length of the walk on the south side of the grade, he, Conklin, would furnish the sills for a walk four feet wide and a sufficient amount of two inch plank to lay the walk and that he would furnish the nails to fasten down the plank with and set a row of maple trees the whole length of the walk on the north side of it. M. J. Rood accepted this proposition and the walk was accordingly made and the trees set which are now large and beautiful." Such is the history of the building of that beauty spot known as "Lover's Lane." It was built about 1871 or 1872. Mr. W. F. Lum who sold the lumber to Conklin for the walk can probably from his book furnish the exact time when the walks were built and the trees set.

In more recent years much has been added to the beauty of the village by the construction of its miles of concrete walks, its school yards, the Firemen's Park, its abundance of shade trees, well kept yards, and the neat and substantial homes and buildings.

Firemen's Park.

W. F. Lum for many years owned a beautiful natural grove of 33 acres in section 5. It was his ambition to see this grove made a public park, which ambition was realized in the latter years of his life. In 1905 the Waterloo Fire Department purchased this grove from Mr. Lum and have made of it a most beautiful park. Its ball grounds, consisting of a natural amphitheater with a seating capacity of several thousand, its spacious and splendidly equipped pavillion, and other features make it an ideal place for public gatherings and games. It has been the scene of many large gatherings and celebrations and calls visitors from many miles away. Much credit for the splendid success of this venture is due to the Waterloo Fire Department and particularly to L. C. Failing, one of the young business men of Waterloo.



FIREMEN'S PARK
WATERLOO, WIS.

*NO PARK OR BALL GROUND
IN ALL THE WORLD LIKE THIS*

Fireman's Park

CHAPTER VI.

WATERLOO IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Waterloo in common with the whole country was profoundly affected at the call for volunteers which followed the attack upon Fort Sumter. Meetings of citizens were held where Conklin, Mosher, Cone, Lindsley and others were heard to voice the patriotism of the community. Upon the first call for volunteers the mustering of men began in Waterloo. In less than three weeks Company C of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers was organized with Charles Perry, captain; James Lang, first lieutenant, and O. F. Mattice, second lieutenant. This company numbered one hundred and one men. They called themselves the Waterloo Rifles but were soon given the name of the "Boy Company," and almost immediately won such estimation that they were given the second post of honor upon the organization of the regiment.

The ladies of the village presented the company with a beautiful silk flag. The presentation was made by Geraldine Budlong (Mrs. D. C. Moak, of Minneapolis), and the response was given Sergeant H. P. Swift, now of Watertown, Wis. These colors were borne through many battles, among which were Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Reese Station, and the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson; also at Fort Blakely where was fought one of the last battles of the war.

Company A of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers was organized about one year after Company C was enlisted, with

Bradford Hancock as captain, O. F. Mattice, first lieutenant, and G. W. Weeks, second lieutenant. It is said that the colors which this company first followed was a common Sunday school banner now lodged with the State Historical Society. Company A participated in the work of the armies of the West and a brilliant record on the field of duty marks its history.

All that were left of the soldiers who composed these two companies and represented Waterloo in the war of the 60's returned home months after the last echo of cannon was hushed in the silence of returning peace, bearing above them the cherished flags which inspired them to greater efforts on many a field of strife, free from stain or other mark of dishonor. Company C's flag was returned to its donors and through lack of care was lost in later years.

Enlistments.

The enlistments of men from Waterloo including the town numbered one hundred and fifty-eight, representing thirty organizations in the military service.

The Roll of Honor.

James Feeney,	Vincenz Blaschka,
Edgar Pierce,	John Donovan,
Newton R. Tousley,	Joseph Haberman,
Isaac Warren,	Melvin Harrington,
John Murphy,	John B. Holden,
Sanford A. Gilmore,	William Haseleu,
Eugene B. Wise,	Walter C. Winship,
Henry Lowry,	Edwin A. Solomen,
Bartholomew Stoll,	Robert S. Tousley,
Oscar L. Ray,	Hiram W. Burdick,
William Blaschka,	John Engels,

Henry C. Wise,	August Wickman,
John A. Foster,	Charles Kaiser,
Daniel Wise,	Ferdinand Newman,
Oscar F. Mattice,	Charles Volkman,
John Batzell,	Thomas J. Barber,
Alexander R. McKenzie,	Simon H. Fuller,
Joseph Blaschka,	Silas D. Smith,
William Forsythe,	John Taylor,
Frank Veith,	Alpheus P. Stephenson,
Franz Hubl,	Samuel H. Thompson,
Stillmand Holden,	Felix Bonden,
Peter Kimmey,	Charles Gottschalk,
Joseph Lutschinger,	William Gallerman,
Edwin Smith,	Jonathan Scott,
Levi Solomon,	Solomon Worden,
Harry Thompson,	Orla J. Foote,
Erasmus W. Hill,	Albert Beyer,
Frank Gilk,	Charles Steinfeld,
Harvey Galloway,	Levi Potter,
William Brink,	Robert Wademeyer,
John Wilson,	James P. Squire,
Edward C. Flatherty,	Sylvester J. Conklin,
James R. C. Drew,	M. V. B. Hutchinson,
George Miller,	Henry A. Giles,
Benjamin F. Stiles,	Emmet F. Conklin,
Wenzel Schleiter,	William A. Smith,
Levi B. Leanord,	Reuben H. Southmayd,
Henry Van Slyck,	Daniel W. Norton,
Amos Squire,	Charles Killian,
Asa T. Brown,	Charles Newman,
Alonzo Harrington,	Louis A. Zang,
Patrick Shay,	John Burdick,
David Sanders,	George Gilbert,

John Lord,
 Charles S. Taylor,
 Abner C. Towle,
 William H. Wood,
 Charles Manning,
 Orlando M. Waldorf,
 Omer Wilcox,
 Charles S. Bigelow,
 John W. Wien,
 Ignatius Winkler,
 Pulaski Brown,
 Avande Salts,
 John Wharton,
 Francis Boynton,
 Jesse Shipton,
 Henry H. Ray,
 Henry Reed,
 James Lang,
 Lindsay S. Brown,
 August Draeger,
 Charles Ingamells,
 Patrick Judge,
 Henry P. Knapp,
 Reuben Preamé,
 Nelson Roach,
 William H. Sickles,
 Alpheus M. Thayer,
 Henry H. Twining,
 Alonzo Nelson,
 Albert F. Mattice,
 Sidney Welch,

Joel W. Merrian,
 Albert M. Waldorf,
 Newton Wilcox,
 William Aldrich,
 David Williams,
 Madison Turner,
 James O. Shino,
 Daniel M. Woodman,
 William J. Mills,
 James M. Smith,
 Richmond B. Pierce,
 Edward McDonald,
 Morgan Reed,
 Charles Perry,
 Hiram E. Smith,
 Patrick Desmond,
 Owen Griffith,
 George B. Ingamells,
 George D. Haskell,
 Clark Lang,
 William Nelson Packard,
 William R. Roach,
 Charles E. Sickles,
 William H. Tripp,
 John G. Twining,
 Alphonso Weed,
 Darwin Wilson,
 William Squire,
 Theodore Weed,
 T. B. Squire,
 Francis McGuire.

It is impossible to praise too highly the patriotism and valor of these men and boys who so well and at such great sacrifice defended our country in its most sanguinary strife—the Civil war. How little we realize the hardship, the anguish, and the horrors which they endured! Let us never be negligent in lending our voices and hearts to do them honor and justice for their noble deeds, and may their memory be cherished as long as the community lives.

The following soldiers of the Civil War now reside here and in the surrounding country:

H. P. Whipple,
Spencer J. Ward,
Peter Robb,
E. D. Tracy,
G. S. Sager,
T. A. Williams,
Joseph Blaschka,
August Draeger,

Wentzel Blaschka,
Charles Muzzy,
H. F. Bump,
Joseph Lutschinger,
Charles Draeger,
Fred Huebner,
Albert Wooden.

Of the foregoing Mr. Tracy is a survivor of the great battle of Gettysburg.

The Spanish War and the international invasion of China have given us three veterans of a younger group: Frank Peschel, John Halverson and James E. Trussell.

The passing years are thinning the ranks of the old soldiers. One by one they are answering the last roll call, folding their tents and marching on to join their comrades who sleep beneath the sod.

“The Wine of Life keeps oozing drop by drop,
The Leaves of Life keep falling one by one.”

CHAPTER VII.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Waterloo had an early beginning. Mr. Hill opened his home to the traveling public, conducting a kind of a hotel and thus being credited with starting the first public industry. In 1843 John Walker and E. Penn arrived and started a blacksmith shop. The same year Abraham and Ira Brooks built a dam across the creek, which still exists at the lower mill pond, and erected a saw mill. It is said that Brooks brothers were the first merchants. Charles Topping arrived at this time, purchased from Mr. Hill the lot on which the Commercial hotel now stands, built a log house and opened a general store.

In the early 40's a Canadian by the name of Mr. Bent started a shoe-repairing business, and was soon followed by Dave Brown who opened a shoe store. In 1844 Franklin Giles came as the first carpenter and mason. In the late 40's K. P. Clark introduced the profession of surveying. About this time Dr. Nelson Walker with a supply of calomel for patients affected with fever and ague and a scalpel for bleeding others, took up his residence in Waterloo and became the first of the physicians.

From 1845 to 1850 the growth of the village was very slow and its promise for the future not assuring. At this early day Portland was a more important place than Waterloo. In 1846 a book on the geography of Wisconsin was published showing

that Jefferson county was composed of ten towns, but Waterloo was not of enough importance to be mentioned as one of them. In 1848 there were about forty inhabitants in the village. In this year John Walker erected the first hotel and called it the "Walker House." D. Ostrander speaks of it as "quite a pretentious building for that time. It was two stories high and painted." Later the Rood brothers bought this hotel and it was called the Waterloo House. About this time A. F. Matice entered into the mercantile business. In the early 50's two flour mills were erected and in operation.

In 1847 the flour mill at the upper mill pond was built. It was successively operated by M. P. Caldwell, William Boorman, W. C. Boorman, T. S. Hayhurst and E. T. Hayhurst. In 1852 the flour mill at the lower pond was built. It was operated by Brooks Bros., Sam and Adam Smith, Dr. Ira Rood, Quin Rood, Fred Geise, Schmidt, Heine & Schuette, and Wm. Follensdorf. Both mills were turned into feed mills when wheat growing in these parts declined. A fanning mill factory was started in 1844. The article manufactured was in general demand in the early days for cleaning grain. This industry, conducted by different persons, among whom may be mentioned George B. Dickinson, Dickinson & Ela, Abram Van Arnem, and Peter and John Helmes, was continued until in the 70's. A pump factory was conducted by E. B. Winship in the 50's and 60's. A plow and rake factory was started by M. P. Caldwell about 1849 near the present location of the arch bridge, a dam being built across the creek for that purpose. In 1862 the building used was destroyed by fire and soon thereafter the dam was swept away by a freshet. At about this same time Dickinson, Van Arnem & Ela also manufactured plows. In the 50's Waterloo possessed a match factory. In 1865 John Farringer and Lavinus Bossa started a factory, run by steam for the manufacture

of sash, doors and blinds. In the 70's this industry was sold to G. A. B. Whitney. It was closed in the 70's.

In the 60's there lived in Waterloo an ingenious mechanic named Truman Merriam. At an advanced age in life he invented a rotary engine which gave promise of great success. At about this same period C. B. Knapp invented a dovetailing machine for use in making furniture. In 1867 a company was organized by local men, A. F. Mattice being president, to manufacture these machines and operate a foundry. It continued to do business until 1870 when it suspended for want of funds. Later Newton & Slater used the plant for a machine shop. In 1876 Alex Findlay, a Scotchman, began the manufacture of a reaping machine known as the Rice Harvester. The machine was not practical and the business resulted in a loss to Mr. Findlay.

In 1853 the Wisconsin Gazateer credits Waterloo with a population of two hundred and possessing sixty dwellings, four stores, two hotels, one church, one town pump, one fanning mill factory, one cabinet shop, two wagon shops, one plow shop and three blacksmith shops. This was a critical time for Waterloo. The plank road was built from Milwaukee to Portland and the latter place was becoming the center of business for this section. The turning point in the history of Waterloo was approaching. The day of the railroad was breaking. Both Portland and Waterloo were competing for the railroad building westward from Watertown, and Waterloo finally succeeded in getting it. On the 20th day of January, 1859, the Milwaukee, Watertown and Baraboo Valley Railroad opened its books at Waterloo and its first regular train passed through the village on schedule time. The coming of the railroad turned the tide of business and population to this village and witnessed an immediate and lively growth. After the first rush incident to the change, and during the war, the

growth of the village slackened, doubtless due to the fear of having to pay the railroad bonds and to conditions growing out of the war.

In the 70's business began to be more active. A new group of men began to take up the business activities. Among them may be mentioned C. Failing, Nicholas and Adam Brandner, Alex and Robert McCracken, Fred N. Smith, Felix Spies, John Fischbach, Peter Janisch, Frank Fiebigger, A. J. Humphrey, F. J. Vick, Carl Haese, J. H. Harger, J. J. Montgomery, A. P. Stephenson, A. Koblitz, Remegus Langer, L. H. Trayser, C. R. Stone, and later A. J. and W. R. Roach and the Seeber brothers. Most of the substantial business buildings of the village of today are evidence of the business life these men contributed to it.

During the 70's Waterloo was one of the leading grain markets of this section of the state. During the buying and shipping seasons the streets were thronged with loads of grain. McCracken Bros., S. M. Weiner and Mark Hutchinson were the leading grain buyers. On June 1, 1876, the following item appeared in the *Waterloo Journal*: "25,180 bushels of wheat were shipped from Waterloo last week." The grain market of today is not comparable to that of those days. At about this time a monthly cattle fair was instituted and attracted many buyers and sellers, but soon passed away.

A Building Boom.

At this period the business section of the village began to undergo a transformation and before the close of the 70's Madison and Monroe streets were lined with several of the substantial brick blocks which now lend much to its appearance. About this time A. J. Humphrey erected the brick store building occupied by, and long known as The Old Family Drug Store; John Helmes built the block later sold to and

for years occupied by F. J. Vick as a general store and the brick buildings now used by Fox & Zimbrick and H. J. Neipert, Frank Fiebiger contributed another block and conducted a store in it for many years; and Peter Janisch erected the hardware store now occupied by his son, Charles Janisch. Shortly thereafter followed the construction of the Brandner, Haese, Grunke and Weddemeyer blocks.

A gradual growth marked the passing of the 80's and in the 90's a building boom added materially to the growth of business and residence structures. This was especially noticeable in the building of better homes. During this period George Canare, a contractor, moved here from Madison and had a large part in the architectural improvement of the village. Most of the public and private buildings of the village stand as Monuments to the skill and workmanship of Henry and L. A. Giles and Mr. Canare.

In 1893 E. F. Doering greatly improved the corner of Madison and Monroe streets by erecting his jewelry store.

The erection of the Roach & Seeber Co.'s cold storage and creamery plant on Monroe street in 1894 gave the village its most imposing looking and largest business block.

C. Failinger added his commodious store to Monroe street, and C. F. Becken erected the buildings now occupied by himself and F. J. Kelling on Monroe street. On the same street John Fischbach built the brick block now occupied as a hardware store by Wm. Blaschka. In 1899 the village, under the administration of President A. J. Roach, built its two story brick village hall on Madison street, beautifying what had formerly been one of Waterloo's unattractive spots, and adding much to the appearance of that street. During this period D. J. Hoyt and G. K. and F. A. Seeber bought the Dickinson farm south of the built up portion of the village, platted it and began selling off lots, adding a splendid residence section to

the village. Since then this section has been almost entirely taken and modern homes built thereon.

In more recent years the business section of the village has very decidedly changed its appearance. C. F. Nisle, Matt Voelker, the Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank, and Wm. Zibell, Jr., have made a marked improvement on the east side of Monroe street by erecting four substantial business blocks. The west side of this street has witnessed the passing of the old frame buildings that long stood between the Brandner and Haese blocks. The modern stores of Leonardson Bros., and of Wm. A. Wendt now fill their places.

After the building of the village hall and the Fischbach block a spell of lethargy followed in the development of Madison street until a few years ago when the industry and public spirit of J. D. Knowlton, Alex. Archie, F. C. Stevenson and the Waterloo State Bank gave to the village a row of brick, stone and concrete buildings filling the space between the Brandner block and the creek. One other change worthy of note on this street is the work of J. D. Knowlton in raising and remodeling the Waterloo Opera house built by A. C. Douglas in the eighties.

In 1908 the village commenced the filling and opening of Monroe street, south of Madison street, by erecting a municipal lighting plant in the Mead addition. This venture on the part of the village has been one of the most important developments in its business and public life, and has given such satisfaction that in 1911 a continuous service for light and power was installed to supply the needs of the village, its people and industries. In 1910 the village installed a waterworks system.

In the last few years much has been added to the residence portions of the village by the opening of Mrs. T. Fischer's addition, and by the building of dwelling houses on Lum's

second addition to the village. Mrs. Fischer's plat covers the old Leschinger farm and on it Ernest Fischer has built and sold several good houses. Others have bought lots there and built homes. Credit for the development of Lum's second addition to the village is due L. C. and Z. O. Failing. They have devoted the last three years to the building and selling of houses in that section. So brisk has been the demand for these houses that they have been sold before completion.

The diminishing supply of timber and the increased demand for buildings created a demand for a lumber yard. Among the lumber dealers who supplied this need may be mentioned George Lewellin, W. F. Lum, J. H. Harger & Sons, Brittingham & Hixon, and Wilbur Lumber Co. with J. W. Harger as manager. Another demand created by the changes incident to the growth of the farming community was for improved agricultural machinery. This opened a field that was first supplied by such dealers in farm implements and machinery as S. L. Sheldon, and D. J. Hoyt.

Banks.

One of the best indications of the business life of the village may be found in the history of its banks. In the 80's business interests of the village had grown to such an extent that there was a strong demand for banking accommodations. To supply this demand E. D. Knowlton started a private bank in the Brandner block Feb. 1, 1886. From the beginning its patronage was good. In the spring of 1891 the Ryder Bros. bought this banking business and continued it as a private bank until 1905, when, owing to adverse business conditions, they suspended. In 1897 the Farmers' & Merchants' State bank was started as a private bank in the offices of the Roach & Seeber Co. A. J. Roach was its first president and F. A. Seeber its cashier. Its capital stock was \$2,000.00. In 1903

this bank was reorganized and made a state bank with a capital stock of \$27,000.00. In 1912 this capital was again increased, this time to \$50,000.00.

From 1905 until 1912 Waterloo had only one bank. In that year the Waterloo State bank was organized under the state banking laws. J. D. Johnson and E. J. McCracken were elected president and cashier. Its capital stock is \$30,000.00. Immediately upon its organization it built a beautiful bank building on Madison street.

The healthy and substantial growth of Waterloo's banks indicates a like condition in its industries. The two banks afford the village and surrounding country better banking facilities than those enjoyed in many larger places.

Professions.

The settlement and growth of Waterloo attracted to it, and to the service of its people, men of various professions. In the field of law the passing of time has enrolled the following men: Jerry Dobbs, Abram Vanderpool, John Mosher, Z. C. Lindsley, Harlow Pease, Henry Hutchinson, Mark Brush, Phillip Bonesteel, S. J. Conklin, S. M. Cone, D. C. Stam, J. J. Johnson, George Keeler, H. H. Blanchard, Geo. Norton, D. A. Seeber, L. K. Luse, Frank Morrell, H. T. Ames, J. D. Ryder, L. T. Davies, Ray C. Twining, R. W. Lueck, M. W. Locke and Jas. D. Hyer.

The ills, aches and pains of the people of the community have been alleviated by the following physicians: Nelson Walker, C. R. Lamb, O. G. W. Bingham, W. D. Smith, Alanson Smith, J. P. Squire, David L. Davis, Ira Rood, C. L. Millington, Frank W. Barker, D. O. Bennett, Frank Bradley, J. A. Masterson, C. Hankwitz, F. W. Moffet, John Davies, O. C. Bailey, George Davies, W. H. Oatway, T. G. Torpey, Geo. J. Fiebiger, J. S. McNeel, W. F. Mitchell, J.

Frank Dennis, M. J. Gallogly, M. H. Draper and M. T. Joyce.

The profession of dentistry has been represented by J. W. Harkinson, Joseph Allen, F. C. Brainard, Mr. Wright, Wm. Lyons, J. N. Wilcox, S. H. McEuen, H. R. Abell, F. H. Blaschka, Frank Joyce and John Woelffer. Veterinary practice has furnished the following men: "Pap" Johnson, Stanley S. Gudgeon, H. P. Whipple, A. D. Lasher, and Dr. E. A. Reiner.

Another profession that has contributed some interesting characters to the community is that of surveying. John Douglas, K. P. Clark, James Thompson and H. H. Hyer have occupied this field. Mr. Hyer, the last of this group, became widely known in this and surrounding counties and placed many a land mark and run many a line to mark corners and boundaries.

Stores and Factories.

Waterloo, surrounded by splendid farms peculiarly adapted to dairy pursuits, has been influenced by its surroundings to such an extent that its industries are mainly an outgrowth of the country. Part of its growth, however, is due to its mercantile and manufacturing industries, among which may be mentioned the following: C. Failing, A. C. Hoffman and T. F. Gevers, general stores; C. Failing, E. O. Whipple and L. A. Towne & Son, drug stores; C. S. Stacy, L. A. Towne & Son and John Spies, grocery stores; F. C. Stevenson, W. A. Wendt and J. Leaver, confectionery stores and restaurants; Doering Jewelry Co., and E. J. McGraw, jewelry stores; Fox & Zimbrick, meat market; C. F. Becken and John Fox, hotels; Leonardson Bros. and Nisle & Grubb, furniture stores; Miss Katherine Cowen and Miss Marie Scherf, millinery stores; J. J. Fischbach, Geo. Stube and A. F. Trotts,

boot and shoe stores; A. Koblitz and Robt. Setz, harness shop; G. A. Cone, F. A. Buth, Geo. E. Frey and Ben Albright, barber shops; F. J. Doepke, Neupert & Budig, and Fischer & Langer, blacksmith and wagon shops; C. B. Wright and Kluetzman Bros., farm implements and machinery; J. D. Knowlton, Fischer Garage, and Waterloo Auto Sales Co., garages; John Jana, bakery; John Sager, and F. W. Plank, tailors and clothiers; A. Doering, machine shop; Krakow Bros., feed mill; Frank Lutschinger, livery; Chas. Doepke, creamery; Chas. Janisch, Wm. Blaschka and Wm. Zibell, Jr., hardware stores; C. L. Patton, photograph gallery; F. F. Jordan, wood and coal yards; Roach & Seeber Co., McCracken Bros., and Baby Rice Pop Corn Co., grain and commission dealers; Archie Bros., marble and monument works; two creameries; one cigar factory; Northwestern Farmers' Mutual Hail & Cyclone Insurance Co., and Portland, Danville, Waterloo & Columbus Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Waterloo Malting Co., Waterloo Canning Association, Drew Carrier Co., Wilbur Lumber Co., Neupert & Budig, box factory; Badger Medicine Co.

The Waterloo Malting Co. was an outgrowth of the milling plant formerly operated by the Hayhursts and has a plant representing an investment of about \$100,000. The Roach & Seeber Co., started on a very modest scale by A. J. Roach in 1883, has grown to large proportions, owning and operating seven creameries and two cheese factories, and branch stores at Houghton, Calumet, Ironwood and Marquette, Michigan. In connection with the Houghton branch they conduct an extensive wholesale grocery business. This branch is managed by C. V. Seeber. The Waterloo Canning Association has been one of the most successful industries of the village. Organized in 1902 for the purpose of canning peas, it struggled through a few unprosperous years, and then entered into a

career of continued and growing prosperity until now, in addition to its factory, representing an investment of about \$50,000.00, it owns and operates six farms.

The Drew Carrier Co. was incorporated in 1902 for the purpose of manufacturing litter carriers. It started on a small scale but has gradually grown until it now occupies a commodious and well equipped factory in the Fischer addition in which approximately \$75,000 has been invested. With the passing of time it has taken on the making of other articles, such as go-carts, tank heaters, and various barn equipments. It operates in a large field and has a branch established in the state of New York.

The Baby Rice Pop Corn Co. succeeded to the business established and conducted for many years by Matt Voelker. Its principal business is the growing, curing and selling of the Baby Rice brand of pop corn. In addition to this it manufactures confections and operates a commission store.

The Badger Medicine Co. was incorporated in 1911 to manufacture and sell patent medicine, flavoring extracts and toilet articles. The growth of this company has been steady and has added to the business life of the village. Since its organization Alex Archie has been its president, J. D. Johnson, secretary, L. G. Shepard, treasurer, and W. N. White, manager. Mr. Shepard, a son of L. G. Shepard, late of the town of York, and Mr. White were the active promoters of this industry.

The McKay Nursery company is one of the most thriving industries of Waterloo. A number of years ago this company bought the nursery stock and business that had been conducted for many years by Mr. Carter, and since then has very largely increased the capital invested in the business as well as the volume of business done.

Another industry that has attracted lovers of horses from afar is that conducted by L. Lewellin & Sons as importers and breeders of Percheron horses. They have won a high reputation for their stock both in the horse market and at state and county fairs.

Another industry of recent years which has grown to be a large and important one is the ditching and drainage business started by Stokes Bros., and now operated by the Wisconsin Drainage Co., which they organized. Many acres of low lands have been reclaimed by this industry and it has a very promising future before it.

Newspapers.

1865 saw the birth of Waterloo's first newspaper. Since then the passing events of local history have found record in print. The first paper was called the *Waterloo Times* and was edited by W. H. Tousley and printed at the *Banner* office in Jefferson.

It was the first day of December, 1870, that the first newspaper was printed in Waterloo. On that day *The Waterloo Journal* was issued from a local office by its editor, A. F. Buth. In partisan politics it was a republican paper. In 1871 J. F. Streeter and A. B. Griffin succeeded Mr. Buth as proprietors. They conducted the paper for a few years and then disposed of it to E. F. and S. J. Conklin who conducted it along the same political lines in 1879 when the subscription list was sold to Currie G. Bell of Marshall. For a few weeks Waterloo had no local paper. Mr. Bell printed a paper at Marshall and supplied the Waterloo subscribers. Soon after this Mr. Bell moved to Waterloo and established *The Waterloo Journal* with offices in the Union block. In 1883 Ward and Paul Dutcher became its proprietors. In 1884 they disposed of it

to H. M. Knowlton who thereafter continued its publication until 1908 when its plant and business was sold to The *Waterloo Democrat*. The *Journal's* files in the keeping of The State Historical Society contain a complete history of the village during its existence of 38 years.

In 1884 C. B. Mead came to Waterloo and started working in the *Journal* office. He soon conceived the idea of starting a democratic paper but had no funds with which to equip a plant. He interested Peter Janisch and, with his help, raised enough money to start a paper. In February, 1885, he issued the first number of *The Waterloo Democrat*. After five years he disposed of the business to Bolger & Merrill. Later Mr. Merrill withdrew but Mr. Bolger continued to publish the *Democrat* until 1903 when he sold it to L. T. Davies. In 1904 Mr. Davies sold the paper to H. A. Whipple who, together with E. P. Winkleman who later bought an interest in the paper, continue to publish it. For over thirty years it has grown with the village, chronicled its events and helped promote its interests.



Old ox cart

CHAPTER VIII.

EMIGRANTS.

Many have gone from our community to other sections of the country, built their homes and entered into the social, political and business affairs of their respective communities, some of whom have attained positions of prominence in their chosen fields of work. Among those who went into larger fields of work in the early days may be mentioned Prof. N. C. Twining, Prof. McIntyre, Peter McGeoch (one of the prominent financiers of the west), Capt. Marsh, Bishop Samuel Fallows (a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church who was born near here and preached his first sermon in Waterloo), the Huntington family (W. H. Huntington of this family now being president of a college in Boston), Mrs. Cora Scott-Richmond (pastor of the Church of the Soul of Chicago), Mrs. Mary Hayes Chyneworthy, the Squires families (of which Prof. Amos Squires and Dr. Lynus Squires were members), and A. O. Wright, at one time pastor of the Congregational church here and an author; he wrote a text book on constitutional government which for many years was a standard book for study in public schools.

To the foregoing list of removals may be added the following: the Browns, Thompsons, Daniel and Henry Giles and families, Pat Shay, Mrs. Nellie Mead Rogers, the various members of the Lum families, Mrs. Beatrice Budlong Talmage, Judge L. H. Mead, James Wickham and Jas. A. Sheri-

dan (successful lawyers), Mrs. Jas. A. Sheridan, James Ruan; E. C. Cooper and August Dallman (successful business men of Fond du Lac); Jennie M. Knowlton, a teacher for many years, the last twenty-five of which were passed in the schools of the city of Chicago; Jennie Cooper, for many years a teacher in the high school of Oconomowoc; Margaret Wickham, who at the time of her death, had been principal of a ward school in Beloit for many years; Chauncy Sheldon, the Foster family, the Curtis family, Dr. Rood, Chas. and John Montgomery and families and the Schulloffs.

In the late 70's and in the 80's there was an unusual exodus of Waterlooists to the west, and in particular to the Dakotas which were then considered the land of promise. Many of them had made their home here for more than a quarter of a century but the call of the West became irresistible. Among those who made up this group are the following: Chas. and Frank Conklin, Sam Phelps, the Bond family, August Langlots, John Chase, E. E. DeLano, A. H., C. F. and D. E. Betts, Horace and Wm. Sheldon, Dr. Bennett, Wm. Boorman, Jr., Ward and Paul Dutcher (editors of a Dakota paper), M. M. McDonald, Sam Smith, the Hutchinsons, the Van Slykes, John Burton and daughters, Wm. Twining, S. M. Wiener, Mervin Waite, Geo. Schlosser, A. F. Mattice, P. F. Wickhem (farmer, merchant and dealer in imported horses), Jos. Kaiser, John and Robert Gingles, and Dearborn Clark.

Minnesota has drawn the following people from here: Theo. Chapin, Oritha Chapin, Seth Babcock, and Mrs. F. K. Ryder. Iowa has claimed C. H. Betts, Geo. Thompson, and Mrs. Addie Ghastin Gingles. Other points in the west have taken Albert Rice, Geo. Whipple, Len. Whipple, Patrick Joyce, the Wetmore families, B. B. Betts, Eli Griswold, Fred



'Uncle Chauncy' in the '50's' after the Ball is over July 5th Sunrise

Uncle Chauncy

Mead, Lynus Thayer, Martin Dudley and family and H. H. Porter.

Of the younger generation many have gone to the various states in the pursuit of their vocations. Space will not permit the mention of all but the following are given as a representative list: H. S. Youker, of Boston, many years a leading educator of Wisconsin and now in the employ of the Curtis Publishing Co.; R. J. Wakeman, of Milwaukee, leader of an orchestra; L. H. Gingles, of Waukesha, salesman; C. W. Humphrey, of Chicago, a consulting engineer; H. B. Hoyt and John Leo Fitzpatrick, of Seattle, attorneys; H. S. Whipple, Emil Helmes, and Edw. A. Cooper, practicing law in Minnesota; Anna Lum Mayers, of Madison, connected with the Wisconsin Library Commission, and matron of a fraternity house.

Another person who has attained a position of honor in the political field and may properly be classed with the emigrants as he left Waterloo in the 70's, is E. A. Hayes, son of A. E. Hayes, and Mary Hayes Chynoweth, early settlers of Waterloo. E. A. Hayes was born at Waterloo March 10, 1855. He graduated from the local high school and from the state university and then entered the practice of law at Madison. In 1883 he moved to Ashland and became interested in the iron mines of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan. He moved to California in 1887 and engaged in fruit raising, mining and newspaper work. In California he entered the field of politics and was elected to and served in the House of Representatives of the United States in the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62nd Congresses.

Of such has been the contribution of Waterloo to the various walks of life of our country. The going out of these emigrants has left behind them only the result of their labors, and memories of past associations. These lines are to show that the residents of former days still have a place in the memories of

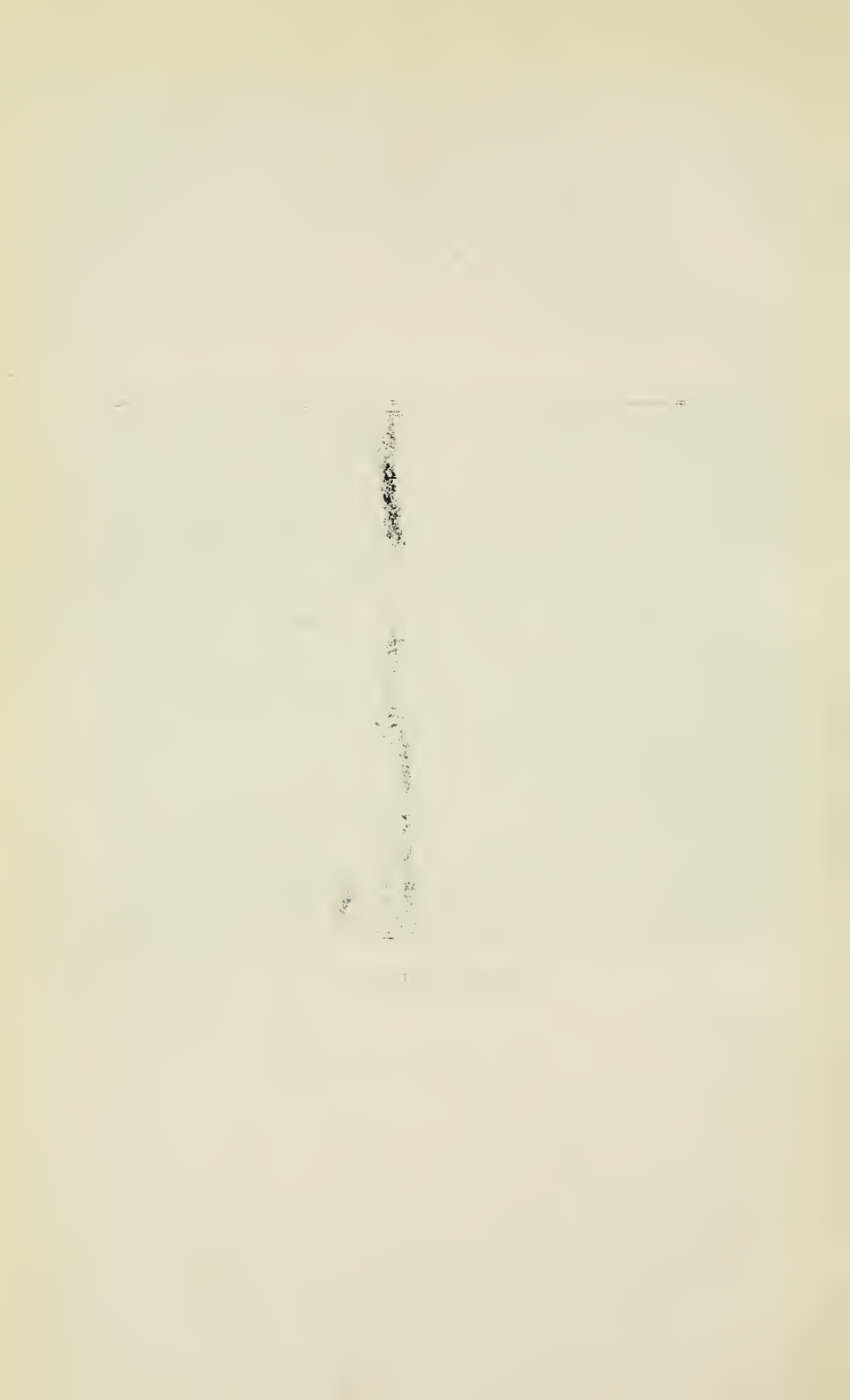
Waterloo of today. This village has given them to the world,
sown them, as it were, in the world's garden:

“Look to the blowing Rose about us—“Lo,
Laughing,” she says, “into the world I blow,
At once the silken tassel of my Purse
Tear, and its Treasure on the Garden throw.”



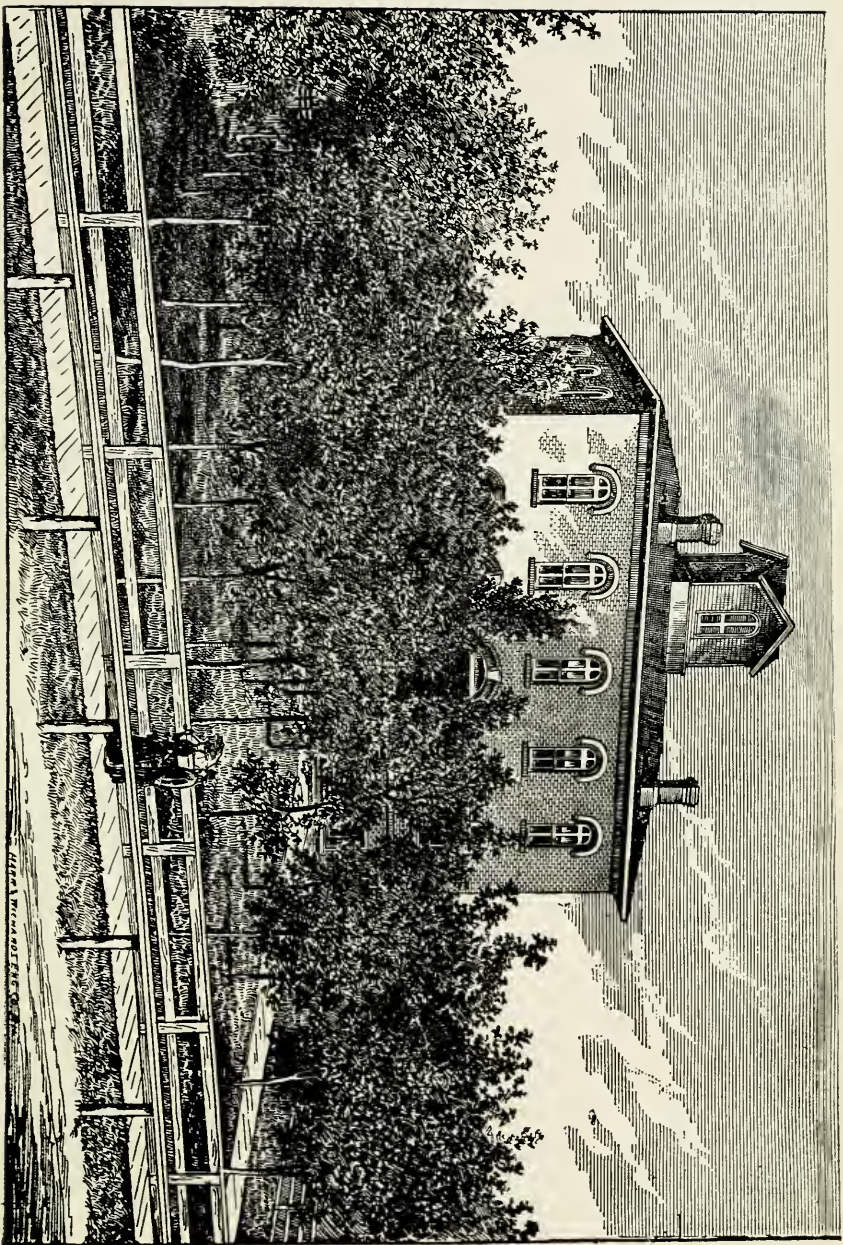
school house winter 1842-3, Ostrander gave
honeywood, teacher

Waterloo's first school





Old brick school house



High school in 1868

Allen, Prindle and F. G. C. S.





High school in 1915

CHAPTER IX.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Two of the most important factors that have played a part in the making of Waterloo's history and in giving tone to its life are its schools and churches. The history of the schools begins in 1843. In the fall of that year the people of the community held a conference and organized a school. There were no laws to regulate the school nor were there any established school districts. The people made their own laws for regulating the schools. The expenses were borne by the parents—each family paying its pro rata share of the cost as based upon the number of children attending. The teacher “boarded ’round,” and the contract called for a specific sum per month, including board and lodging for the teacher.

The first school building in Waterloo was near the present home of H. W. Stokes and was built of logs. Miss Nancy Atwood (Mrs. Daniel Wood) was the first teacher. As the settlement soon began to center at the present site of the village this school was moved to a log building erected for that purpose at the corner of Washington and Polk streets. This change is said to have been made in the fall of 1844. A. E. Hayes was the first teacher in this school. Among other teachers of the early days were Mrs. J. W. Smith, Cyrus Perry, H. C. Drake and W. D. Stiles. Among the early students may be remembered the following: George and Gertrude Hill, James and Olive Thompson, and Eliza Brooks.

In those early days there were no school superintendents and the teachers were examined by school boards. J. H. Ostrander was probably the first school superintendent. The school had grown so that in 1848 better and larger accommodations were required and the brick school house which long marked the corner of Washington and Polk streets was built.

Waterloo also had its private schools in the early days. The era of these private and select schools began in the 50's and closed with the erection of the graded school building in 1869. Rev. Isaac Heaton, John Mosher and George Hill were probably among the first to start such schools. One of the most prominent of this group of schools was that organized and conducted by J. J. McIntyre. This school had its origin in 1862. It gained such a good reputation that it drew pupils from a radius of about fifteen miles. This school had a worthy rival in the Waterloo Academy which started at the same time. The originator and most active promoter of this school was Rev. James Cushing and through his influence it was placed on the accredited list of Lawrence College. Prof. W. H. Allen was the first principal of this school and it was very well attended. The bell cast for this school still calls the boys and girls to the public schools in Waterloo.

The private and select schools flourished for a few years during which time the public school did not receive much attention or support. As school laws became settled and the common school system was adopted throughout the state the public school took the lead and witnessed the passing of the private school. In the fall of 1869 the graded school was opened in the brick building which is now the south part of the present school building. Four rooms of this building were used for school purposes and the basement for a village hall. The first two principals of the graded school were Geo. W. Newberry and N. C. Twining.

Among the boys and girls who made up the roll of students in the early 70's may be mentioned the following: George Seeber, George Dickinson, Lewis Lewellin, Will Boorman, Holman Boorman, Emmet Budlong, Hattie Hoag, Anna Harger, Nettie Boorman, Ella Langlotz, Minnie Helmes, Fanny and Melissa Clark, Mary Vanduzen, Lizzie and Ellen Leaver, Lulu Dickinson, Adell Van Slyke, Kate Lum, Matella and Flora Squire, Jennie Whitney, Louise Helmes, Adell Rood, Nettie Smith, Burt Budlong, Hattie Burton, Ella Donovan, Rosa Wiener, Minnie Hart, Ida Ladwig, Cornelius Donovan, Frank Rood, Porter E. Hoag, Will Skidmore, Anthony Menk, George Cone, George Lashar, Albert Trayser, Fred Haese, Almond A. Burr, Clarence Thayer, Willis Sheldon, George Bussey, John Bell, Charles and Frank Conklin, Henry and Mary Bleecker, Fred Seeber, Sam Phelps, E. A. and J. O. Hayes, Em. Knapp, H. M. Knowlton, E. D. Knowlton, and Thomas Willie.

In 1870, and for four years thereafter, Prof. Edwin Marsh was principal and it was during his term that our school sent its first graduates to the state university. Among them were E. A. and J. O. Hayes, Darwin Smith, P. F. Wickhem and James Ruane. Others followed, increasing in numbers with passing years.

Since the days of Prof. Marsh's rule as principal the following have filled that position: Amos Squire, Geo. S. Martin, C. A. Calkins, John G. Conway, Jas. A. Sheridan, H. M. Knowlton, O. W. Jack, Geo. Bollinger, J. W. Hoskins, J. L. Sherron, J. G. Adams, G. H. Landgraf, C. H. Dietz, K. L. Hatch, E. W. Waite, and L. G. Curtis. Among those who have taught in the grades and the high school and who, in a special sense, belong to Waterloo and have done much to promote the interests of its schools may be mentioned Mary Wieman (Mrs. J. W. Harger), Emma Janisch, Ella Hagel and Sarah Seeber (Mrs. B. F. P. Ivins) and H. A. Whipple.

In 1877, under the administration of Prof. Calkins, the giving of diplomas of graduation, which has since become an established custom, was introduced. In January, 1884, the school board officially adopted the first course of study for the high school department. It was substantially the four year course in science prescribed by the state superintendent. The following May the school was officially inspected by a representative of the state university and placed on the accredited list of that institution for the first time. It was about the close of the administration of Prof. Jack, in 1888, that the free text book system was introduced.

The growth of the school continued until the building became inadequate and in 1897 the capacity of the school was more than doubled by the building of a large addition on the North of the old building. The last few years have seen such a marked increase in attendance of pupils that even the present building is too small. Much of the increased attendance of recent years is due to the incoming of rural scholars. The school meeting of the current year has authorized the building of a high school building at an approximate cost of \$20,000.00.

Since the organization of the high school department of our school it has graduated 328 students. In the early years of the high school the graduates organized an alumni association which has since been maintained and has proven itself a force in the social, civic and educational affairs of Waterloo.

Parochial Schools.

Aside from the Public Schools, we have two parochial schools; a German Lutheran school, and The Catholic school. Each of these institutions is housed in a commodious building, and has an efficient teaching staff. The course of study pursued is up to date in every respect.

Churches.

The church soon followed the school in coming to Waterloo. Probably the Methodist church was the first to be represented here. Some of the early settlers say that the first ordained clergyman to preach in this vicinity was a Mr. Allen, a resident of Lake Mills, of the Methodist church. He was an itinerant pastor and made occasional visits. Sunday Schools were started at an early day. For a number of years all meetings were held in the schools. From 1846 to 1856 Rev. Isaac Heaton was the central figure in the religious movements of the community. He was a congregationalist, and this church was the first to hold regular meetings with a resident clergyman. For a number of years this church did good work in its field, building a church building in 1867 during the pastorate of Rev. A. O. Wright. The removal of many of its members so depleted its ranks that the church finally closed its doors, its remaining members going to the Methodist and Baptist churches.

It seems that as early as 1854 a Methodist society was in existence with some financial backing for in that year steps were taken to build a church. It received and welcomed support from the general public and in return has ever opened its doors for the service of all people regardless of denomination or belief. Through this service it has won a place in the good will of the community. The church continued to grow and prosper. In 1892 the present church structure replaced the old church. During its history it has been served by many able and effective pastors and has played a prominent part in all movements for the improvement of moral and spiritual conditions. Among its pastors of the early days will be remembered Rev. Trennery, Millar and Knight. To Rev. John Wills is largely due the credit for the present church building. Rev. F. P. Raby is now in charge of the congregation.

It was to be expected that the Baptists would be found among the early comers of Waterloo. Such was the fact. No organization was effected until early in the 60's, when the faithful to the number of nine formed a church society. The pastor was J. J. McIntyre. A church was erected, being also used as a school house. The church prospered and grew in strength for a number of years and then on account of removals and deaths, it was thot best to disband which was done in 1890.

In 1867, the residents of this vicinity who were adherents of the Catholic denomination began to agitate the formation of a church. A Father Sigg of Jefferson was the first clergyman to attend to the spiritual needs of the Catholic people in the village. A church edifice was finally erected. The organization of St. Joseph's congregation was authorized in 1868. During the following year a tract of land was purchased and the main part of the present church building was erected. Since then the church has continued to grow and prosper under the able leadership of its resident priests. To the Rev. F. X. Hess, and the Catholic people of the community is due much credit for the civic advancement of our village.

At about the same time that the Catholics were engaged in starting their church, the Lutherans of the neighborhood organized a society, built a church edifice, and a school. This church has made steady progress since its organization. Its growing membership called for the erection of a new edifice, and under its present pastor, Rev. M. H. Pankow, it has experienced a remarkable growth.

St. Paul's English Lutheran church was organized in 1906. Rev. Peterson of Madison was the first pastor in charge. A beautiful and commodious church building was erected at the corner of Madison and Washington streets where services are now held. Its present substantial success is due to the untiring efforts of its members and the guidance of its able pastors.

Out of the members of society not otherwise affiliated arose a desire for an Episcopal church. The building used was purchased of the Baptists. In 1891 Arch Deacon Percy C. Webber confirmed a class consisting of twenty members. The church continued for a number of years, but finally disbanded.

Societies.

Odd Fellow Lodge No. 44—A lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in 1850. For some reason it was removed to the flourishing village of Portland, where it remained until the removal of Portland to Waterloo in the late 50's. It continued in the village until about 1900 when it ceased to hold meetings.

The Masonic Fraternity—The first meeting of Waterloo Lodge No. 63 A. F. & A. M. was held Feb. 9, 1855. In Feb., 1862, a charter was granted for a chapter of R. A. M. In 1891 a Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star was organized. On Oct. 21, 1897, the present lodge building was dedicated. Many of the prominent citizens of the village are among its members.

The Grange—In the 70's, a local branch of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized by the farmers of the surrounding country. It enjoyed a good membership, but what it did, and when it died are not known to the writers. It closed its doors in the 80's.

Knights of Columbus—Waterloo Council No. 1669, Knights of Columbus, was organized February 2, 1913. The lodge has its hall in the second story of the State Bank Building.

Knights of Luther—U. S. Grant Castle, Knights of Luther No. 26, was organized Mar. 6, 1914. It has its hall in the Bibow block.

Waterloo Literary and Dramatic Society—The Waterloo Literary and Dramatic Society of former days was a notable

and worthy association of its day, giving plays and different sorts of entertainments, thereby exploiting the dramatic talent of an "all star" cast composed of Frank and Charley Conklin, Sam Phelps, Hattie Hoag, Emma Burton, Sara Schmidt, Mattie Smith, George Ballard, and others. Shakespearean roles were never attempted, but no doubt they were equal to plays of that standard. Be that as it may, what they attempted, they did well.

Through the efforts of this society the first library was established, and when our present library was started the society's books were donated to it.

At present we have a public library containing about three thousand volumes, and located in the city hall. Mrs. H. R. Abell is the librarian. The library is under the supervision of the State Library Commission.

A beautiful library building with public reading rooms is one of our dreams for the future, which we hope to see realized.

Temperance Societies—In 1878 a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was duly organized. It continued to flourish for a time, but in a few years was abandoned. The last temperance movement occurred at the spring election of 1915, when the question of local option was voted on. Of course the town is still "wet", but the "drys" polled one hundred and forty-eight votes, which is very encouraging.

Modern Woodmen—The Modern Woodmen with their auxiliary, The Royal Neighbors, have flourishing orders here, which were first organized in 1893. They have their hall in the post office building.

Aftermath.

A decade ago the homecoming idea originated in Waterloo. Invitations were sent broadcast for former residents to return to their old home for a three day visit, and homecoming cele-

bration. They came by scores, renewed old acquaintances, and lived again in the golden memories of the past. So good was the result and so successful, that since then the homecoming idea has spread abroad and many places have followed Waterloo's example. As a result memories of the past have been brightened and many hearts filled with joy that comes from recollections of the past.

The writing of this history was in part prompted by Waterloo's first homecoming. When the memories of the past were flooding the minds of the old settlers then present, J. A. Clark suggested the writing of a history of Waterloo. The idea struck a responsive chord, and the work of writing such a history was offered to Mr. Clark. He felt physically unable to undertake the task and nominated J. A. Sheridan for historian. Mr. Sheridan accepted the appointment and full well did he, with the assistance of his wife, fulfill the duty imposed on him. As stated in the foreword much of this history is either copied from or based upon Mr. Sheridan's history. Ten years have passed since then and another homecoming having been planned for this year, the Maunsha Chapter D. A. R. conceived the idea of publishing this book to perpetuate the record of the past for the enjoyment of the old settlers and the information of the future generations. This history has been edited and compiled by Minnie Betts Knowlton, Ray C. Twining and James D. Hyer. It is dedicated to the memories of the past.

Looking back to the homecoming of ten years ago, faces of many of that time come back in memory's picture gallery. Many of them are still living and will doubtless come again, but some are gone, and, while we keenly feel the loss which is ours, we rejoice in the blessing they have been to us, and to our community, and cherish their memory in our hearts. Among those claimed by the hand of death are: S. J. Conklin, Col. Cook, J. A. Sheridan, Albert Mattice, George Ballard, Chauncey Sheldon, Mrs. Rebecca Streeter Smith, C. C. Vanderpool,

A. Vanderpool and wife, Mrs. Emma Burton Simons, Lynn Brown, John Gingles, A. J. Humphrey, M. J. Rood and wife, A. J. Clark and wife, L. A. Giles, H. H. Hyer, Andrew Betts, John Donovan, D. A. Seeber, A. P. Stephenson and wife, J. B. Roach, Mrs. J. K. Ryder, Mrs. Jane Trussell, Chas. Reuckheim, Mrs. L. Trayser, Adam Brandner, O. Carskaden, A. J. Roach and wife.

Time moves on in its unfeeling train and stays not for nation, hamlet or man. Its passing is marked by events, deeds and lives; and of such is the making of history. So the events of the past, the lives of those who have lived here, and the deeds they have done, have made the history recorded on the preceding pages. The pen of man cannot fittingly portray the thots and feelings with which recollections of the past flood mind and heart. Memory and heart alone are the true realm for thot and feeling, and there we leave the people who have lived in Waterloo, to revel in the past. May the homecoming of this, and of many future years, come to bless and gladden the hearts of those who have claimed Waterloo as a home, and to keep alive memories of the past.

Yesterday bespeaks a better tomorrow; the past has laid a solid foundation; on it the future will doubtless build even better and greater than those of the past have anticipated; but in these closing lines we pay our respect to the past—it is gone, living only in memory—

“And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill,
But oh for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still!”

Finis.



Arch bridge

